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REPORT

OF THE

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Vol. I

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1.—ORIGIN OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. Our Committee was appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Legislative Council, dated 28th November 1928, which ran as follows:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that

(*a*) for the purpose of making an open public enquiry into the economic condition of the tracts, as preliminary to the resettlement, of the districts of Godavari East, Godavari West and Kistna, Government be pleased to constitute a committee, not less than half the members of which being elected by this Council and

(*b*) pending necessary inquiry, the resettlement scheme report of Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari districts be held in abeyance."

In pursuance of this resolution the Hon'ble the Revenue Member at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1928 moved for election of the Committee to make the desired enquiry. This motion ran as follows:—

"that with reference to the resolution passed by the Council at the meeting held on the 28th November 1928 regarding the appointment of a committee to enquire into the economic condition of the districts of Kistna, Godavari East and Godavari West the Council do proceed to elect in accordance with the regulations made by the Hon'ble the President under Standing Order No. 77 for the holding of election, by means of the single transferable vote, a committee of seven of its members to make the enquiry and to report to Government by the 1st of October 1929." In accordance, however, with the motion made and passed by the Legislative Council on the 8th August 1929 the Committee was directed to send its report by the end of December 1929. G.O. No. 385, dated 23rd February 1929, constituting the Committee was communicated to us on the 25th February and the Committee met immediately afterwards and sent up proposals for the requisite establishment and the grants required to meet the expenses, and in G.O. Mis. No. 642, dated 26th March 1929, Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 25,000 for the work of the Committee, which was subsequently increased to Rs. 37,500 out of which a sum of about Rs. 37,100 has been spent.

SECTION 2.—TOURS AND OUTDOOR WORK.

2. Immediately on receipt of the orders of Government allotting grants, we held a Conference in Madras with some of the leading ryots of the three districts and some economic experts. As a result of this Conference, we decided on our general programme of outdoor work. Necessary establishment for investigation was appointed and the first batch of our investigators joined duty in the last week of April.

3. In our first tour we covered a part of the East Godavari district and examined four villages and held conferences with the ryots of East Godavari. In this and in all our subsequent preliminary tours our main object was firstly to decide the most suitable villages for our economic inquiry and get ourselves acquainted generally with agricultural, irrigation and general economic conditions. In these preliminary tours we made it a point to examine the houses, the grain stores, the utensils, the clothing, jewels, cattle-sheds and cattle, etc., of both rich and poor ryots and in particular, the conditions of the working classes and we are grateful that the people everywhere gave us free access to their houses and showed us everything that we wanted. In our second preliminary tour, we inspected eleven villages in the Kistna district. In our third tour we inspected 35 villages—12 villages in the Kistna district including Divi and 23 villages in the East Godavari district. In our fourth tour we inspected 26 villages, i.e., 24 in West Godavari and 2 in the East Godavari Agency. In all these preliminary tours we held conferences with the leading ryots and others from surrounding villages and took notes of their statements.

4. In our final enquiry in connexion with which we made four tours, our main object was to verify the details contained in the final investigation reports of our own investigators and the details contained in the reports of the Government investigators. In these tours also we held conferences at several places with the leading ryots and

with others and took notes of their statements. In our fifth tour of our final enquiry we examined the investigation reports and inspected 22 villages. In our sixth tour we similarly examined 13 villages in the West Godavari district. In our seventh tour we examined some villages in the East Godavari Agency and four villages in the West Godavari district. In our eighth and final tour we examined two villages in the East Godavari Agency and 23 villages in the East Godavari district. We would acknowledge here with gratitude the willing help rendered to us everywhere by the leading ryots and ryots' associations.

[Vide Appendix No. 1.]

SECTION 3.—OUR ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPENDITURE.

5. *Establishment.*—In our work we employed all the outdoor and clerical establishments. We appointed, as Secretary to our Committee, Professor N. G. Ranga, B. LITT. (Oxon), Professor of History and Economics in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. He had under him a staff of investigators, most of them University Graduates in Economics. These men carried out the detailed economic inquiry in 65 villages, and prepared their investigation reports.

We took up, besides, the following special enquiries :—

(1) Inquiry into agricultural indebtedness in 87 villages.

(2) Inquiry into leases in 16 villages.

(3) Inquiry into cattle mortality in Ellore and Tadepalligudem taluks.

For the purpose of these special inquiries we employed men (for a short time) who had previous local experience in rural reconstruction. All the work was done under the supervision of our Secretary and was checked by him from time to time. The investigation reports of all the villages were checked by the Committee during its visits to the several villages.

6. We would like here to place on record the good work done by our Secretary. On him devolved all the organizing work in connexion with various inquiries we took up and all the detailed supervision and correspondence. He worked cheerfully, unsparingly and efficiently, and was ever ready to place his experience and every minute of his time at the disposal of the Committee.

7. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on all work connected with the Committee amounts to about Rs. 37,100.

SECTION 4.—PRINCIPLES OF SETTLEMENT.

8. In order that we may secure a proper presentation of our case with reference to the resettlement in the three districts with which we are concerned, we think it will be helpful if we begin with an enumeration of the various details that have to be attended to in the conducting of settlement operations.

Classification of soil.

9. As the assessment is based on the net produce of the various kinds of soils, the Settlement Officer has first to divide the soil into main classes according to mechanical composition and chemical properties of the land dealt with. Each class of soil is then subdivided into sorts with reference to their fertility as ascertained by the examination of the constituents of the surface soil and sub-soil. In the case of irrigated lands, they are further placed under various classes of sources of irrigation with due reference to the efficiency of the irrigation sources and facilities or otherwise for the disposal of drainage.

Ascertaining the grain outturns.

10. The next process is to ascertain the grain outturns of the lands, irrigated and unirrigated, according to the classification referred to above. For this purpose certain prevailing crops are taken in the case of dry lands and paddy in the case of wet lands as standards, and the average outturns of these crops for every variety of soil are expected to be ascertained by actual experiments conducted for a series of years. From the outturns thus ascertained a deduction of from 15 to 25 per cent is made on account of the vicissitudes of the seasons and uncultivable patches unavoidably measured with fields.

Money value of grain outturns.

11. The next process is to find the money value of the grain outturns. For this purpose it is expected that the average selling price of standard grains in the ryots' selling months for a period of years, generally 20, should be ascertained after deducting from it 8 to 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits. The remainder is taken as the ryots' selling price and adopted as the commutation rate and the grain outturns are then converted into money at this rate.

Ascertaining the expenses of cultivation.

12. The next process is to ascertain the actual expenses of cultivation for each kind of soil. The difference between the money value of grain and cultivation expenses is then taken as net value for each kind of soil of which a moiety represents the land tax, and a table of rates is accordingly framed. "To correct inequalities arising from the adoption of a single commutation rate for an entire district or other large tract of country comprising a number of taluks, while the prices of grain often differ from village to village according to the facilities of communication and proximity to markets and from the adoption of the same grain values over similar soils whose fertility may be affected by local circumstances such as vicinity to the sea, rivers or hills, the villages are grouped together into separate groups and the money rates applicable to the lands classified in each group are raised or lowered according to circumstances." *

The untrustworthiness of the results of such calculations.

13. As remarked, however, by Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar, "the Madras Settlement operations, though conducted under elaborate rules, resolve themselves in the final result into the simple method adopted in Bombay, firstly, because the minute and extended enquiries which they involve are in most cases impossible to carry out and have frequently been dispensed with; secondly, because none of the data on which reliance has to be placed, such as prices of foodgrains in former years, are perfectly trustworthy and in some cases information regarding the quotations of prices in the ryots' selling months for the old years are entirely wanting, and thirdly, because the determination of the rates of assessment with reference to a large number of factors, slight errors in regard to which might seriously vitiate the total result, is apt to make the assessments excessive."

Dangerous to adhere to this theory.

14. Although the above is the theory of the Madras Settlement, it has, a remarked by Mr. Peddar, been found impossible or dange ous to adhere to it strictly. "In the first place, th difficulty of determining with accuracy the average yie of land is great; next, the only way of finding the average cost of cultivati is to ascertain what it would cost to cultivate a given holding by hire labour, and, as this labour would be needed only for a certain number weeks or months, it is obvious that nothing would be allowed as wage f the subsistence of the cultivator and his family during the rest of the ye Hence, the first step in the Madras Settlement practically is determined on gene considerations, whether the tract coming under Settlement requires a decrease or w bear an enhancement of land revenue and to what extent. The total amount of asse ment to be imposed having thus been decided upon, the results of the processes abo described are adjusted so as to yield it." † As remarked by Mr. Srinivasa Ragh Ayyangar, the rates imposed by the Settlement Department must depend greatly up the discretion and judgment of the individual officers and little upon demonstr calculated results. In this connexion, the following points arise for our examina in connexion with our enquiry:—

(1) Correctness of the standard crop outturn,

(2) the allowance for the vicissitudes of the seasons and uncultivable areas.

(3) adequacy of the allowance for cartage and merchants' profits in arrivin the commutation rate,

(4) the correctness of the commutation rate with reference to variat from village to village and from taluk to taluk, and

(5) the expenses of cultivation.

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* Memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency by S. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar (page 193).
† Ibid (page 192).

Subsistence of the farmer.

15. It will be necessary for us in the course of our report to supply one very vital omission in the matter of arriving at the assessment. The settlement calculations make no allowance for the subsistence of the farmer. With reference to this question, the Government of India in Resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902, wrote as follows :—

"It cannot but be their desire that assessments should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence, and that there should be left to the proprietor or to the cultivator of the soil, as the case may be, that margin of profit that will enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune."

It appears from this resolution that it was the intention of the Government of India that, in fixing the assessment of land, due provision should be made for the maintenance of the family of the cultivator. It would appear, however, that the policy of the Madras Government as enunciated by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member in his speech in Council on the 28th November 1928 is very different from the above. He spoke as follows :—

"The basis on which land revenue assessment in this Presidency is made is the proposition that the State is entitled to a share of the crop from the land. It is not based on any consideration of the circumstances of the holders of lands. We do not make any difference whether a land is held by a rich man or a poor man. The assessment is made with reference to the capacity of the land and not with reference to the circumstances of anybody who holds the land. It will not therefore be relevant to the question of assessment to consider the share of produce that will remain to each individual after meeting his ordinary expenditure. It has never been the principle of the Madras Settlement that we should base our rates with reference to the net income, if I may say so, of individuals."

SECTION 5.—PRINCIPLES OF RESETTLEMENT.

Principles for the revision of settlement—G.O. No. 263, Revenue, dated 11th May 1925.

16. The principles upon which revision of settlements should be conducted have been laid down in G.O. No. 263, Revenue, dated 11th May 1925. They are as follows :—

Criterion of rise in prices.

"These principles cannot be decisively affirmed beforehand. In 1893 the Madras Government on a reference from the Government of India intimated that it was prepared to assent to the principle that in districts in which the revenue had been adequately assessed the rates of assessment should be revised entirely with reference to prices and that no reclassification of soils or calculation of fresh grain outturn should be attempted; but, in view of the impossibility of foreseeing economic changes, the Secretary of State in his despatch of 8th January 1885, treating as an enclosure G.O. No. 3, dated 8th January 1894, declared against the policy of laying down hard and fast rules directing the Government of the future to a particular line of action in dealing with revisions of assessment. The question of the resettlement of each district must be left to be dealt with as it arises. At the same time, the Government recognizes that revision with reference to prices must continue to be the main factor of every ryotwari resettlement where the true initial rates have been ascertained and are on record for consideration. In Board's Standing Order it is stated that on expiry of the period of settlement, the Government reserves to itself the right to revise the assessment in such a manner as may seem just and proper either with reference solely to a rise or fall in prices or with reference also to other considerations such as would require reclassification of soils or a recalculation of the grain outturn."

Allowance for increased cost of living, improvements made on land, etc.

17. Among the several points to be borne in mind by the Settlement Officer in conducting resettlements he must bear in mind that there should be a substantial change in prices in order to warrant any alteration of the rates of assessment, and that the rates cannot be raised to the full measure of the rise in prices, because the allowance made for increased cost of living as well as for permitting a higher standard of comfort should be liberal. The conclusions thus arrived at must be checked by an examination of the economic position of the holders of agricultural land in the tract. In dealing with this it must be remembered that the Government have undertaken to refrain from enhancing the assessment in reference to additional

gain which might have been imparted to the land by improvements effected by the ryots even though they have been carried out by means of money borrowed from Government.

18. We shall make our remarks later on about these points and how far they have been kept in view in the Scheme Report.

In summarizing the factors that have led him to propose an enhancement of assessments by about 18¾ per cent in resettlement, the Special Settlement Officer sums up the data on which he has based his conclusions as follows (in paragraph 44 of the Scheme Report):—

Summary of the conclusions of the present Scheme Report.

"It is proved by statistics that during the current resettlement, population has increased by 15 to 22 per cent in Godavari East and old Kistna respectively, that the trade and commerce of the districts have considerably developed, that communications have improved and that there is considerably more money spent on luxuries than at the beginning of the period. Meanwhile holdings have increased by 19 and 9 per cent and the cultivation has extended by 326,221 acres. There has been no marked variation in the character of the seasons, and remissions and coercive processes have affected only a small fraction of the total revenue. There is no evidence to suggest that the problems of rural indebtedness such as they are, are more acute while there are not wanting indications that in certain respects the economic condition of the agricultural public is sounder than before. Lastly, the value of land has gone up 2 to 5 times, rentals 2 to 3 times and the condition of prices of the various standard grains have risen by 100 to 119 per cent. Meanwhile the assessment has remained stationary and the time has come to decide what share of this unearned increment the State may reasonably demand."

19. We shall have to say a great deal on each of these factors referred to by the Settlement Officer, to prove how superficial has been his examination of these factors. Meanwhile we shall only point out one or two very notable omissions.

Many factors ignored by Special Settlement Officer.

20. He has passed over without any remarks or without giving any details;the important question of the rise in wages and of the rise in the cost of cattle, of implements and of commodities which have to be purchased. His examination of the question of cultivation expenses is exceedingly cursory. We hope to be able to prove fully that his failure to consider these factors and his very superficial examination of other factors have led him to the wrong conclusion that an increase in the assessments of 18¾ per cent would be amply justified. He has used the term 'Unearned increment' in his summary of the factors which, he considers, proves the largely increased gains in cultivation. This term 'Unearned increment' has been nowhere defined authoritatively. If the price factor is the only element to be considered, even here it would have been necessary for the Settlement Officer to examine the positions of the purchaser and of the consumer and how much is required for consumption and how much is available for sale. The figures given under 'Trade and Commerce' would be of no use in this respect, since, as we shall show, they are entirely unreliable for the purpose that we have indicated. We shall now proceed to consider in detail the various factors referred to by the Special Settlement Officer as justifying the proposed increase in resettlement.

SECTION 6.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Uselessness of average rainfall figures.

21. Rainfall figures given by the Special Settlement Officer are the averages for a number of years of the monthly figures for the taluk stations. For purposes of considering whether the rainfall in any particular area or taluk was in defect, leading to loss of crop partial or entire, or whether similarly the rainfall was in great excess leading to submersion and damage, it could not at all be determined by a perusal of these figures. On the contrary, an examination of these figures would lead to the absurd and startling conclusion that rainfall was satisfactory at every one of these stations in every month of the crop season and that there ought to have been no room for loss of any kind or for remissions for any kind of loss. The tables given by the Special Settlement Officer in Appendix I (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are, therefore, not merely worthless but are thoroughly misleading. For purposes relevant to an economic inquiry it is absolutely necessary that we should consider the distribution of the rainfall

at each station, month by month for each year, separately. At least division into fortnightly periods would certainly be much more useful; but we find it rather difficult to get figures for these periods. It is well-known that while on clayey soils crops may get on for a month at a stretch without rain, they may suffer serious damage if there was a dry period, on poor soils, of a fortnight For the raising of a successful crop in tracts where perennial irrigation does not exist, it is not sufficient that the total annual rainfall should be up to the average, but it is absolutely necessary that it should be so distributed that crops could get on from month to month without serious damage. It is a well-known fact that a small average fall, if evenly distributed from month to month, would enable ryots to raise crops successfully while there may be serious losses by even a higher average rainfall which was unevenly distributed. In considering the question of rainfall it is not merely necessary to examine rain failures and general inadequacy during the season; but it is equally important to examine rather the cases of years when rainfall was largely in excess of what was needed and thus led to serious damage to both dry and wet crops. It is well-known that several of the dry crops are completely damaged by continuous and heavy rainfall and it is equally a well-known fact that with a heavy rainfall, lands in the deltas of the Kistna and Godavari are often seriously damaged. Into the latter question we shall go more fully later on. Within the delta area the chief crops grown are paddy—in the irrigation parts—and cholam, dry paddy (Budama) and pulses in unirrigated parts. It is a well-known fact that enormous areas of upland country drain through the delta; and in years of heavy rainfall the floods coming down the Yerrakalva, the Tammileru, the Buddameru, etc., swell local rains and cause very heavy damage to crops. It is necessary therefore that we should consider both aspects of rainfall, that is, when it is in excess and when it is in defect, since both lead to loss of crops. The Settlement Officer himself, realizing this point, remarks as follows:—

"It is impossible to draw any definite conclusion from these figures as the effect of local rain depends more on its distribution than on its total quantity and a year of heavy downpour may be as disastrous as one of comparative drought."

Opinion of the Irrigation Commission.

22. In considering the effects of rainfall as affecting the loss of crops the Irrigation Commission remarked:—

"The quality of the soil, the classes of crops cultivated and the character and resources of the people are also factors which greatly modify the effects of a deficiency of the rainfall. But as a general rule, tracts in which the rainfall is most liable to be in considerable defect from the average are those in which famines are most frequent and the injuries from drought in the aggregate greatest. The degree of least defect from the average which would, as a rule, cause injury to the crops is not easy to determine even for a given locality and it is still more difficult to fix any general rule; but, for comparative purposes at least it will be sufficiently correct to say that a deficiency of 25 per cent would be likely to cause some injury and that a deficiency of 40 per cent would generally cause serious injury. The former we may call a dry year and the latter a year of severe drought."

Importance of timely rainfall.

23. As remarked by the Irrigation Commission the rains of the south-west monsoon regulate the bulk of the sowings on the lighter classes of dry land and are thus of the utmost importance to the Presidency as a whole. If they are late, the sowings on these soils will be untimely and the ordinary crops will suffer in consequence or others of a less valuable character will have to be substituted for them. Such a delay, that is, if the rains are expected towards the end of the period, is not of much consequence on the heavier soils, for, from their nature, they are more of retentive moisture and are not usually sown till the latter end of this period or early in October. In these districts where the bulk of the rain comes in during the south-west monsoon, it is on this that the bulk of the cultivation of both dry and wet crops depend. The north-east monsoon, as is well-known, is not dependable and as it is often concomitant with severe cyclones, it leads often to great losses by floods and submersion, both in the uplands and in the deltas, and ordinarily to considerable loss of crops, because the heaviest period of this monsoon, when it comes, is at the time when the paddy crop is nearing the period of harvest. Aided by these standards, we shall discuss briefly the rainfall conditions of a few typical stations in the three districts under reference.

24. We agree with the Special Settlement Officer that the conditions of rainfall in these districts remain essentially unchanged and that there is no data in support of the assertion that one sometimes hears that the quantity of rainfall is diminishing and that its distribution now is worse than in former years. For the purpose of our review we have selected the ten-year period from 1890—1899, since in our opinion, any ten-year period selected may be considered to be typical of the general rainfall conditions. We have not, besides, been able to obtain the details of rainfall for the later periods and that is another reason why we have chosen the above period. In each of the three districts in question we have taken the rainfall in two stations for detailed study. In the case of the Kistna district we have chosen Gudivada and Nandigama as representing the delta and the uplands respectively. Similarly, for the West Godavari district we have selected Bhimavaram and Ellore and for the East Godavari, Ramachandrapuram and Peddapuram.

Review of rainfall.

25. Taking first the rainfall statement for Gudivada, we find that the ten-year period under review includes three bad years, namely, 1891, 1896 and 1899 in which the rainfall was very considerably in defect. There is no doubt that in these years dry crops in the delta would have suffered considerably. In the year 1896-97 (as remarked by Mr. Datta on page 232, Volume I, of his enquiry into the rise of prices) 'the north-east monsoon failed over large areas in the Circars and the Deccan districts. Floods also damaged the crops in Godavari, Kistna, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. The crop outturn was very poor—paddy yielded about half the normal produce and the other food crops did worse. The season was bad throughout the country and this led to widespread famine.' The year 1899 was again one of considerable failure of rains and as remarked by Mr. Datta, it was on the whole unfavourable to agriculture and the outturn of paddy was half the normal and of other crops less. This is followed by the serious famine of 1900 which caused acute distress throughout India. In the year 1892 there was 18 inches of rain in the month of October and in 1893 there was 9 inches of rain in the month of November. In these areas the paddy that was ready for harvest must have been damaged considerably.

Gudivada.

26. Taking next the rainfall statement for Nandigama in 1892 we find that although it was favourable to paddy cultivation, dry crops were again damaged considerably. In the year 1895 the rainfall was excessive and both wet and dry crops must have been damaged. In 1896 and 1899 rainfall was very considerably in defect so that dry crops must have suffered considerably and also paddy under tanks, since most of the tanks could not have received a better supply.

Nandigama.

27. It is unnecessary for us to review in detail the rainfalls of the other stations in West Godavari and East Godavari. We have entered in *italics* the figures in the column of totals for the years in which there would have been damage to crops. [Vide Appendix No. 2.]

SECTION 7.—ALLOWANCES FOR THE VICISSITUDES OF THE SEASONS, UNPROFITABLE AREAS, ETC.

28. The allowances made now for vicissitudes of the seasons, etc., are 10 per cent for the deltas and 20 per cent for non-delta areas. The factors to be considered in this connexion are the following:—

Factors considered in fixing these allowances.

(1) Failures and insufficiency of the rainfall leading to complete or partial failure of crops, and excessive rain leading to submersion and damage by floods besides untimely rain coming in about the time of harvest or before the crop, after being harvested, is removed from the fields.

(2) Delay in transplantation and sowing, owing either to late arrival of freshes in the delta systems or insufficient supply in canals and tanks for purposes of transplantation.

(3) Areas normally left uncultivated and treated as current fallows and other areas included in pattas but remaining uncultivated as field bunds, channels, etc.

(4) Losses due to insect pests, rats, birds, etc.

29. We have already discussed fully the first of these causes and are of opinion that for this cause alone the allowances made at present would be insufficient. Under losses due to the second cause we have already made remarks in connexion with irrigation in the Godavari delta, and our remarks would be equally applicable to other irrigation systems and tanks. We would now invite attention to the subjoined statements relating to the East Godavari, Kistna and West Godavari districts showing the areas sown in each taluk in these districts during the several months of the year (extracted from Benson's Statistical Atlas).* Omitting June sowings or transplantations which are inconsiderable and confining our attention only to wet crops these statements show that in Ramachandrapuram taluk the transplantation goes on into September and that while two-thirds of the area is transplanted in July, about one-third is transplanted in August and September. In Amalapuram taluk half the area is transplanted in July and the other half in the months of August and September. The proportions in Cocanada and Razole taluks are about the same, as at Amalapuram. Taking the totals for the whole district under wet we find that while 152,000 acres are transplanted in July, the figure for August and September is 117,000 acres, the figure for September alone being about 24,000 acres, that is about one-twelfth of the whole area. In the case of the Kistna and West Godavari districts we find that in Divi two-thirds of the area is transplanted in August and one-third in September. In Bandar taluk about one-third is transplanted in July, a little more than one-third in September and a little less than one-third in the months of September and October. In Gudivada the main transplantation is done in the months of July and August and a small area in the month of September. The proportions in the Kaikalur taluk are about the same as those in Gudivada. In Ellore taluk the areas transplanted in July, August and September are 36 per cent, 41 per cent, and 23 per cent, respectively. In Narasapur, Bhimavaram and Tanuku the main transplantation, say, about three-fourth is in July, and about one-fourth in August while small areas are transplanted in September. Taking the total wet transplantation we find the following figures:—

	ACS.		ACS.
June	22,900	September	50,300
July	266,800	October	11,200
August	169,500		

[* Vide Appendix No. 3.]

Influence of late transplantation upon the yields.

30. Assuming the yields for transplantation for the months of June to September at 12, 10, 8 and 6 bags per acre, respectively, we find that the yields per acre in the East Godavari district will be 9·13 bags, while in the Kistna and West Godavari it will be 9 bags per acre. If, however, we assume that the yields in the transplantation months are 14, 12, 10 and 8 bags respectively we get as the average yield for the East Godavari district 11·13 bags and for the Kistna and West Godavari districts, 11 bags. If a normal crop yield is taken at 12 bags, or a 12-anna crop, the losses due to late transplantation alone amount to a diminution of 8½ per cent.

Current fallows.

31. We have already noted that in the case of dry crop areas the delay in the seasonal rainfall means that lands might either be left waste or that they may be sown later with less valuable crops. We have noted elsewhere that large areas of dry land are left waste every year, but continue to pay the dry assessment although uncultivated. From Benson's Statistical Atlas we find that in East Godavari excluding the Agency taluks the area of occupied cultivated land is 758,633 acres, while the corresponding extent of current fallows is 301,460 acres. In the Kistna and West Godavari districts the corresponding figures are 1,043,740 and 331,006 acres, respectively. This means that in the East Godavari district, the area left fallow is a little less than half the area actually cultivated in every year while in the Kistna and West Godavari districts the proportion is about one-third.

32. Assuming these current fallows to be charged only at dry rates and taking the average rate of Re. 1 per acre it means that a sum of 6·3 lakhs of rupees is being collected for current fallows alone. In consideration of the very large proportion that current fallows in the three districts bear to the total actually cultivated area it seems obvious that the 20 per cent allowance referred to above must be considered to be

totally inadequate. Concerning this matter Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar writes as follows in paragraph 72 of his memorandum:—

> "As regards the 'excessive allowances' it seems to me that the allowances so far from being excessive are hardly sufficient. The deduction of from 15 to 25 per cent from the average outturn for vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable areas measured with holdings is in many cases less than the percentage of dry lands under occupation which, though not cultivated, is charged with assessment annually. This percentage for the Godavari district is 48·5, for Tinnevelly 31·5, for Nellore 27·3, for Chingleput 26·6 and for the whole Presidency 16·9. In some of the districts, the lands are left uncropped for pasture, but this is only in a small number of cases."

Land revenue and famine-resisting power of the people.

33. In connexion with this subject, we would invite attention to the remarks of the Governor-General in Council in paragraphs 28 and 29 of Resolution No. 1 of 16th January 1902:—In discussing the question of the connexion between land revenue assessments and the famine resisting resources of the people it is stated as follows:—

> "It has been estimated that in Central Provinces, the agricultural classes have lost 40 crores of rupees or more than 26 million sterling during the past 7 years, an amount equivalent to the total land revenue of 50 years; while 7 years' land revenue would be required to recoup the loss over its famine expenditure in these Provinces since the year 1896. Similar calculations could be made with regard to other famine-stricken provinces. It is clear that no reductions of the land revenue demand short of its total abolition and not even its abolition itself, would enable any community to hold up its head against a calamity so vast and appaling. It is not, of course, disputed that if the Government were largely to abate its demand and if the amounts of such abatement are fairly distributed among the cultivating classes and were saved by them instead of being thoughtlessly spent or absorbed by an increase of population or appropriated by a particular section, a reserve would be created which might enable those classes to withstand the losses caused by failure of the rains. But, unfortunately, neither in the past nor in the present circumstances of the country can any warrant be found for the belief that the revenue so relinquished by Government would constitute a famine relief fund, in the hands of the people."

Allowances should be sufficiently high, if the people are to recover from the effects of a famine.

34. While we agree that to make up the losses incurred by ryots in a famine when all crops have failed, not even a total remission of land revenue would meet these losses, we, nevertheless, hold what cannot be disputed for a moment, that these cases of widespread calamity and distress point to the necessity of making all necessary allowances for losses due to the vicissitudes of the seasons and to fix such a fairly low level of rates as would make it absolutely certain that the ryot population in most normal years will be left with sufficient savings to enable them to tide over all periods of scarcity and distress and prevent them from being absolutely ruined and becoming indebted to money-lenders.

35. Every fact that we have stated above points only to one conclusion that as remarked by Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, the allowances now made are totally inadequate.

SECTION 8.—REMISSIONS.

Remission rules.

36. The remission rules are somewhat as follows:—

(1) No dry rate remissions are granted at all for lands classed as dry.

(2) For lands classed as dry but cultivated with wet crops, remission of the water-rate is granted, if the land is left entirely uncultivated for reasons beyond the control of the ryot, or if the crop outturn on the land is an one-anna crop or less, subject, however, to the condition noted below:—

(3) No remission is granted for fields constituting less than a recognized subdivision that is, if there was some crop on a part of a subdivision and no crop at all in the rest, no remission is granted.

Intention of the Government of India.

37. We have already referred to the inadequacy of the allowances made for the sources of loss and diminution of outturns to the ryot which make it impossible for any Government to arrive at such a series of fixed money rates as would meet all circumstances and all conditions. The system of settlement based on a set of money rates, fixed in amount from year to year must therefore be supplemented by a liberal set of remission rules if certain tracts and certain classes of ryots are not to be ruined in the process. In their resolution on Land Revenue Policy the Government of India have recognized this, and in paragraphs 35 and 36 they write as follows :—

"It is manifest, however, that in tracts where the chances of bad harvest are high it must be exceedingly difficult to make allowances for crop failure in framing assessment rates. And it is also clear that the agricultural classes have not as a rule yet learnt to regard a good harvest not as an occasion for larger expenditure but as a means of insurance against failure of crops. In truth, to a poor family the short harvest must be a severe calamity. The assessment may absorb but a small share of the gross produce of its land. But its circumstances depend on the net produce on which the assessment is in higher proportion; and it is obvious that on inferior land a substantial deficiency in the outturn may leave no net produce whatever, so that (in the absence of saving) the assessment can only be paid by borrowing or by stinting the necessaries of life. When such a deficiency is reached the demand of land revenue must add very materially to the hardships endured by a poor and uneducated people. And then again where the produce of the land is liable to great and frequent fluctuations owing to failure of irrigation of vicissitudes of season, there is reason to apprehend that the fixed assessment may ruin people before it teaches them. Experience gained on a large scale during the past years of distress indicates that when a crop failure affects an entire village or other separately assessed area the difficulty of dealing with holdings individually may possibly be met by working from aggregate to detail by accepting the village or other such area as the unit for calculating the amount of reduction to be given and leaving it to subordinate officials of approved character merely to distribute this amount according to the degree of the loss sustained by individuals. The Government of India are not satisfied that in certain well-known tracts of insecure land where crops are liable to violent fluctuation in produce some such plan is not required in the interest of the people, and the question of its introduction will receive fresh consideration." We are not aware that any action has been taken by the local Government in accordance with the above expressed intentions of the Government of India, excepting the introductions of the rules to provide for suspensions and remissions in the case of wide-spread calamities and famines, and we find that the remission rules in ordinary practice have remained unaltered all these years.

Mr. Clerk's view.

38. Settlement Officers and Revenue Officers have frequently referred to the rigidity and the illiberality in the working of these rules. For instance Mr. Clerk in paragraph 52 of G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 7th July 1899, explaining his objection to register certain lands in the delta then classed as dry as wet, says :—"It may be urged that remission will be granted whenever it is proved that the land is not left waste on account of the ryot's negligence. But it is also impossible to prove this and the Revenue Department is not in the habit of putting a liberal interpretation on the remission rules. Moreover as a matter of necessity some lands have to be kept waste for pasture for want of grazing grounds and forest reserves in the delta taluks."

Remission rules during times of widespread calamities.

39. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Government of India in the concluding portion of paragraph 36 of Resolution No. 1, dated 16th January 1902, a Commission presided over by Sir Anthony Mcdonell was appointed and in accordance with its recommendations, the remission rules of the Madras Government also underwent some changes; and in their present form provision is made for suspensions and remissions of revenue in cases of widespread and local calamities. In seasons of exceptional drought or famine when there has been general failure of crop, Revenue Officers are authorized to grant, besides the remissions of revenue already referred to, suspension of revenue or remission is to be ordered subject to the following conditions.

40. (1) In case of remissions for wet lands coming under these rules the remission is granted with reference to the average loss in the whole tract and not with reference to individual losses.

(2) Remission may also be granted for wet waste lands.

(3) Where it is impossible to determine the uniform rate for any given tract, as in cases where the loss though considerable is confined to limited areas such as the ayacut of a small tank, district collectors are authorized to recommend for sanction, in view of an all-round percentage, remission on those portions of recognized fields on which the crop has been totally lost, provided that each such portion is not less than one acre in extent, and that arrangements can be made so that the jamabandi officer will be in a position to be satisfied in each case that the fields in respect of which remission is applied for, have been properly inspected and the losses thereon duly verified.

(4) For loss of crop on dry lands remission may be granted by Government in accordance with the scale noted below at uniform rates calculated not with reference to individual losses but with reference to the average loss in the whole tract for which relief is granted :—

When average yield is half the ordinary yield ...	No remission.
When the yield is between half and one-third of the average yield	25 to 50 per cent.
When it is between one-third and one-sixth ...	50 to 75 do.
When it is one-sixth or less	70 to 100 do.

(5) Suspensions and remissions of land revenue do not carry with them suspensions and remissions of cesses.

(6) Before the collection of suspended revenue is carried out some time is allowed to ryots to recover from the effects of the bad season which has necessitated the suspension.

(7) Suspended revenue remaining unrecovered for three years is to be treated as irrecoverable.

41. Similar rules apply to cases of local calamities; but in this case, such relief as is ordered to be given is determined with reference to the actual damage suffered by each individual; and even in granting this relief, the entire holding and property of the ryot is taken into consideration instead of merely the field affected. We need hardly state that these rules do not cover sufficiently the various difficulties we have referred to above as these refer only to cases of widespread calamities or famines or local calamities. Vide Appendix No. 4.]

SECTION 9.—INSECT PESTS, ETC.

Estimate for the damage caused by insects, pests, rats, etc., to the paddy crops.

42. During the course of our investigation, ryots everywhere complained that they were incurring considerable losses on account of the various pests to which the paddy crop was subjected including losses due to rats when the paddy was ripening or after it was harvested. It was not possible for us to make experiments and to ascertain actually what the exact extent of these losses were; but the cultivators put it as varying from 10 to 25 per cent, i.e., that every year losses would amount to about 10 per cent and that when the pest was bad, the loss may amount to 25 per cent. In Mr. Wood's hand-book of agriculture (" Facts and Figures "), we find the following note under ' Insect pests for paddy ' :—

> " The stem-borer moth is a serious pest in all rice-growing areas destroying probably an eighth of the total crop in normal years and one-quarter or more in bad years. The caterpillar feeds in the stem and the remedial measures consist chiefly in ploughing the stubble and burning or burying it as soon as the crop has been harvested."

43. It will be seen that Mr. Wood's estimate agrees with our own inquiries. Besides the stem-borer, we find also that '*mealy bug*' and '*rice hispa*' were also prevalent. In many villages ryots complained also of considerable damage caused by rats and they stated that every year they were incurring appreciable expenditure in digging out rat holes and killing rats.

Extracts from the annual reports on the paddy-breeding station, Maruteru.

44. We find the following note in paragraph 23 of the annual report on the paddy breeding station, Maruteru for 1926–27:—

"*Stem-borer.*—In parts where second cropping is frequently practised it is difficult to escape infection by this pest. However, it was observed that plots that flowered before the end of October escaped lightly whereas those going on into November were badly infested."

45. "A systematic rat-catching campaign was carried out from the beginning of the season and in spite of the presence of isolated patches of flowering plants from August to the middle of December the station remained free from damage; 626 rats were caught and killed between July and February at a cost of $6\frac{1}{6}$ annas per acre."

46. In the annual report of the same station for the year 1927–28, we find the following remarks:—

"The stem-borer observations mentioned last year were continued and permanent light traps were continued and were set up, and daily collections of moth recorded. The early varieties of Basangi which flowered before the first week of October are fairly free from attack. From the second week onwards with the increased emergence and appearance of dead-hearts, signs of infection became increasingly high. The highest emergence is from the last four days of October to the middle of November. The emergence in January infested the second-crop nurseries and early planted seed crop. Collection and destruction of egg-masses was done in the second-crop nursery till the middle of February when the tiny parasitic fly was noticed to be hatching out from the eggs of moths instead of the caterpillar.

"Silver-shoot and hispa gave a set back to the lately planted crop of Co. 2 and Co. 3 and Garikisannavari in the seed-bed area. The spread of silver-shoot was checked by timely setting up of light traps and by forcing the crop with an application of Ammonium Sulphate. Mealy bug was not noticed last year. A keen watch was kept on the spot and the plants were pulled and burnt as soon as they were noticed. The rat-catching campaign was carried out from the beginning of the year at more frequent intervals than last year. It may be pointed out that it is important to see that the young ones are killed in the nest as well as the adults. One thousand and sixty seven rats were caught from April 1927 to March 1928 at a cost of As. 10·75 per acre. A disease worked its way into the Kistnakatukulu which was also reported to occur in isolated patches in the district. The effect of the attack on the plants was yellowing and a gradual rotting which attracted flies in swarms. A bad odour is also emitted. The attack was attributed to a soil fungus. Fortunately, the infection was confined to patches and the plots were cut away and the straw and stubble burnt *in situ*."

47. We need hardly state that no allowance is made by the Settlement Department for losses due to pests either under vicissitudes of the seasons, etc., or under cultivation expenses.

SECTION 10.—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Principle of exempting capital improvements effected upon land.

48. It will be useful to note here the fact that in any attempt to bring new lands under irrigation the ryot has to invest a considerable amount of capital. In paragraph 20 of the resolution of the Governor-General No. I, dated 16th January 1902, the following remarks occur:—

"The principle of exempting from assessments such improvements as have been made by private enterprise, though it finds no place in the traditions of the past has been accepted by the British Government and is provided by definite rules culminating in the case of the Bombay Presidency in legal enactments to secure the cultivator in perpetuity the whole of the benefit arising not only from such irrigation works, as private wells or tanks, but from the minor improvements which would account for an increase in assessment under a system of re-classification of the soil. The Madras ryots have a recognized right to enjoy for ever the fruits of their improvements and the exemption of wells, irrigation channels and tanks, which are private property, is provided for by executive orders. Minor improvements are also protected as in Bombay by the permanent recognition of a land classification once fairly effected. In zamindari provinces, where the revenue is temporarily assessed on estates as a whole and not on each particular plot of land composing them, the state has not similarly surrendered its rights to a share in improvements in which the capacity of the soil plays a part with the industry or outlay of the cultivator. But the principle followed has been that additional assessments should not be imposed on these lands until the private labour or capital expended upon them has had time to repay a remunerative return. In the Punjab and Bengal the term of exemption has been fixed with reference to the term of settlement at 20 years for masonry wells, five years for canal distributaries and ten years for other irrigation works. In the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, irrigation works, not constructed by Government, are freed for the term of settlement next following their construction, the average period of exemption being 45 years in the former and 30 years in the latter Provinces. The rules of all Provinces provide for the grant of longer terms of exemption in special cases. This summary of existing procedure reveals a variety in practice which it is not possible to reduce to complete uniformity. It is the intention, however, of the Government of India, in consultation with the Local Governments, to take the whole matter into consideration with a view to the framing of rules that may stimulate the expenditure of private capital upon the improvement of land and secure to those who profit by such opportunities the legitimate reward of their enterprise."

Places where such special expenditure has become necessary.

49. The point that we wish to emphasise is that there are large areas of land where, when an irrigation source is provided, the ryot must incur often large expenditure before he can irrigate his lands. In upland areas like those commanded by the Muniyeru Project, the Divi-pumping Project, and under non-delta tanks, the ryot has often not merely to excavate a bodi channel to his lands but has to incur considerable expenditure in levelling and lowering his fields to make them fit for wet cultivation. Again, even in the case of delta lands, where such land is not easily commandable from the irrigation source, the ryot incurs large capital expenditure in lowering his fields. Then again, in the case of low-lying 'Parra' lands such as those that have been brought under cultivation within recent years in all the deltas lying at the tail-end of the irrigation channels and bordering on the salt creeks and on the Collair and in parts of the Divi Island, he has generally to construct bunds to prevent submersion by flood or tide water with necessary pipes or sluices for purposes of drainage. The expenditure on works of this class is often very high. From our enquiries on the Muniyeru area, for instance, we found that many ryots have invested sums varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 350 per acre for making the lands fit for wet cultivation. In fixing the assessment of lands brought newly under irrigation either under old sources or under new irrigation projects, the fact of capital expenditure having been incurred by the ryot to make these lands fit for irrigation is never taken into account. This procedure is against the humane official pronouncement of Government, and loads a ryot with debts which he is unable to repay from the produce of the land. We would recommend, therefore, that this question should be carefully considered and that the above class of improvements should be exempted from at least part of the normal assessments so as to make up for the expenditure of capital incurred by the ryots.

SECTION 11.—IRRIGATION.

Supplies.

50. It has been stated already that the extension of first-crop irrigation in the Godavari delta system during the period covered by the scheme report is about 89,000 acres, while a similar extension of about 84,500 acres has taken place under the Kistna delta system in the Kistna district. The extension of second crop irrigation during the same period is about 56,500 acres. It is therefore necessary to examine the adequacy of the canal supplies in both systems for first as well as for second crop irrigation.

Adequacy of supplies.

51. To examine the adequacy of the irrigation supplies in the first and second crop seasons we have prepared statements of the average monthly discharges for every month in the years 1919 to 1929 for (1) Godavari Eastern including Central, (2) Godavari Western, (3) Kistna Eastern, (4) the Divi Project and (5) the Muniyeru Project.* In these statements we have also worked out the average discharges in each month for all the eleven years taken together and the resulting duties.

[* Vide Appendix No. 5.]

Godavari Eastern and Central system.

52. Taking first the Godavari Eastern and Central system, we find that the June duty is 126 while the duties in July and August work out to 59 and 58 respectively. Although the July and August duties may be considered to be fair, yet they are such as to necessitate transplantation not merely in July but also in the month of August: in other words, it would take at least two months with these duties to complete transplantation. In the second crop season the duties similarly are fairly satisfactory and only the April supplies in some years are rather inadequate. We may on the whole take this system to be the best supplied of all.

Godavari Western delta.

53. Taking the Godavari Western delta, the duties worked out prove that the condition of supplies on the whole is very unsatisfactory. The duty for June works out to 192 while the duties for July, August and September are 90, 82 and 85 respectively. In this system, therefore, it will generally be impossible to complete transplantation even in the month of August and there must always be a balance left which could only be transplanted so late as September. In the second crop season, again, supplies are equally unsatisfactory, the duties for March and April which are the critical months being 77 and 100 respectively. We have no doubt therefore that the second crop must suffer badly under this system.

Kistna Eastern.

54. In the case of the Kistna Eastern delta, we find that the conditions are a little better than in the Godavari Western delta. The average duties in June, July and August work out at 165, 74 and 73 respectively. From the discharge figures worked out for the years 1925—1928 it would appear as if the fitting up of the six feet shutters over the Kistna anicut has not done much good so far as this part of the delta is concerned. Obviously, while the higher shutters have made it possible to utilize a larger portion of the river discharge than before, it would appear that this latter advantage would not accrue until the carrying capacities of the head sluice and the main canals are improved considerably. Apparently, this has yet to be done. It follows, therefore, that it would not be possible to complete transplantation either in July or in August and that a part of the area must necessarily be transplanted also in the month of September.

Divi system.

55. In the case of this system, the statements of duties and discharges worked out prove that the conditions of water-supply are unsatisfactory. There are many years in which there is no supply available in June at all. The duty in July works out to 110 and the duty for August at 78. These are very unsatisfactory for purposes of transplantation and it is obvious that transplantation must go on from July into August and also into September. We find, however, that there is a marked improvement in supplies in the year 1928. This may be possibly due to the fact that a ninth and powerful engine has been fitted which is enabling larger supplies than before, to be pumped out for the system. We have not got the discharges for the year 1929 so as to enable us to see, if in the latter years the improvement noticeable in 1928 continues, but we hope that this is the case.

Muniyeru Project.

56. *Muniyeru Project.*—In the case of the Muniyeru Project we consider the discharges and duties worked out by us show that on the whole the conditions of supply under this system are satisfactory.

I.—Second Crop in the Godavaris.

Grievance of ryots as regards the delta crop.

57. In our review of the canal discharges we have already indicated the serious shortages of supply that take place in most years in the later months of the second crop season. In practically all the tail-end villages and in other villages situated higher up where the lands are not easily commandable many ryots definitely told us that they did not want second crop cultivation under the present circumstances and their complaint was not only that they were put to losses on account of the inadequacy of the irrigation supply, but that blocks of land which were left uncultivated and which were contiguous to cultivated blocks were rendered saline and unproductive. We were told that these lands even though they were treated with heavy doses of straw manure would yield very little during the next sarava crop. In connection with the

location of the ayacut for the second crop which has lately been under the consideration of Government, we found cases of people who were anxious to raise a second crop but whose lands have been excluded and there were also numerous cases of people who were not at all anxious to raise a second crop cultivation but who on the other hand desire to have their lands excluded from the second crop zones. We would only request that before these zones are finally fixed, the ryots of all the villages should be given an opportunity of expressing their desires with reference to either exclusion or inclusion.

Statement showing the arrival of first freshes in the Kistna River.

Year.	Date.	Year.	Date.
1919	16th June 1919.	1924	21st June 1924.
1920	24th June 1920.	1925	6th July 1925.
1921	16th June 1921.	1926	3rd July 1926.
1922	10th June 1922.	1927	23rd June 1927.
1923	6th July 1923.	1928	16th June 1928.

E. H. Chave,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

6th January 1929.

II.—Improvements.

(*a*) In Godavari delta.

58. Among the works enumerated by the Special Settlement Officer we might first refer to the piping system. It is needless to say that a satisfactory piping system guaranteeing a proportionate supply throughout the length of any given channel from head to end would lead to great satisfaction and do a great deal of good: but it cannot be said that the channels that have so far been piped are working at all satisfactorily. During the course of our tours we came across many channels where pipes have been removed, either entirely or in part, and the numerous instances of open cuts. It would appear from our inquiries that the system of making open cuts close to places where pipes have been put in, is very general in the Godavari delta. Most of the ryots that we examined in many villages stated that the channel banks are cut open at night time during the period of transplantation. It is almost the unanimous testimony of the ryots of these deltas that the outturn of their crops depends very much on when the transplantation is completed. They believe that the highest crop outturns are obtained by transplantation in June; that the produce is less if the crop is transplanted in July—the difference between June and July transplantation amounting in their opinion to two bags per acre—that in the case of transplantation in August it is universally believed that lands yield about two bags less per acre than lands transplanted in July; while the lands transplanted in September are expected to yield a very poor crop. The general inadequacy of the supply for rapid transplantation coupled with the anxiety of the ryots to transplant their fields as early as possible, is responsible for the universal interference with the piping system and the general practice of taking supplies surreptitiously by means of open cuts. The same remarks also apply to the piping system in the Kistna Eastern delta, with the difference that in the latter case the system appears to have given satisfaction in many places.

Inadequate supplies during the transplantation season.

59. In view, however, of the high net profits Government obtains from the Godavari delta system and the high duties at which the system is working leading to great delay in completion of the process of transplantation, we are unable to consider the present state of things satisfactory. We feel that during the period under report the ryots, particularly those in the Godavari Western delta have been suffering from inadequate supplies during the first as well as in the second crop seasons, and we consider that it is a matter of urgency that the necessary improvements to end this state of things should be carried out as early as possible Later on, we refer in detail to the improvements that we consider necessary to improve the present conditions.

(*b*) The Kistna delta.

60. In the case of the Kistna delta system the more chronic insufficiency of supplies from which the system was suffering almost throughout the period under report, has been in a very large measure set right by the fitting up of six feet shutters over the Kistna anicut. This work as well as the regulators at the heads of Masulipatam and Ellore canals is sure to result in great good to the Kistna Eastern delta.

III.—*Drainage.*

61. We consider that the drainage systems of the Godavari and Kistna deltas require complete re-examination in the light of the most recent engineering and agricultural knowledge. The principles originally laid down in P.M.G. Nos. 3572, dated 19th December 1874, and G.O. No. 3528, dated 22nd December 1876, were of a tentative kind with reference to the state of knowledge at the time and the drains that were designed originally under these principles have continued up to this day without material alterations. These orders were passed at a time when the areas irrigated under the two delta systems were about one-half the present figures. Large areas all over the deltas and particularly areas adjoining most of the drainages were then unoccupied and the submersion of these latter areas was therefore a matter of no consequence at the time. The designs of drains were based on the following principles :—

(1) Assuming the total rainfall in 24 hours to be 12 inches, the calculated full section of the drain was such as to carry off a discharge equivalent to two inches of rainfall from the catchment area in a day.

Theory of drainage clearance.

(2) Of the full section as thus calculated a width of from one-third to one-half only was to be cut.

(3) It was assumed that paddy crop was not liable to injury from an excess of water for several days, or from submersion for a short period.

62. A large part of the areas of both these deltas being subject to cyclonic rainfall during the north-east monsoon, the rainfall figures assuming a maximum of 12 inches in 24 hours would often be found to be very much below actuals, and when the drains are cut on the principles above laid down, water is not drained off as fast as it is desirable, with the result that considerable areas throughout these deltas are subject to submersion in varying degrees. The difficulty is now very much aggravated by the fact that irrigation has been extending and that practically every inch of land so to say in these deltas is now cultivated, including all the low lying lands near the drains and the 'parra' lands near the sea coast.

Upland drainage falls upon the delta areas.

63. The whole difficulty of disposing of inter-delta drainage is enormously aggravated by the fact that very large volumes of upland drainage enter the delta with the result that the inadequate section of the existing drains is called upon to deal with enormous volumes of water brought in by these. The large upland streams that enter the delta are the Rallamadugu, the Yerakalava, the Ramileru, the Tamileru and the Budameru.

64. The last three of the above streams enter the Kollair and their floods eventually reach the sea through the Uppateru. We do not know exactly what the policy of the Government is with reference to the question of the disposal of upland drainage and of saving of the delta irrigation from recurring damage caused by floods brought down into the delta by these upland streams. In P.M.G. No. 3572, dated 19th December 1874, the following passage occurs :—

> "The drainage of the delta lands so far as this may be connected with the disposal of surplus irrigation water rendered necessary to admit of the extension of irrigation, or may be required for the benefit of lands already irrigated, is fairly chargeable to the general scheme of delta irrigation. Beyond this it would seem that the Irrigation works are in no way liable to bear the charge, and if any further works be debited to the capital account of the delta scheme it should only be on the ground that if there be a likelihood of a return from irrigation considerably exceeding the interest on the money invested, some part of the capital represented by the difference may be invested in the general improvement of the condition and healthfulness of the country from which such revenue is derived. If so, it is of course surplus revenue only, that should be applied to such a purpose."

65. In the course of our inquiries we found that not only was there general complaint of submersion and damage in the country adjoining the chief major and minor drains but also evidences of damages in local areas, in many villages situated in the upper parts of the delta. As remarked by Mr. Clerk in paragraph 64 of the Resettlement Report published in G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 7th July 1899, "in comparing the Godavari and Cauveri deltas one disadvantage in this district (Godavari)

is the fact that the anicut at Dowlaishweram is only 38 feet above mean sea-level and the fall of less than one foot a mile makes it impossible for the flood water to drain off sufficiently rapidly. It is true that a number of drains have been constructed for this purpose, but they benefit only some villages, and not many villages. There is an area of land, large or small as the case may be, which is submerged for some days every year."

Village drainages.

66. While the present inadequate system of major and minor drains is receiving some attention—insufficient in our opinion, from Public Works Department—there is at present no agency for looking after the minor village drainages. There is 'obviously in these small local areas no question of maintenance of village drains by kudimaramat and it is therefore necessary that some system should be devised that would result in attention being paid to these minor village drains. Since we came across many cases of such village drains affecting more than one village, the excavation and maintenance of these drains therefore is impossible by local village agency. The problem of upland drainage which has been frequently examined in the years past is still awaiting solution and in view of the urgency of the question we would refer later on to the main improvements that we consider necessary; but in view of the fact that the Godavari and Kistna delta systems give net returns of 20·34 per cent and 16·08 per cent respectively on capital outlay including interest, or returns of 17·21 per cent and 12·82 per cent respectively, excluding interest charges, there ought to be no valid objection to charging to the capital account of these delta systems, the large outlay that will undoubtedly be necessary for dealing with the question of the disposal of upland drainages. These improvements are all the more necessary in view of the fact that 'the Revenue Department is not in the habit of putting a liberal interpretation on the remission rules'. We shall deal more fully with the question of remissions and remission rules later on.*

[* Vide Appendix No. 6.]

SECTION 12.—EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

Nature of extension of cultivation.

67. The Settlement Officer notes that during the period subsequent to the last resettlement, delta irrigation has extended by the following figures:—

	ACS.
(1) *Godavari delta*—	
First crop	89,000
Second crop	166,500
(2) *Kistna delta system*	169,000

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With reference to the increase of second crop as noted by the Settlement Officer, it may be remarked that second-crop irrigation had already developed to the figure of 166,630 acres in the year 1897–98 or during the last resettlement period itself, so that the actual extension as second-crop irrigation during the period subsequent to the last resettlement is only 56,370 acres.

Extension under paddy.

68. Concerning the extension of first crop in the Kistna delta, we have not got exact figures for the distribution of the extension of first crop in the Kistna delta in the Kistna and Guntur districts; but, for our purposes it may be sufficiently accurate to take the extension in the Kistna district as about half the entire extent of extension in the delta or 84,500 acres. The total area, therefore, of extension of first and second crops in the delta portions of the three districts in question would therefore come to 230,000 acres. To the above figure must be added an extent of about 30,000 acres of Divi and Muniyeru projects, so that the total area of extension under all these project systems will come to 260,000 acres. From the figures of paddy cultivation given by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 28 of his Scheme Report, it would appear that the extensions of paddy cultivation since the last resettlement are as follows:—

	ACS.
Kistna and Godavari (West)	207,664
East Godavari	26,041
Total ...	233,705

Taking the above figure from the area of 260,000 acres arrived at as noted ab it will be seen that there is difference to be accounted in the three districts of 25,300 acres under paddy. This is probably explained by the conversion of paddy land into coconut and other gardens, under which there has been an increase of 26,400 acres in East Godavari. There is probably also a small diminution of wet area in the uplands.

69. Turning again to the crop statistics given in paragraph 28 of the Scheme Report already referred to, it will be noted that the results are as follows in the case of other crops than paddy, which are mostly dry crops excepting the insignificant extents under plantains and sugarcane—

Dry crops—Kistna and West Godavari.

(1) The area previous to resettlement period was 447,193 acres, whereas in the period covered by the Scheme Report (fasli 1329–33) the area was 446,016 acres ; so that, as a matter of fact, there has been a shrinkage of 1,177 acres since the last resettlement.

East Godavari.

(2) In the case of the East Godavari district, similarly the dry crop figure for the early period was 260,159 acres, whereas the figure for the recent period of (fasli 1329–33) was 353,852 acres, so that there h s been an increase here of about 93,693 acres. Taking therefore the three districts together, the total increase in cultivation, excluding paddy, amounts to 92,516 acres. It will also be seen from the tables given by the Settlement Officer that in the case of the Kistna and West Godavari districts there has been a diminution in the areas under cholam and cumbu and a considerable diminution in such valuable industrial crops like oil-seeds and cotton. Similarly, in the case of the East Godavari district there has been some increase under cholam and horsegram and under coconuts (where there has been an increase of 26,400 acres) ; while in the case of valuable industrial crops, such as, gingelly and tobacco, there has been an appreciable diminution in the area cultivated. It will, therefore, be right to conclude that while in the case of the deltas and the Divi and Muniyeru projects, there has been an extension of paddy cultivation, in the case of the uplands there has been a diminution in the areas under such valuable crops as oil-seeds, cotton, gingelly and tobacco ; while the total expansion of 92,516 acres is mostly under the ordinary non-valuable dry crops.

SECTION 13.—POPULATION.

Review of population statistics.

70. The population of Kistna and West Godavari increased by 14, 15 and 7 per cent during the three decades from 1891 to 1921 respectively, similar figures for East Godavari being 10, 13 and 2 per cent respectively. From the Census Report for 1921, Part II, page 338, it is seen that the average increase in Godavari district during the decade 1901–11 is 14·5 per cent, while in Kistna it was 13·9 per cent. The Settlement Officer in trying to explain the check in population during the decade 1911–21 says that this result was in the main due to the influenza epidemic of 1918. From the following facts, however, it seems obvious, that there must be other causes operating to account for the very large check in increase of population in the decade 1911–21. From the figures given in paragraph 25, page 14, Volume I, of the Census Report for 1921, it is seen that the increase in death-rate due to the influenza epidemic of 1918 was 13·1 per thousand or 1·31 per cent of the population. Besides the increase in the death-rate, there is a fall in the birth-rate, at about 5 per thousand or 0·5 per cent, so that the total loss of population due to the influenza epidemic may be taken as 1l·8 or, say, 2 per cent. The difference in the percentage increases during the decades 1901–11 and 1911–21 for the two districts of Godavari and Kistna are 7·7 and 7·3 per cent respectively so that on an average the influenza epidemic cannot be an explanation for the diminution of (7·7–2) 5·7 and (7·3–2) per cent of the population respectively of the two districts. We must therefore look for other causes. From the table on page 30, Volume I, of the Census Report, giving figures for immigrants and emigrants, in the case of the Godavari district, 5·3, it is learnt that the excess of immigrants over emigrants has dwindled to 28,000 in 1921. In the case of the Kistna district while the excess of the immigrants over emigrants in 1911 was 120,000, in the year 1921 there was actually an excess of 23,000 emigrants over immigrants.

Increase of population versus increase in cultivation.

71 Between the years 1901 and 1929, the population of the three districts has increased by about 21 per cent. Looking at the figures for increase of cultivation given in paragraph 28 of the Scheme Report we find the following figures :—

(1) For the early period, wet crops 789,452 acres (including plantations and sugarcane), dry crops 685,844 acres.

(2) For the later period, wet crops 1,025,479 acres, dry crops 786,038 acres. If we assume a 21 per cent expansion of cultivation to keep pace with the increase in population during this period, the following should be the figures for the later period :— Wet crops, 955,237 acres and dry crops, 841,971 acres. Comparing these latter figures with the figures given above, worked out from the figures given by the Settlement Officer for the later period, we find on the most favourable assumptions, that cultivation has just kept pace with the increase in population. But when it is remembered that second-crop irrigation in the Godavari delta has been fluctuating and that while the Settlement Officer takes the area of second crop as 66,500 acres based on the figures for the year 1900, the actual area of second crop in the year 1897–98 was as much as 166,000 acres ; we shall have to deduct an area of 100,000 acres under the figures for that crop, in which case the figures would compare as follows :—

	ACS.
Early period with 21 per cent increase—	
Wet	955,237
Dry	841,971
Later period (actual acreages)—	
Wet	925,479
Dry	786,038

These figures would indicate that the growth of population has outstripped the expansion of cultivation.

72. Altogether, we think, we will be justified in concluding that all indications point to the fact that population in these districts has increased to such an extent as to press unduly on land. In this connexion we would invite attention to the following remarks of the Royal Agricultural Commission, page 449 (paragraph 420) :—

Opinion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

"Throughout our investigation we have constantly been impressed with the thought that mere material improvement alone will not bring lasting benefit to the agricultural population. Increase in yield by better seed and better cultivation, security of harvests gained by the expansion of irrigation, immunity from losses due to pests or pestilence, higher prices from improved communications and conditions of marketing, everything in short which we have advocated for the material advancement of the people will merely postpone the effects of the growing pressure of the population on the soil. No lasting improvement in the standard of living of the great mass of the population can be attained if every enhancement in the purchasing power of the cultivator is to be followed by a proportionate increase in population."

73. In the review in paragraph 23 and in the summary in paragraph 44 of the Scheme Report, the Settlement Officer implies that the increase in population recorded during the period under review is an indication of increase of economic prosperity justifying an increase of assessments in resettlement. We fail to see, however, any justification for this assumption. The remarks of the Royal Agricultural Commission, quoted above, draw pointed attention to the obvious fact that every increase of population without a corresponding increase in the means of subsistence must necessarily lower the economic condition of the people. While statesmen and politicians may, under certain circumstances, welcome increases in population as producing more soldiers, more colonists, etc., the economist who considers the relationship between the population and the means of living must realize that under present circumstances, however, increase in population means increase in the struggle for existence and misery and want for the people.

74. Harold Wright in his book on "Population" (page 66) remarks as follows :—

"In India too the population has been increasing with disquieting rapidity owing to the removal by British rule of many of the checks on population which formerly prevailed and it is probable that the recurrence of famines in that country is partly attributable to this increase. In large parts of India people are entirely dependent on agriculture and the harvest is so completely destroyed by a single monsoon failure, that the labourer is thrown out of work for a whole year. If he has no savings, he and his family must starve or be kept alive by relief work even though food may be obtainable from neighbouring districts. It is clear therefore that an increase in population which absorbs the whole surplus of a normal harvest may transform the effect of a monsoon failure from unemployment into famine. It is only suggested that the growth of population may account for the fact that famines still occur in India in spite of the measures which have been taken to avert them."

75. In this country a lowering of the economic condition of the people does not necessarily result in a diminution of the growth of population. Adam Smith (Wealth of Nations) remarks:—

> "Poverty, though it no doubt discourages, does not always prevent marriage. It seems even favourable to generation. A highland woman frequently bears more than twenty children while a pampered fine lady is incapable of bearing any, and is generally exhausted by two or three . . . Extremely poor people are notoriously careless as to their future. If they get a short burst of high wages for instance, they are apt to spend recklessly and relapse into their former condition as soon as the burst is over."

It is unnecessary for us to make further remarks to establish the obvious proposition that an increase in population under present conditions is rather a menace than otherwise, to the economic condition of the country. We would also refer to the well-known fact that under present political conditions, emigration from India and settlement outside it, are practically prohibited in many countries of the world where there are enormous vacant areas of land awaiting development. People from India can only emigrate to a limited extent as coolies.

SECTION 14.—CHANGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL POPULATION.

Occupation statistics do not indicate progress in ryots' conditions.

76. We have been able to verify the figures given by the Special Settlement Officer from the census of 1921, but we have been unable to verify the figures for the year 1911, owing to the many changes made in the territorial divisions of these districts in the intervening period. While we accept the general correctness of his figures, we are unable to accept his conclusions which he states as follows :—"The figures not only indicate that the land of these districts is held chiefly by landowners and that their numbers are increasing apparently by accession from the ranks of cultivating tenants and labourers but they also dispel any suspicion that the agricultural classes as a whole are losing their hold through poverty and indebtedness." We have found from our inquiries that fragmentation of holdings has been going on to a considerable extent during the period under report and that during recent years two new tendencies have become notable. In the first place owner-cultivators are finding that cultivation is every day becoming less and less profitable on account of the falling prices of paddy and the increasing cost of labour and cattle maintenance. As a result of this many agriculturists who really belong to the labouring classes are taking up lands on leases, although many of them do not own cattle of their own. The latter classes employ the cattle of other ryots and pay for it either in straw or in the shape of their personal labour contributed for cultivation of the lands of others. In the second place the number of labourers who emigrate to Burma and the Straits Settlements return to their native districts and purchase little fragments of land with the result that they jump at once from the class of labourers into that of cultivating landowners.

77. We fail however to see any connexion between these figures and the question of poverty or agricultural indebtedness. Lands sold by ryots who become so deeply involved in debt as to be unable to continue cultivation are purchased either by outsiders (it may be, vakils, officials, etc.) or by the sowcars (either professional money-lenders or ryots who lend money) or rarely by other local ryots. While we claim that the economic condition of the districts under report is certainly far from satisfactory, it is not our contention that the stage has yet been reached that will lead to land going largely out of cultivation. The figures that we have given in section 13 show that firstly, the population has expanded and that secondly the area under cultivation has also expanded, though not in proportion. Apart therefore from

the natural fragmentation of the original holdings that is taking place [vide Appendix No. 7] the expansion of population along with the simultaneous expansion of cultivation must necessarily lead to an increase under the first four headings in the table, namely, non-cultivating land-owners, non-cultivating tenants, cutivating land-owners and cultivating tenants. It is impossible therefore to argue from these figures that there has been either an improvement or a deterioration of the economic condition of the three districts under report.

Pressure of surplus labour upon land.

78. There is, however, one point to which we would like to refer as it has an important bearing on the economic condition of the districts under report, namely, the question of the pressure of the labouring population on land. The Royal Commission on Agriculture remark as follows on this subject, in paragraphs 506 and 507 of their report:—

" We propose to conclude this chapter with a review of the labour situation as it affects cultivation in India. The facts are simple. The evidence which we have received and our own observations indicate that in India in a belt stretching from the Madras Presidency, east and north through Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces, the problem is definitely one of superfluity of agricultural labour. This is the case even after allowance is made for the character of the Indian seasons which favours a short period of intense activity at seed time and again at harvest, causing at these times a demand for agricultural labourers, for whom during the remainder of the year there is little or no occupation on the land. The Famine Commission of 1880 observed that the numbers who have no other occupation than agriculture are greatly in excess of what is really required for the thorough cultivation of the land. Since that day the population has increased considerably, especially in Madras and Bengal and to an appreciative extent also in Bihar and Orissa. Although since the census of 1891 the first in which urban and rural population were distinguished, the urban population has shown a higher proportionate rate of increase, by far the greater number has been added to the rural population. It seems clear that the increase in the population and its distribution makes the observations of the Famine Commission even more pertinent to-day than when they were in 1880. The labour problem, therefore, from the agricultural point of view, is simple one—to lessen the pressure on land, more especially the extreme pressure which at present exists in Bihar and in the deltaic areas of Bengal and Madras and in certain parts of the Madras and in certain parts of the United Provinces. Our examination of the present facts and of the probable future relations between industry and agriculture has not led us to accept that large-scale industry will develop in these areas to an extent likely to relieve materially the pressure on the land by offering to agriculturists the alternative of permanent industrial employment. Some development of industries connected with the primary processing of agricultural products may be expected, but, for the most part this will be seasonal in character and will therefore afford part-time occupations for a small number of agriculturists. The essential condition for relieving pressure on the land is, therefore, in our opinion, mobility and the question arises how far the free movement of the population is impeded by Government regulations, defective communications, or its own inertia. We propose to give a brief account of these factors before considering what measures can be suggested for relieving pressure on land. " They go on to remark that among the chief factors that impede the movement of labour, one of the most important is the widespread possession of, or interest in, a piece of land. " The plot of land may only be an acre or two in extent or the interest in its produce only a share of a few coconut trees or plantains, or it may be, though of considerable extent, situated in a precarious tract. In many cases the hirer of land is subject to conditions which make the status approach much more closely to that of a labourer than an independent cultivator. Very frequently also the holding is so small that the cultivator must supplement his income by working as a labourer. Nevertheless with all these drawbacks the average man will not give up a certain livelihood for the risks of pioneering in Assam, or even of transferring his family from the Deccan to unoccupied tracts in Kanara or Khandesh, in the same Presidency. Secondly there is the factor of indebtedness. Most cultivators are tied to their village by their relations with the village money-lender or trader who for obvious reasons puts every obstacle he can in the way of their emigrating. Lastly there is the important fact of ill-health.

A population which suffers extensively from such enfeebling diseases as chronic malaria and hookworm cannot be expected to display that energy which would accept and triumph over the risks incidental to the pioneer.”

SECTION 15.—COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Road communication is now developed at the cost of the ryots.

79. The Settlement Officer claims that there has been a 30 per cent increase between the years 1906 and 1924 in the Kistna and West Godavari districts and a 52 per cent increase in the East Godavari district in the total mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads. The roads in these districts are being constructed and maintained mostly from the additional road-cess that is being levied on the ryots at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue. In the original settlement in many districts of the Presidency it was the practice to meet the charge for roads from the Government's half share of the net produce, so that the ryots' half-share was left intact. Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar writes on this point as follows:—(Page 209, Memorandum on the Progress of the Madras Presidency) “ In this connexion it must be remembered that when the principle regulating the share of the net produce which was to represent the land tax was settled in 1856 it was intended that the charges for the maintenance of roads and of village establishments should be met out of Government assessment. And accordingly it was declared that the assessment included a percentage set apart for this purpose. The original principle has since been departed from by the development of the system of local taxation, that as regards the local land-cess at all events, the charges which it was intended should be met from the Government share of the produce are now practically met out of the ryots' share.” The present practice therefore is an encroachment on the ryots' half-share of the produce. The alteration in the procedure therefore for finding money for meeting the charges for communications means that the ryots of these districts themselves pay for all costs for making and maintaining roads. It would be legitimate therefore to claim that all road improvements are not liable to be taken as elements in arriving at assessments or increase in assessments due to the so-called unearned income.

Additional contributions are collected from the ryots.

80. Besides, it is a well-known fact that in the matter of the village roads the district and taluk boards do actually collect a contribution varying from 30 to 50 per cent of the total cost from the interested ryots. It seems therefore that it is unjust to consider any benefits derived from improved facilities in the matter of metalled or unmetalled roads which are paid for almost entirely from the ryots' half-share of the net produce, as arguments for increase of taxation in resettlements. Apart from the above considerations it must be noted that the effects of all extensions of existing and the creation of new roads are purely local and there appears to be absolutely no justification for a percentage enhancement of the assessment over a whole district, on the mere basis of the construction of a little bit of road here and there in a district. Most of the unmetalled roads have not been provided with culverts over channels and drains with the result that many of them are not passable for loaded carts till practically the channels and drains dry up. It is besides a well-known fact that the rapid extension of motor-bus traffic has led to considerable deterioration of roads.

Effects of the opening of new railways.

81. Since the last resettlement the Bezwada-Masulipatam branch, Nidadavole-Bhimavaram and Bhimavaram-Gudivada lines, and the Coconada-Kotapalli lines have been practically completed and opened. As remarked however under roads, the effect of these railway extensions is largely local, and it cannot by any means be argued that the whole district benefits by extensions which merely affect particular localities. It might also be added that as soon as the canals in these districts are closed for navigation the railways at once increase their freight charges for produce, etc., while as soon as the canals are open for navigation the freight charges are lowered. There are, therefore, some months in the year when produce has to be transported by railways at pretty high freight charges.

Effects of markets are purely local.

82. The Settlement Officer quotes figures to show the number of markets and shandies as they stand at present. There are no figures available to compare with the number at the last resettlement. It will however be noticed from the figures given in Appendix IV of the Scheme Report that there are no markets in Nandigama and

Gannavaram taluks and in the Tiruvur division. While by the existence of a market close by, the ryot who has a bandy and bulls might save some of the cartage charges, it might be noted that the bulk of the produce under the conditions at present obtaining in most parts is often sold in the village itself; so that it will be right to conclude that the effects of such markets as exist are purely local. The Settlement Officer also gives details of the rice mills in the districts in question, and argues that the rice mills in the area afford proof not only of the facilities at hand to the ryot to dispose of his surplus but also that he has a considerable surplus to sell. It is hardly necessary for us to remark that the produce brought to the mills for milling is not all surplus, for it is a well-known fact that the ryot must raise money soon after his harvest by selling a portion of his paddy to pay the Government kist and to liquidate debts incurred for cultivation expenses, etc. Most ryots are therefore compelled to sell a large portion of their paddy soon after harvest although they have to purchase later on the produce required for their consumption, etc. We have also noticed during our inquiries that in localities where too many mills have been started they are not prospering and it is likely that some of these might collapse in the years to come. We might also add that while these mills mean some increased profit to ryots who have got actual surplus to sell they are adding to the unemployment of the labouring classes during those months of the year when agricultural employment is not ordinarily available, who in the absence of these mills would have been employed in the by-industry of pounding paddy and converting it into rice.

Trade and Traffic.

Review of rail-borne traffic.

83. The conclusions of the Special Settlement Officer under this heading, that the statistics indicate economic recovery and commercial development in an unmistakable manner are hardly warranted. One might admit that there has been a considerable increase in the number of traders, middlemen and agents who go about into the villages and into the markets, purchase produce and despatch these to various destinations either inside or outside the province. It is difficult to see how the ryots including those who have no surplus at all, but are obliged to sell on account of the pressure of money-lender, Government kist, or urgent domestic expenses benefit by this development. The grain that is transported by rail might be considered under various classes. Firstly, local produce that is sent from one place to another, either to places within these districts or to stations outside. Secondly, produce coming from outside the limits of these districts which merely passes through, to stations beyond the districts. In the cases coming under the first class there may be considerable double counting as in the case of produce despatched from stations within or without districts to stations within these districts and despatched again from the latter stations. It would have been very much to the point, if for purposes of comparison the Settlement Officer had given details of the amount of paddy and rice that are received into these districts from Burma, Tanjore, Nellore, etc. For, strange as it may seem, it is a fact that owing to the development of traders and trading agencies considerable quantities of rice and paddy are received for local consumption from outside these districts, while at certain seasons of the year large quantities of produce are sold for consumption in outside areas. The existence of extended markets beyond the districts may prevent violent fluctuations in prices, but to what extent the ryots benefit by the present level of prices is a matter that depends upon other considerations. The traffic figures do not give any idea of the actual quantities of produce sold; nor has any information been furnished as to the quantities imported later on and purchased for local consumption. The prices also at which the produce is sold to begin with and those at which it is imported and purchased are important considerations.

Increase in the mileage of navigable canals is insignificant.

84. Increase in the mileage of navigable canals during the period under report is as follows:—

	MILES.
Godavari Delta System	14
Kistna Delta System	63

The additions are not material and their effects are local. The construction of the new aqueduct over the Vriddhagoutami for Polavaram Island will have the effect of obstructing the navigation of that river. Altogether we may say that the change under this head has not been material.

Canal-borne traffic is very unimportant.

85. There is no doubt that the traffic on the Kistna and Godavari canals is steadily expanding; but, as remarked by the Special Settlement Officer, building materials and miscellaneous articles have produced the bulk of the total increase. In the year 1926–27 the total tonnage of the up and down traffic of the Godavari canals amounted to 793,217 tons, of which building materials alone accounted for 423,777 tons, while in the case of the Kistna canals out of the total tonnage of 384,513 tons of the up and down traffic the tonnage of building materials was 225,547 tons. The increase under building materials is obviously due to the fact that Government is using stone largely for river conservancy work and for its building operations and that the local boards are using the canals largely for their increased requirements in stone and road materials.

SECTION 16.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Cattle and ploughs.

86. The abstract statement given by the Special Settlement Officer in paragraph 32 of the scheme report is obviously incorrect. With reference to the figures in columns 5, 6 and 7 under ploughs, cattle and sheep and goats, they have obviously been taken from the accounts maintained by village karnams. We found during our investigations that these figures are generally unreliable for the reason that so far as ploughs are concerned the karnams instead of actually counting the number of ploughs in each village, put in theoretic figures in the accounts at the rate of one plough for every pair of cattle bullocks or he-buffaloes. In the case of cattle the account is taken usually in the months of October and November after most of the animals had been sent away from the delta taluks into the pasture grounds of the Agency and Hyderabad. It was impossible in the time at our disposal to attempt at anything like a total census of ploughs and cattle in the districts under report; but we obtained actual accounts in many of the villages that we took up for investigation and found that, as noted above, the karnams' figures in these respects were entirely wrong. For the purpose of comparison and of discussion we note below a table of figures prepared from the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency (Benson). A comparison of these two tables shows that the Settlement Officer's figures in columns 2, 3 and 4, that is, the area, assessment and pattas are correct [vide Appendix No. 8].

Pattas: Congestion of population upon the cultivated land.

87. From the total figures for pattas shown by the Special Settlement Officer it will be noticed as remarked by him, that there has been an increase in the number of pattas and shrinkage in the average area of patta, chiefly as a result of fragmentation of holdings by partition; that is because the increase in population during the period under report has outstripped the expansion of cultivation.

88. From the statistical statement that we have prepared it will be seen that the greatest congestion exists in the taluks of Ramachandrapuram, Razole, Tanuku, Narasapur and Divi. In Ramachandrapuram and Divi, the average holding per patta is only 3 acres. In Razole, Tanuku and Narasapur, the corresponding figure is 4 acres. In Bandar, Gudivada, Kaikalur and Bezwada, it is 6 acres and in Cocanada it is 7 acres. It is seen, therefore, that the actual figures for the several taluks are much more unfavourable than the figures given in column 8 by the Special Settlement Officer. From the statement of pattadars and holdings that we have prepared for certain selected villages in the Kistna, East Godavari and West Godavari districts we find that the areas owned by the following classes of pattadars to the total cultivated area is as follows:—

District.	One acre and less.	Over one acre but less than five acres.	Over five acres but less than ten acres.	Total cultivated area.
				ACS.
Kistna	1·4	13·8	16·5	100
East Godavari	7·1	28·7	16·4	100
West Godavari	1·3	11·4	13·0	100
Total ..	3·0	17·7	15·8	100

That is, 3 per cent of the cultivated area is owned by pattadars owning one acre and less, 17·7 per cent by pattadars owning between one and five acres and 15·8 per cent by pattadars owning between five and ten acres or that 36·5 per cent of the total area is owned by pattadars with areas less than 10 acres [* vide Appendices Nos. 7 and 35].

Review of agricultural statistics provided in the Scheme Report.

89. *Ploughs.*—The total number of ploughs in the East Godavari is 113,003 as against 73,009 given by the Special Settlement Officer. It is a well-known fact that the number of ploughs maintained is always in excess of the number of pairs of cattle kept for cultivation purposes. Dry ploughing is now coming more and more into vogue with the result that many ryots are now keeping ploughs both for dry ploughing and for wet ploughing.

90. We find the figures for cattle given in column 6 in the statement in paragraph 32 of the scheme report, to be correct in the case of the Kistna and West Godavari districts; but the figures given for the East Godavari are seriously underestimated. We have prepared a tabular statement of the details given in Benson's Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency and we find that the total number of cattle for fasli 1330 in the East Godavari district comes to 721,840 instead of 431,946.

Quantity of fodder produced.

91. It will be useful now to consider the amount of fodder produced by the areas at present under cultivation and compare these with the requirments of the number of cattle maintained in these districts. Taking first the Kistna and West Godavari districts we find from the statement for fasli 1333 given in paragraph 28 of the scheme report that the area under cereals and pulses comes to 957,833 acres or 960,000 in round numbers. Assuming as a safe figure that an acre produces 1,500 lb. of straw or other fodder, we find that the total cultivated area will yield 1,440 million lb. of straw or other fodder. The total number of cattle in these districts is 721,528. The number of young stock of all kinds is about 215,000. We would not therefore be far wrong if we assumed the number of units of full-grown cattle to be maintained to be about 600,000. At the rate of 15,000 lb. of straw or other fodder per annum for each unit of cattle, the total annual requirements for feeding the cattle in the Kistna and West Godavari districts comes to 9,000,000,000 lb. It will be seen therefore that the produce of straw and fodder from cultivation is less than one-sixth of the total requirements of the cattle in the districts. In the case of the East Godavari district also making a similar allowance for young stock, we take the number of units of full-grown cattle to be maintained to be 600,000; and making the same annual allowance per head as before, the total annual requirements of the cattle amount in this case also to 9,000,000,000 lb. The area cultivated under paddy and other cereals and under all kinds of pulses comes to 445,631 acres; and assuming as before that an acre gives 1,500 lb. of straw or other fodder, the total fodder yield from 450,000 acres amounts to 675,000,000 lb. which is a little over one-fifteenth of the entire annual supply required. It will be useful here to draw special attention to the fact how inadequate is the supply of paddy straw for the requirements of the cattle. It will be useful to remember this, since in the statement of cultivation expenses prepared by Settlement Officer no allowance is made for the maintenance of cattle for the reason that it has been set off against the value of the straw obtained.

Maintenance of cattle is a serious drain upon the resources of ryots.

92. The figures given above for the total number of cattle maintained in these districts must bring forcibly to light the fact that the maintenance of cattle is a very serious drain on the resources of the agricultural population. Before proceeding further it will be useful here to quote the opinion of the Royal Commission on Agriculture on this question. At page 182 of their report they write as follows :—

"The number of bullocks required in agriculture is also affected by the character of the soil, by the cropping adopted, by the length or shortness of the seasons available for ploughing and sowing and by the size of the cattle and by the extent to which irrigation especially from wells is practised. Having regard to all these factors it is to be expected that the number of plough bullocks should vary widely in different provinces. If it is assumed that all the bullocks found in India are necessary the question arises what number of cows should suffice to rear the required number. On the assumption that the 20 bullocks per 100 acres of net sown area, which the census figures show to exist, begin to work between three and four years of age, having an average working life of ten years it follows that there should be seven young male cattle under 3½ years of age to replace wastage. The census figures show sixteen 'other' cattle of which the proportion of bulls would be between two and three. When allowance is made for the fact that approximately half the cows born will be heifers and that casualties must occur, it will be seen that the number of young male cattle available for replacing wastage is likely to be between five and six. In view of the very poor quality of many of the calves the census figures lend support to the complaint frequently made by witnesses that the price of bullocks was rising because the supply was not equal to the increasing demand. In any case if it be assumed that all the bullocks now kept by cultivators are necessary no reduction in the number of young male cattle would seem to be desirable. But when the number of cattle of about three years of age and under is compared with the number of cows, a very unsatisfactory feature in cattle management emerges. Indian cows if properly fed and managed might be expected to calve about once a year, as do the cattle in Europe. But it is well-known that in the conditions usual in India calving is very irregular. We were informed that cows in this country may be expected to calve at intervals of about 18 months. The census figures suggest that the average interval may be nearer three years than two. But when the census figures are used with the caution that is required they would clearly point to the conclusion which was borne out by the evidence which we heard all over India that the cow when dry is the most neglected animal among the cattle. In discussing the management of the cattle we shall return to this subject. In the meantime it may be stated that the census figures support the view that it is the demand for good bullocks and the poor average quality of cattle which lead breeders to keep many more cows than should be necessary to provide the number of bullocks required for draught."

And then again at page 190, paragraph 168, they write as follows :—

"As a result of our examination of the subject we may state that we agree with those witnesses who expressed the opinion that India is attempting to maintain an excess number of cattle. But it should be observed that this view is not inconsistent with the other, namely, that good cultivation in many parts of the country may now be hindered because of the deficiency of bullock power. We are of opinion that the figures suggest the existence of a vicious circle. The number of cattle within a district depends upon and is regulated by the demand for bullocks. The worse the conditions for rearing efficient cattle are, the greater the numbers kept tend to be. Cows become less fertile and calves under-sized and do not satisfy cultivators, who in the attempt to secure useful bullocks breed more and more cattle. As numbers increase, or as the increase of tillage encroaches on the better grazing land the deficiency of the available supply of food leads to still further poverty in the cows, and a stage is reached when oxen from other provinces or male buffaloes are brought in to assist in cultivation. The general inadequacy of fodder leads to cattle degeneration and poor stock. And poor stock in its turn means that a large number of cattle has to be maintained. As cattle become smaller the amount of food needed in proportion to their size increases and large numbers of diminutive cattle are therefore a serious drain on those districts in which the fodder supply is so scarce."

Significance of current fallows.

93. It will be useful here to consider the significance of the large areas under current fallows in these districts. In the Kistna and West Godavari districts the area under current fallows is 331,006 acres. (It need hardly be noted that these represent dry lands which are kept waste to allow them to recuperate and regain fertility, while in the meantime they are used partly for the purpose of grazing cattle.) In the East Godavari district which includes the Agency divisions of Yellavaram, Polavaram and Chodavaram the area under current fallows is 350,941. The necessity for keeping such large areas as waste, although they are under occupation and are paying Government kist, is due to the fact that the ryot is pressed to keep lands available for grazing purposes, since in the deltas every available acre is taken up for paddy cultivation and as already shown above the total supply of straw and other fodder is entirely inadequate for the maintenance of cattle.

94. Assuming that one acre of fallow land would provide for grazing for one unit of cattle for three months, the areas of current fallows noted above would provide for grazing for 82,500 and 87,500 cattle units respectively. The areas under forests and arable waste (unoccupied) are as follows:—

Forest and arable waste.

	Forests.	Arable waste.
	ACS.	ACS.
Kistna and West Godavari	170,362	600,000
East Godavari	205,559	165,424

The areas under forests and arable waste, if taken to be as good grazing ground as current fallows (which certainly is not the case since most of the waste land is rocky, gravelly, barren or marshy), we find, would provide for 192,500 cattle units in the Kistna and West Godavari districts, and 97,700 cattle units in the East Godavari district. It will be noticed that in spite of these extravagant assumptions, there still remains great shortage of fodder for cattle, and that it is particularly acute in the East Godavari district.

Diminution in the number of goats and sheep.

95. The figures for the number of sheep and goats show that there is a gradual diminution in their numbers side by side with the progressive increase in areas under cultivation. This is only to be expected since particularly in the case of sheep and goats diminution of grazing grounds with the increase of cultivation would necessarily lead to diminution in numbers.

SECTION 17.—HOLDINGS AND REVENUE.

Extension of irrigation is only in parra lands.

96. The figures given in paragragh 29 of the Scheme Report by the Settlement Officer confirm the remarks we have made already under 'Population' and 'Crops,' that the expansion of holdings has not kept pace with the expansion of population. It will be seen by a reference to the figures in Appendix (3), page 92, of the Scheme Report, that the expansion of population between 1901 and 1921 in Kistna and West Godavari and East Godavari districts was 22 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively while the total expansion of holdings in these two years was 9 and 19 per cent respectively. It must be noticed, however, that while the expansions under wet were 4 and 9 per cent respectively in the two areas, the expansions under dry were 12 and 25 per cent respectively. We are in a position to state from our inquiries that much of the expansion of wet irrigation has been in the inferior 'Parra' lands while the expansion under dry irrigation has been similarly in the case of the most inferior lands in the upland areas. For this reason we are of opinion that much of this expansion which is due to the pressure of population on land would rather depress than improve economic conditions.

Darkhasts and Relinquishments.

Excessive pressure of population upon land.

97. We would draw attention to the large areas of relinquishments in the Divi, Bandar and Kaikalur taluks in the Kistna district, Ellore and Bhimavaram taluks of West Godavari and Amalapuram and Razole taluks of East Godavari district, to emphasize the point we have referred to already, namely, that owing to pressure of population inferior and worthless lands are being attempted to be brought under cultivation by the ryots, and this attempt often results in failure and loss. As remarked by the Special Settlement Officer, the proportion of the area of darkhasts to relinquishments is as 2 : 1.

SECTION 18.—SALE FOR ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE.

Reasons why sales are not numerous.

98. We accept the tables given by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 33 of his Scheme Report although we do not agree entirely with all his inferences. These tables prove the accuracy of the statements we have made elsewhere, viz.: (1) The demand for land everywhere is so great on account of the increase in population and the absence of other employment that the ryot would generally manage somehow or other to pay up his dues. Even when there is no crop or when he has no money of his

own from the produce of his lands, he generally borrows to pay up the Government dues. We have already referred in this connexion to the statistics of loans issued for this purpose by co-operative credit societies. Money is similarly borrowed from many other sources for the same purpose. (2) The lands that are sold for arrears of land revenue belong to ryots who have been so badly ruined in their cultivation as to be unable to command any credit from any sources. (3) The lands sold are obviously, as a rule, most inferior lands and in the attempts to reclaim them and to get a produce from them the ryot has failed.

The low values realized in the sales proved this.

Is the ryot extravagant?

99. The term "financial misfortune of the pattadar" used by the Settlement Officer is synonymous with loss of crops, unprofitable cultivation, loss of cattle by epidemics, etc., and other items which we shall refer to. The "personal extravagance" referred to by the Settlement Officer is, in our opinion, often a myth. We found in our inquiries that the allegation that is commonly made that the ryot is wasteful in his expenditure on marriages and ceremonies is not generally supported by facts. While it is true that the rich ryots are incurring expenditure in keeping with their status in connexion with marriages, etc., the scale of expenditure is very limited indeed in the case of smaller ryots and those whose income from land is very precarious. We are, however, very much impressed by the fact that where the margin of subsistence is very low indeed as we hope to be able to prove in connexion with our examination of cultivation expenses and net incomes, such obligatory expenses as those that have to be incurred in connexion with marriages and ceremonies are often a fruitful cause for debts incurred, which the ryot is often unable to discharge except by selling part of his land.

SECTION 19.—LAND VALUES.

Rise in land values.

100. For the purposes of demonstrating the increase in land values during the period under report the Special Settlement Officer has selected the periods 1901—05 and 1921—25. It would at once be noted that the latter period is one of very high and unusual prices of grain with the result that land values which keep pace generally with grain prices stood at a very high and unusual level. He has made no attempt to trace the progress of the rise and fall, since 1925. In our remarks on prices we furnish details to show that since 1925 the prices of food-grains have shown a distinct tendency to fall considerably and in the course of our investigations we have collected details of land sales during the period subsequent to 1925 which prove that corresponding to the fall in prices of food-grains, land values in several places have either dropped or are remaining stationary (it may be as explained to us by many ryots), because at the present moment there is considerable difficulty in securing purchasers for land that is available for sale. There are so many facts that influence land sales, and the amounts realized by sale, that we are not prepared to accept the Settlement Officer's presentation of his case or the adequacy of his scrutiny. He remarks no doubt that he has eliminated all documents representing apparently bogus or unusual transaction and all values which were likely to be inflated by the demand for building sites or the imminence of some new project. But the question of sale values is complicated by so many considerations that no mere examination in an office would reveal all the relevant facts connected with each sale or afford any indication of the presence of unusual factors. As remarked by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell in paragraph 79 of the report of their special inquiry in Bardoli and Chorasi taluks:—

> "There will be the same necessity (as in the case of leases) for scrutiny of the raw material as many sales as leases are for one reason or another not truly indicative of the agricultural value. . It is just as essential in the one case as in the other that the scrutiny should be made in the presence of the parties. The same difficulties occur and an almost equal expenditure of time is required in the collection of reliable data. Our own inquiries satisfied us at a very early stage that sales are decidedly inferior to leases as evidences of the profits of agriculture owing to wide fluctuations in prices per acre and the difficulties of explaining them intelligibly. In none of the cases that we have investigated were any special circumstances apparent which could account for a marked variation from the normal. They were not, that is to say, cases obviously standing out from the normal range of prices such as the rents which we

frequently found standing out from the normal range of rents. Had they been so, they might have been disregarded; or in a calculation of the mean of all prices, the extremes might be expected to cancel one another. But in scarcely any village in which we investigated sales was it possible to say within any reasonable limits that such and such appeared to be the normal selling price of land. No average price per acre or multiple could possibly be regarded as representative. It is sufficient to say that the conditions being what they are, they have no practical value."

General factors affecting land values.

101. Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of some of the statements of land values prepared by the Special Settlement Officer and noted in paragraph 35 of his Scheme Report, we would like to note here the general factors that are influencing land values at the present time.

Pressure of population.

102. (1) We have already referred to the fact that the population in the districts under report has increased faster than expansion or cultivation. The increasing pressure of population on land necessarily means an increasing amount of competition for lands available for sale, with the result that prices are paid which under ordinary circumstances may be considered exhorbitant.

Lack of banking facilities and land hunger.

103. (2) Investment of money in banks is unpopular to all classes of the population who have got spare money. The well known land hunger, as it has been called, of the people generally leads to the investment of money in land irrespective of the fact that the cultivation of land is but a precarious occupation often resulting in losses.

Boom period in grain values.

104. (3) During the boom in the prices of foodgrains in the years of the war and in the years following (that is, generally from 1918 to 1925) wet cultivation, particularly in the deltas, paid good incomes with the result that during these years the prices of lands followed the rise in prices of grains and reached high figures. It will be noticed that the Special Settlement Officer has taken exactly this period, that is, the years 1920–21 to 1924–25, as years typical of the high prices in the latter period. It is natural therefore to expect that in the particular years chosen by the Special Settlement Officer the prices of land should be high. One of the observations that came to our particular notice in our inquiries is that since the year 1925 there has been a marked tendency for land values to go down. We have in our inquiries noted a number of cases where lands which were formerly sold for high prices have since the year 1925 been sold for comparatively lower prices. We also came across numerous cases where we found that, although there were lands available for sale and ryots willing to sell, there were no purchasers forthcoming for the prices previously prevailing. And there is no doubt that in these cases, when the lands actually come for sale, prices much lower than those that were obtained during the years of the boom in prices would come to be realized. Many of such cases, which were noticed by us and our investigators are detailed in the reports for the respective villages.

Lack of subsidiary and non-agricultural avocations.

105. Another important factor that became obvious during every stage of our inquiries was the fact that for the bulk of the people there were no avocations readily available excepting agriculture. We shall have occasion later on to refer to the necessity for providing subsidiary employment for the spare time of the agricultural population. But at present we merely wish to emphasise the fact that industrial ventures could not readily be started, nor are there at present sufficient rural industries in existence for investing the money of those who have spare money available. The Royal Commission on Agriculture at page 70 of their report remark as follows :—

" With regard to rural industries in general, it may be said that the chief needs to the stimulus of new ideas are the provision of adequate instruction and advice on the commercial side. The opportunities which they present for improving the condition of the rural population are extremely limited. And as a general principle it may be laid down that the chief solution of the problem of the cultivator lies in promoting the intensity and diversity of his agriculture." It is no surprise, therefore, to find that there is a general scramble for land and that on this account prices necessarily reach a high level.

Special circumstances influencing prices of land.

106. Among the special factors that characterize land sales, and which could only be brought out clearly by a detailed inquiry in each village in the presence of the ryots concerned, may be mentioned the following considerations.

107. (1) *Sales to money lenders or other agriculturists in satisfaction of debts.*—In this class of cases it is of course usual for the purchaser to enter in the document practically the amount that is due to him with interest charges, etc., and this figure is usually much higher than the proper value of the lands. The value as indicating prices is therefore really fictitious, although in cases where the debtor has no other resources except the land in question, the total amount of the debt with interest is necessarily entered as the amount paid in virtue of the sale.

(2) *Family arrangements and Charitable sales.*—In this class of sales the purchase-money is not regulated by ordinary commercial considerations, and the figures therefore are higher than normal.

(3) *Special lands.*—These generally form a numerous class in sales. The following classes may be considered under this.

A. Doubled-crop land.

Land having special facilities for irrigation for first and second crops naturally fetch special prices.

B. Seed-bed land.

Many ryots do not possess plots suitable for raising early seed-beds. Such lands must possess special facilities for getting early water, if canal-fed. If not canal-fed, they must have facilities for getting water either from a well or a tank or a spring pond.

C. Lands which have a special value for particular ryots.

It very often happens that a land adjoining a ryot's holding becomes available for sale. There are numerous cases where the purchase of a particular bit of land would enable the ryot to make a compact block of his fields. Where fragmentation is so general as in these districts, the ryots are naturally anxious to purchase such lands belonging to other ryots as would enable them to save cultivation expenses and to consolidate their holdings.

D. The sale might include land which contains a house or a cattle-shed or a well or fruit trees, etc. In these cases naturally the values are higher than normal.

E. Improved land.

Land on which the ryot has spent money for rendering it more fertile or for improving irrigational facilities, by lowering it or by digging a bodi channel for irrigation or for drainage, naturally fetches higher prices than ordinary.

Best land often comes first to the market.

108. With the Special Settlement Officer's contention that the best land rarely comes for sale and that the rise in the value of land is one of the strongest indications of increased profits we entirely disagree. We found in many cases that the best land is often sold either by small ryots who are heavily involved in debt or by those who wish to migrate from the village to some new area. In our inquiries we came across numerous cases of ryots who had sold valuable lands and have gone to settle down in Divi Island or have taken up inferior lands at low prices in the coastal tracts. These ryots hope that, by taking up these inferior lands at low prices and improving them for some years, they could eventually sell them for fairly high profits. In this case by selling a small area of the best land they are able to purchase a large area of inferior land for improvement. Concerning the Settlement Officer's reference to increased profits due to rise in prices of food-grains, we need only remark that there are so many factors entering into the element of net profits that we hope to be able to show that in many cases the theory of increased profits is a myth.

SECTION 20.—LEASE VALUES.

The discussion in the Scheme Report upon lease values is very crude.

109. In paragraph 76 of the Scheme Report the Settlement Officer deals with the question of lease values. It would appear almost as if he considers lease values to be equivalent to the profits of agriculture. In the concluding sentence of this section he states :

"It is clear, therefore, that so far from the increased monetary return from agriculture having been swallowed up by the increased costs of cultivation, profits have risen faster than expenses."

110. We must, however, remark that the Settlement Officer's presentation of the case for leases is so crude and bald that we are not surprised at the conclusions he has reached. Lease or rental value is not the same thing as rents and does not emerge from a mere enumeration of the rents actually paid or agreed upon. As remarked by Mr. Anderson (page 79: 'Facts and Fallcies') "Rental value is a sublimation or abstraction from actual rents of all sorts"; and as remarked by Messrs. Broomsfield and Maxwell, "There is therefore, bound to be considerable difficulty in ascertaining rents correctly." Where leasing is the exception rather than the rule as is admitted by the Special Settlement Officer, one must be very cautious in applying any rental values deduced from the actual rents found to the much larger area which is never leased at all. The lease values noted above by the Special Settlement Officer are not true rental values at all. In fact, the matter is so complicated that we are surprised that the Scheme Report is content with a mere enumeration of rents with reference to the various assessments. An enumeration of leases obtained from Sub-Registrars' offices, in our opinion, proves nothing at all. The total number of leases dealt with by the Special Settlement Officer is only 885 for the later period. They cover altogether an insignificant extent of 4,144·81 acres as against a total cultivated area of 1,811,517 acres of wet and dry land. The question is how many valid leases will remain and how many true rental values will be left if we eliminate extreme cases and those in which special and unusual factors came into operation. As we shall presently explain, the matter is so complex that to arrive at any data of value at all it is necessary that each individual lease should be examined thoroughly in the presence of the parties concerned and of the people acquainted with all the facts of the case. We have no reason at all to believe that anything like this has been attempted.

Factors causing a rise in lease values.

111. To illustrate the complexity of the whole case we shall enumerate a few factors which lead to high lease values—

(1) Leases of sowcars or agriculturists to tenants who have borrowed from them: In this case, the lease amounts would be high as they would include interest charges as well and may often include payment of a part of the capital.

(2) Leases of temple lands and charitable leases: In these cases, the lessees might pay high rents without regard to other considerations.

(3) Competitive rents: In villages where the pressure of population is great there is generally a great deal of competition from small landholders to take up land on lease and in the course of our enquiries we have come across many cases where on account of the competition lease value has gone up.

(4) Lands on a portion of which there may be a house or a shed or fruit trees, etc., which enhance the lease amounts.

(5) (*a*) Lands commanding special irrigation facilities such as lands on which a second crop may be raised or lands which have been lowered in level so as to secure easy command of irrigation supplies at all times.

(*b*) Lands suitable for seed-beds.

All ryots do not possess land suitable for seed-beds. The land must be suitable in level and must be easily commanded by and lie close to the irrigation source. In the Godavaries ryots in a very large number of cases raise seed-beds in May with water from wells, spring-ponds, tanks, etc., and lands possessing these facilities naturally fetch high lease values.

(6) Improved land: Land in a village on which the ryot has invested a lot of money either in the way of lowering it or of increasing its fertility by supplying it with a great deal of patimannu for a number of years or for which he had provided protective bunds when otherwise it would be subject to submersion—all command higher rental values than other lands.

(7) Lands possessing advantages of location and contiguity: On account of the fragmentation of holdings a ryot is often anxious to take on lease bits of lands which intervene between his own holdings, since such leases enable him to cultivate his own lands economically and prevent cattle trespass, etc., or the land may be

situated very near the village site and so provides facilities for carting manure to the fields and for carting produce from the fields, etc. Lands possessing such advantages of location generally command high lease values.

(8) Ficticious lease: There is quite a large class of leases in which the amounts entered are not really payable. In the course of our inquiries we came across many cases where the amounts entered in the leases are not really payable by the present lessees but merely represent amounts which were entered in former leases and they are now being continued at the same figures. Where the lessee is landless he is generally at the mercy of the lessor. In this case the lessor enters a high figure in the lease deed so that in case the present lessee has to be turned out he might get another man to take up the land for the amount entered in the deed. Although we found that this trick generally fails, the practice of entering ficticious amounts in lease deeds is not uncommon.

(9) Lands suitable for second crop irrigation for plantains, sugarcane, turmeric and such other valuable crops generally command a high lease value.

Crop sharing system is becoming more popular.

112. Besides the above, there are many other factors that affect lease values very considerably. Most leases generally run to a period varying from 5 to 3 years. Besides these regular leases, the crop sharing system seems to be very widely prevalent. Throughout the upland area and in many parts of the delta systems where the irrigation or the rain supply is precarious, the crop sharing system appears to be replacing the regular leases. The reason for the large extension of the crop sharing system in the deltas is apparently because, with the extension of irrigation that has been taking place, the irrigation supplies in many villages have been getting scantier than before.

The contribution made by the landlord should be deducted from the face value of the lease. Losses sustained.

113. In considering what share of the lease values represents true rental values, we have to bear in mind, besides the points that we have already noted above, many other questions of a very vital nature. For instance, it is the universal practice for the landlord to provide all the manure at his own cost besides carrying out necessary repairs, etc., to the fields before leasing them out. The value of patimannu supplied is an important item in regulating the amounts of the leases. Lands bearing a high assessment would not fetch decent lease amounts, unless the landlord provided for complete manuring before leasing. But apart from the above consideration, one of the points that was brought constantly to our notice during our investigations was the fact that most lessees were in arrears and that a very large number who have been leasing lands for a number of years have had to sell their lands to pay up arrears and have consequently become ruined. In determining the value of a lease, therefore, we have to consider not merely the value of the manure supplied but also the amount of accumulated arrears in each case.

Losses in leases, and remissions granted.

114. We give below in an appendix a statement of lessees who have incurred losses and have lost their lands in the villages that we took up for investigation. The practice of landlords giving remissions to their lessees is very general. When, as under tank irrigation, the tank receives no supply at all, the entire amount of the lease is generally remitted and when owing to partial and unsatisfactory supplies, the yield is very low, corresponding remissions are granted. The practice of landlords granting remissions obtains also in the deltas for reasons similar to those noted above for the uplands. Where owing to extraordinary floods causing submersion and loss; very poor supplies resulting in diminished yields or where owing to pests the crop outturn is badly affected, remissions are, as a rule, granted.

Most of the leases are in grain.

115. Another important point that is rather masked by the manner of presentation of the statement of leases by the Settlement Officer is the fact that these leases are nearly always in grain and not in cash.* To convert grain payments into cash values the Settlement Officer states that he had adopted prices of grain prevailing in the district during the year of the transaction. When we come to deal with the question

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[* Vide Appendix No. 9.]

of prices, we shall have occasion to prove how unreliable are the statements of prices in Government records based upon information furnished by Collectors to the Board of Revenue. Apart, therefore, from the question of unreliability of price figures and consequently of the money values of grain leases we would note that it is unfortunate that the Settlement Officer has adopted the period 1920–21 to 1924–25 as representing lease values at the present time. The years 1918 and onwards and almost up to the year 1927 were years of abnormal grain prices and naturally money values of grain leases based upon the ruling prices in these years show extraordinarily high values for leases. If, therefore, a comparison of the grain leases in the earlier period and the later period showed that there was very little difference in these, it means that the difference in the money values of leases in two periods is merely due to the increase in the price of grains. While the money values of leases depending, as they do, on the prices of grain at the time are high in years when prices ruled high, it follows that there would be a drop in lease values when the prices of grain fall.

Post-war period of high prices of grain naturally shows high lease values.

115-A. In our enquiries we came across numerous cases which prove the tendency of leases to go down after the year 1925. Apart from the fall in prices, the other causes that are tending to bring down these values are the following :—

(1) Cultivation in many cases is now resulting in a loss, as wages and cultivation expenses have gone up.

(2) Competition in many cases is not now so keen as before as several lessees have incurred losses.

(3) The sharing system is now coming into vogue largely in many villages, which means that lease values are dropping.

Review of grain leases.

116. We attach comparative statements showing the grain leases obtained in some typical taluks (where grain leases are the rule for two periods taken by the Special Settlement Officer for comparison namely 1901—05 and 1920—25). These statements are self-explanatory and show that, as a rule, grain leases are not altered in the two periods under reference.

We also attach as appendices, tabular statements of leases in these districts, where the lessees have undergone losses and in many cases lost all or part of their properties. (Vide Appendix No. 10.)

117. An enquiry was made under our direction into the results of the leases registered by the ryots of 16 villages.* (*Vide Appendix No. 10.)

The consolidated results of this enquiry are given below :—

TABLE No. 1.

Consolidated village enquiries into leases—Kistna district (Dry).

Area owned.	Number of leases.	Average holding owned.	Area rented.	Average holding rented.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Losses incurred in the last four years.	
							ACS.	CENTS.
No land	5	..	15·52	3·10	90·0	6·0	200	0
One acre and less ..	7	0·28	11·41	1·63	148·0	12·8	..	
Five acres and less but over one acre.	11	1·42	18·06	1·64	273·0	15·0	..	
Ten acres and less but over five acres.	12	2·60	15·00	1·25	368·0	24·8	400	0
Over ten acres ..	51	15·00	395·91	7·76	4,480·0	11·31	8,800	0

118. This table indicates that landless people and small holders are not very much in the run for lands to be rented and that only the ryots each of whom has 10 acres and more rented most of the land. This is because in these dry villages only such ryots who have atleast a pair of bullocks each and who therefore would like to rent land in order to get more service out of their cattle are able to take others' lands for rent. In these villages landless people cannot command credit to purchase bullocks and carts and landlords who would like to lease out their lands do not have much trust in them. Most of the land is rented at Rs. 11 per acre and exceptionally high

rents like Rs. 15 and 24 are paid for only small extents of land and under special circumstances. The losses incurred in the last four years by the renters having more than 10 acres each amounted to twice as much as the total rent payable in a year, i.e., 2 years' rent.

[Vide pages 35–36.]

TABLE No. 2.

Consolidated table for village enquiry into leases—Kistna district (Delta wet).

Area owned.	Number of rentiers.	Average holding owned.	Total area rented.	Average holding rented.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Loss in the last four years.
No land	23	0·80	59·01	2·56	3,831·0	67·0	2,800
One acre and less ..	8	0·46	31·78	3·97	2,368·0	75·0	2,260
Five acres and less but over one acre.	47	2·00	91·20	1·94	5,124·0	56·0	1,270
Ten acres and less but over five acres.	17	3·35	47·51	2·81	3,090·0	65·0	1,750
Over ten acres. ..	14	11·71	42·08	3·00	3,422·0	81·0	3,100
Total ..	109	..	271·58	..	17,835·0	..	11,180

119. The land rented by the landless people and the ryots having only an acre and less each is very considerable, although the ryots having five acres and less each rented the largest area. It is generally admitted that by renting others' lands, landless people become more creditworthy and are able to raise more credit. Many of these small cultivators are East Kapus who have migrated into these parts from Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, and who rent others' lands in preference to working for wages. These people are very hardworking and thrifty and are always trying to make land yield its utmost. They often agree to work as customary employees for some ryots who possess cattle, in return for the services of cattle at usual rates or free of charge and they thus get on without any bullocks. Some of them manage to induce some ryots to cart their paddy and straw home, in the way of mamul for the help rendered to them. Thus most of these people are not obliged to spend much either upon agricultural implements or upon the service of cattle and they have neither stables nor permanent labour to be maintained. In spite of all these favourable circumstances, they have had to lose in the past four years considerable sums, landless people losing 75 per cent of one year's rent and those having 5 acres each, about 25 per cent of one year's rent.

Those having more than five acres of land each have rented less land than the others.

120. The land rented by all the ryots who have more than five acres each is less than that rented by others. The number of such bigger ryots is also less than others. Evidently renting others' land is not so popular among bigger ryots. It is interesting to observe that the rent per acre paid by the largest class of rentiers, i.e., those who have five acres and less each pay higher rents than the latter possibly because they are more anxious to rent some land at any cost, and they do not mind their rents being in arrears.

TABLE No. 3.

Consolidated village enquiry into leases—West Godavari (Delta wet).

Area owned.	Number of rentiers.	Average holding owned.	Total area rented.	Average rent rented.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Loss in lands.
							ACS. CENTS.
No land	10	..	9·32	0·93	597 8	64 1	..
One acre and less ..	1	1·50	8·17	8·17	170 0	20 12	1· 0
Five acres and less but over one acre.	14	0·80	6·88	0·49	446 0	64 9	10· 0
Ten acres and less but over five acres.	3	2·50	5·20	1·73	380 0	73 0	1· 0
Over ten acres ..	3	18· 0	17·71	5·90	1,446 0	80 0	27· 6
Total ..	31		47·28	..	3,339 8	..	..

121. This table shows that in the three villages selected for this enquiry three big ryots rented as much land as 11 ryots who have very little or no land and that they are willing to pay a very much higher rent than the latter. All these ryots have lost heavily in this venture.

TABLE No. 4.

Consolidated table for the village enquiry into leases for East Godavari district (Upland wet).

Area owned.	Number of rentiers.	Average holding owned.	Total area rented.	Average holding rented.	Total rent paid.	Rent per acre.	Loss in last four years.
No land	26	..	28·42	1· 5	713	25 8	875
One acre and less ..	2	0·44	7·62	3·81	70	9 14	50
Five acres and less but over one acre.	9	1·55	14·20	1·58	386	27 3	25
Ten acres and less but over five acres.	16	1·80	19·45	1·22	415	21 4	40
Over ten acres ..	16	31·25	137·25	8·58	1,784	13 0	1,370
Total ..	69	..	207·10	..	3,368	..	2,360

122. The details given in the above table relate to the conditions prevailing in Gummalladoddi and Burugupudi of Rajahmundry taluk. Most of the wet land of these places belongs to outsiders who are glad to lease out their lands to the resident ryots. Most of the rented land is taken up by the bigger ryots having more than ten acres each, who pay very much lower rent than is demanded from the others. This is largely due to their greater bargaining capacity and stronger economic conditions. The landholders are often willing to lease out their lands at a cheaper rate to the rich ryots as they can feel sure about the proper and prompt payment of the rents due. The ryots who have five acres and less each and the bigger ryots have also lost rather considerable sums in spite of the low rents they have to pay. Even in these villages where ryots work hard and extract more work from their cattle and where there is plenty of work in both dry and wet lands, it is not paying to rent others' lands.

TABLE No. 5.

Consolidated village enquiry into leases—East Godavari district (Dry).

Area owned.	Number of rentiers.	Average holding.	Total area rented.	Average holding rented.	Total rent.	Rent per acre.	Loss.
No land	8	..	38·65	4·83	341	9·6	265
One acre and less ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Five acres and less but more than one acre.	2	4· 0	18· 0	19· 0	109	6·0	150
Ten acres and less ..	4	3·75	14· 3	3·50	200	14·4	200
Over ten acres ..	10	8·99	36·61	3·66	234	6·8	230
Total ..	24	..	107·55	..	884	..	845

123. The landless tenants have rented more dry land in the same two villages than wet land; but the bigger ryots, having more than 10 acres each have taken only 36 acres of dry land, showing thus that they are more anxious to have wet land to insure themselves against the too frequent failures of dry crops. Except in the case of four ryots who pay on the average a rent of Rs. 14–4–0 but who have lost Rs. 200 the rent paid in these villages for dry land ranges from Rs. 6 to 8 per acre. All the people who have rented lands have been found to have lost heavily.

124. Detailed enquiry was made into the results of leases in the following villages:—

West Godavari District.

Mogallu.
Vadlur.
Khandavilli.

Vegeswarapuram (upland wet).
Devarapalli (dry).

East Godavari District.

Burgupadi (upland wet).
Gummaladoddi (upland wet).

Kistna District.

Patamata (dry).
Idupugallu.
Elaprole (upland wet).
Poranki.
Kanchikacherla (dry).
Pallivada.
Komaravole.
Nandivada.
Pasumarru.

SECTION 21.—COMMUTATION PRICES.

Method of fixing commutation prices.

125. In considering the question of prices to be adopted for purposes of commutation, we shall begin with a review of the orders of Government on this subject in the past. Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar in paragraph 69 of his memorandum writes as follows :—

" It is further ruled that the grain assessment should be commuted into money value with reference to the average prices at which grain had been sold by the ryots for a sufficiently long period of years, in view, to taking account, of the fluctuations in prices which usually occur."

We would particularly invite attention to the words " sold by the ryots ", since there is a great deal of difference between the prices of grain as sold by the ryots and the prices at which grain is sold in the markets. Then again in paragraph 70 he writes :—

" The third process is to find the money value of the grain outturn. For this purpose, the average of the market prices of standard crops in the months in which the ryots sell their produce for a number of years, generally twenty, is ascertained, and deducting from it 8 to 20 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits, the remainder is taken to represent the ryots' prices and adopted as the commutation rate ; the grain outturn is converted into money at this rate."

126. It would appear from this extract that it is assumed that if a deduction of 8 to 20 per cent is made on the market prices, the result is the ryots selling prices. We shall show later on that this is not correct. Again, in paragraph 72 he writes as follows :—

" In fixing the commutation rate, from 8 to 20 per cent is deducted from the average prices for cartage and merchants' profits. The average prices are prices for the entire district, while the price in one taluk station often differs from that in another by as much as 30 per cent. To the ryots who have lands in the vicinity of the taluk stations where prices rule high, the rate is favourable, but to the ryots in out of the way parts, the commutation rates are unfavourable and relief has to be given by reducing the rates under the system of grouping already alluded to. Moreover, the settlement calculations do not ostensibly, at all events, make allowances for the liability of the ryot to pay a fixed cash assessment in all seasons whether the crop he reaps is abundant or so scanty as to be hardly sufficient for his subsistence. It is well known that poor ryots who borrow grain from sowcars or the richer ryots in the cultivation season have to pay at the harvest, that is, in 6 or 8 months, the quantity borrowed together with an additional amount varying from 25 to 50 per cent. When the crop fails and payment has to be postponed to the next harvest, the additional quantity is of course proportionately increased."

Again, as remarked by Sir Thomas Munroe :—

" It is in the nature of assessment proceeding from single fields to whole districts and taking each field at its supposed average produce to make the correct sum greater than what can be easily realized and in view of this he used to lower the estimates of the assessors from 5 to 15 per cent."

127. In paragraph 79, Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar writes as follows :—

" I beg to suggest that the rules (regarding revision of assessment) should be embodied in a legislative enactment or, if this is considered undesirable, then they should be notified in the official gazettes. Before this is done, certain preliminary questions will have to be settled. The first is, the initial schedule of prices which is to be taken as the standard and with reference to which future revisions of assessment are to be regulated. The commutation prices adopted for the existing settlements cannot be taken as the standards for reasons which would be apparent from the account already given in regard to the manner in which the calculations as to the land valuations made for purposes of settlement are adjusted, with a view to see that the enhancements of revenue resulting from the same do not exceed what the tracts settled may be expected from their general condition to be called upon to pay with ease. Moreover, the principle adopted in fixing the commutation rates has not been uniform in all districts. In the earlier settlements, the commutation rates were based on the average prices of as many years as there were accounts for. In connexion with the Salem Settlement, this rule was altered and it was laid down that the commutation rates should be based on the average price of twenty years ending 1864. Then again, in connexion with the settlement of Madura district, the latter rule was modified and it was enjoined that the commutation rates should be the average price for the twenty years preceding the year of revision of settlement minus a percentage allowance for cartage and merchants profits, subject to the condition that where the rate thus reduced was higher than the lowest price which had obtained during the period of twenty years, the latter should be taken as the commutation rate. This latter condition has, since 1887, been dispensed with. In the earlier settlements, the prices taken were the prices of ryots selling months and in the recent settlement, the average prices of whole years are taken subject to the deductions above referred to."

128. In paragraph 35 of the memorandum printed on page 184 of Resolution No. 1 of the Governor-General in Council, dated January, we find the following:—

Nature of the twenty non-famine years.

"The normal gross produce, that is, the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years is valued at a very favourable commutation rate, usually considerably below the average of the previous twenty years from which, moreover, all years of scarcity and high prices are excluded; from this sum, from 10 to 27 per cent is deducted for merchants' profits and distance from markets."

From this extract, it will be seen that it was the intention of Government at the time to exclude, in considering the prices, all years of scarcity and high prices.

129. A persual of the tables given in Appendix 15 to the Scheme Report will show that the Special Settlement Officer has, for purposes of arriving at the commutation rate, selected twenty years which give the highest rates possible for the thirty years period. The tables show that the prices went up suddenly in the year 1918–19 reaching the highest in 1919–20 and then commenced falling slightly. We shall show later on that the tendency since 1922–23 has been on the whole towards a fall, the price levels reached in 1929 being the lowest since 1919–20. The tables also show that contrary to the orders quoted above, the year 1918–19, which was a famine year in the Kistna district, has also been taken into account in the twenty-year period for calculation. The Settlement Officer remarks—

"The scarcity of 1918–19, which led to the establishment of test works in the outlying parts of Nandigama taluk of Kistna, did not develop into a regular famine and such as it was, affected only the small zamindari enclaves of Lingala and Munagala lying in the Nizam's territory. It cannot therefore justify the exclusion of this year."

130. We cannot admit the validity of this quibbling which seeks to make a difference between scarcity and regular famine. The price levels reached in that year show that the after-effect of the causes that led to the establishment of the test works referred to was reflected at once in a sudden jump in the prices of food-grains in the district and as such it should have been excluded.

High prices in the period 1919–24 were due to exceptional causes.

131. Then again high price levels from 1919–20 onwards were due to artificial and abnormal conditions created by the after-effects of the War, which resulted in an abnormal increase in the prices which reached levels that cannot possibly be maintained in the years following. It would only have been right if, in accordance with the orders quoted above, these years of very high prices had also been excluded. There is besides a very important difference between the ryots' selling price of grain and the price at which grain is sold as noted in the price schedules published by the Board of Revenue.

Producer's selling prices should be distinguished from the consumers' purchase prices.

132. In connexion with the question of commutation prices we are concerned not with the prices at which grain is being sold, but with the price at which the ryot or the producer is selling grain. In other words, we have to bear in mind the difference between the price of grain at which the ryot sells his produce and the price at which, it may be, he purchases it at various periods. To illustrate this point it will be useful to remember the difference between, for instance, the delta taluks of Kistna where paddy is sold largely and the non-deltaic taluk of Nandigama where paddy is bought largely for consumption at all times of the year. In a centre, therefore, like Nandigama where paddy has to be bought largely after being transported from distant markets the price is naturally high, since it represents not the producer's price but rather the consumer's price of paddy. It is besides misleading to call certain months of the year the ryot's selling months without reference to the above point, whether in the transactions at the time the ryot is a seller or a buyer. The failure in all the schedules of prices to recognize this important difference makes these schedules largely fictitious, and the general unreliability of these statements is enhanced by the manner of, and the agency for, their preparation.

The present Government method of ascertaining the prices of paddy, etc., is very defective.

133. We learn that the task of ascertaining local prices is generally entrusted to some junior clerk in the taluk offices. These clerks are expected to go to the market and to find out the selling prices; but it is difficult to know the exact manner in which these clerks find out the prices; and obviously there is no superior agency whose duty it is to verify the accuracy of the figures entered by the clerks. It would appear therefore that these unverified statements are transmitted to the Collectors' offices, consolidated there and then transmitted to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Datta at page 199, Volume I of inquiry into the rise of prices writes:—

Many Collectors in Madras, for example, never scrutinize the statistics of prices furnished to the Board of Revenue because of the heavy work which they have to do. The prices statistics in Madras are got from patels and furnished to the Chief Accountant of the Taluk Headquarters. The Tahsildar checks these figures when scarcity threatens. The Tahsildar sends the returns to the Collector or the District Magistrate, who in turn sends them to the Board of Revenue." The agency employed and the absence of check to the same, therefore, would make these figures highly unreliable.

We shall next proceed to examine briefly the history of the variations in prices during the period under report at various stations.

Prices.

Causes peculiar to India.

134. The causes peculiar to India which have led to a rise in prices are summarized by Mr. Datta as follows:—

(1) A shortage in the supply of agricultural products and raw materials;

(2) An increase in the demand for these commodities;

(3) An increase in the cost of production;

(4) The development of railways and other communications in India and the lowering of the direct and indirect costs of transport in India itself and between Indian ports and foreign countries;

(5) An improvement in the general monetary and banking facilities; and

(6) An increase in the volume of the circulating medium. Among world causes, he notes the following:—

(i) A shortage in the supply of, and an increase in the demand for, the staple commodities in the world's markets;

(ii) The increased gold supply from the world mines;

(iii) The development of credit; and

(iv) The destructive wars and increase of the standing army and navy in most of the prosperous countries diverting capital and labour to unproductive purposes and causing an increased demand for many classes of commodities.

135. Taking first the item of shortage in the supply and the many causes peculiar to India, he refers to the following as the main reasons that have contributed to this :—

(1) Growth of cultivation not keeping pace with the growth of population,
(2) Unseasonable rainfall,
(3) Substitution of non-foodcrops for foodcrops,
(4) Inferiority of new lands taken up for cultivation,
(5) Insufficient tillage on account of dearness and scarcity of plough-cattle and labour, and
(6) Decreased productive power of the soil.

136. In considering the latter set of causes that contribute to a shortage in the supply of raw materials such as food-grains and other products it would at once be recognized that there is no certainty that these factors will continue always to be effective. A series of good seasons resulting in good harvests would at once be reflected by a fall in prices. There is no certainty besides that Indian and world causes may not lead to a drop in the cultivation of non-foodcrops and an increase in the production of food-crops. The development of agricultural science and its application to practical crop production has even now the tendency of increasing outturns, as for instance, in the increasing application of artificial manures. Similarly, the development of every large irrigation scheme in India and particularly in this Presidency has a similar effect in bringing about a fall in prices. The completion, for instance, of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme and the Sarda Canal Project and others outside the Presidency, the execution similarly of the Tungabhadra and Kistna Projects which would bring under irrigation probably a couple of million acres, would have the same tendency. The problem of insufficiency of plough-cattle and insufficient tillage are occupying also the attention of our agricultural and other experts and it would be unreasonable to consider that the present inefficient condition of agriculture which retards the crop production will continue indefinitely. The problem of increasing the productiveness of the soil being certainly one of the most vital for a country predominantly agricultural must certainly receive a solution before many years are past.

137. Among local or Indian causes that affect prices may be mentioned, the decision of the Government of India to place the exchange value of the rupee at 1*s*. 6*d* It is estimated that this has had the effect of reducing the profits of producers of agricultural commodities by about 12½ per cent.

World factors.

138. Among world factors that might result in a fall of prices in India may be mentioned, the not very unlikely extension of crop production outside India, the opening up and development of cultivation of new lands in Africa, in Canada and in Australia, Russia and other Asiatic countries—a process that appears even now to be engaging the attention of their respective Governments. These would surely result, by increasing crop production, in a fall in the prices of Indian crop products.

139. Concerning the influence of an increased supply of gold from the world mines on prices, Prof. Seligman writes as follows :—

> " The standard of the civilized world is now, and has been for some time gold . . . gold, in other words, is being turned out in such enormous quantities that it is falling in value. But a fall in the value of gold, other things being equal, is tantamount to a rise in general prices."

140. How long the present rate of production of gold will continue, nobody can predict and a lower rate of production or exhaustion for the world's resources must necessarily result in a fall in prices. Then again, the expansion of the activities of the League of Nations and general trend of world forces against war as the arbiter of the destinies of nations seems already to indicate a reduction in armaments and in the strength of armies and navies. Even, therefore, if wars like the last Great European War are not abolished entirely, it seems certain that the effect of world forces would be towards the utilization of the world's man-power more and more for productive purposes instead of the unproductive and destructive purposes of war.

141. Mr. Datta in concluding his review of the rise in prices states that " the present price level, i.e., 1912, will be maintained, if not raised."

Since the year 1912 prices have risen, but already forces seem to be at work which seem to indicate that the tendency for a fall has already started and may continue. It is, however, impossible for any one to state that for the next 30 years prices will either continue to rise or to fall, dependent as this fact is, not merely on causes within India, but on the world causes.

Which class of people is benefited from a rise in prices.

142. Again, in summarizing the effects of the rise in prices on different sections of the community, Mr. Datta writes as follows :—

" The classes that are benefited from the rise of prices are cultivators and purchasers of commodities which have risen in price faster than the cost of production. It cannot be gainsaid that the land-owning classes excluding those Zamindars of Bengal, Oudh and other parts of India who can enhance their tenants' rents only at considerable intervals and including the proprietary brotherhoods of Northern India and *the petty proprietors holding their lands directly from the State in the Ryotwari Provinces of Madras*, Bombay, Berar, Assam and Burma have benefited, for their profits from agriculture are greater than they were."

143. In the section on cultivation expenses, it will be our duty to inquire how far the rise in prices has benefited various classes of cultivators, i.e., not merely the owners of large areas of lands but also, those Mr. Datta calls ' petty proprietors ' who in the districts under report form a very considerable class. Indeed, the main question that we have set ourselves to solve is, how far an average increase in the present level of assessments is justifiable not merely with reference to those who may be considered to be deriving profits from cultivation and benefiting by the increase in the prices of their produce, but also those very considerable classes of landed proprietors who have either no surplus produce to sell at all or whose surplus produce is so small that any increase in prices obtained is more than swallowed up by the increase in the cost of production.

Remarks made by Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell.

144. On the fluctuation of prices in Bardoli and Chorasi taluks Messrs. Broomfield and Maxwell in paragraphs 25, 26 and 27 of the report on the Special Inquiry write as follows :—

" Ultimately when Mr. Jayakar got to the stage of fixing the rates for his new groups he appears to have had regard to one consideration almost exclusively, namely, increase in the cash value of the main crops due to the rise in prices between 1895—1924. By a rough calculation of areas under different crops and yield per acre he estimated that the assessment if left in kind would have increased in value by 109 per cent in Bardoli and 93 per cent in Chorasi. *Prima facie*, therefore, he suggested the maximum increase of 33 per cent could easily be justified. But he recognized of course that there are two other factors which cannot certainly be ignored, that is to say, the contemporaneous increase in the cost of production and the uncertainty in prices. Admitting that some allowance might be made for these factors and finding, as is only to be expected, that on such lines he had no means of calculating even approximately what the allowance should be he proposed to reduce the 33 per cent to 25 per cent. He might as well have suggested 20 or 15 or 10, the whole thing being guess work, and as the Settlement Commissioner expresses it in his forwarding report he left ' the main door of the fort wide open '. One of the main grounds of attack against the present settlement has been that the years 1914 to 1924 were abnormal years, and as we have had the advantage of observing the course of prices for a further period of four years since then, we propose to make a few remarks on that aspect of the subject.

145. " In the first place we think it necessary to say that our inquiry has suggested some doubt as to the practical value of the official statistics of prices. The figures are furnished to the Settlement Officer by the Director of Agriculture, who obtains his information presumably from the monthly returns submitted from each taluk headquarters. These returns again are based on local inquiry which in practice means on the information supplied by one or more local merchants. The rates quoted for food-stuffs are, we understand, the prevailing retail rates which may not be the rates affecting the general body of agriculturists. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the statistics are compiled on the basis of the Bengal maund consisting of 40 seers of 80 tolas. As the local maund consists of 40 seers of

37½ tolas it is obvious that neither the figures of seers per rupee nor the figures per maund correspond to any figures with which the people are familiar. No doubt the standard maund is adopted for the purpose of comparison with other parts of India; but it is certainly inconvenient for the settlement inquiry to have to deal with figures the real meaning of which can only be extracted by a rather troublesome calculation. However, Mr. Jayakar's price graphs having been prepared on the standard forms we thought it sufficient to complete them up to the year 1928. The curves will be approximately accurate, at any rate for retail figures, even though the figures are inappropriate.

146. "The point that strikes one first on examining these graphs is what might almost be called the normality of fluctuation. In the whole period of forty years from 1888 the only approach to real stability is shown by the prices of cotton (in Chorasi) from 1891-92 to 1899 and from 1904 to 1908; and by the prices of jowari from 1924 to 1927. There is only one instance, jowari from 1903 to 1908, in which prices have either risen or fallen for more than three years successively. Then turning particularly to the period 1914—1924 we see that the first effect of the War was to cause cotton prices to drop. From 1915 to 1918 they rose steadily and rapidly to the maximum or thereabouts, and these high rates were maintained up to and including 1924, with a temporary set back in 1920-21. In 1925 and 1926 (and in Bardoli in 1927 also) prices fell, though still remaining above the pre-war level; and from 1927 (or 1928 in the case of Bardoli) an upward tendency again shows itself. The prices of jowari and rice which had nearly as rapid a rise as cotton in the earlier years of the War, maintained the maximum limit for a much shorter time. Jowari fell heavily after 1921 and finally declined in 1928 to about the figure of 1922. The rice curve shows more marked variations. Prices rose again after 1923, fell in 1927 and in 1928 rose once more on the upward grade. It is interesting to note that the graphs show the price of jowari is much the same in 1897, 1900, 1908, 1912 and 1914. The ultimate price reached in 1928 apparently showing a tendency to return to something like the same level. The price now reached by rice in Bardoli is exactly what it was in 1914. So far as the available figures can be relied upon, therefore, they appear to show not only that the high prices prevailing in the decade 1914—1924 were abnormal but further that in case of food-grains at any rate a permanent increase over pre-war prices need not be expected to be very marked. At our preliminary conference with the leaders of the people it was suggested by Mr. Shivdasani, Member, Legislative Council, that an increase of 25 per cent over the prices of 1914 might probably be regarded as permanent. On the present figures we should be very unwilling to hazard any such prediction so far as jowari and rice are concerned. Cotton is a different matter, seeing that the lowest price recorded since 1923 is 33 per cent higher than the 1914 price, and as we have said the fall appears to have been arrested."

Mr. Anderson's view.

147. Mr. Anderson in "Facts and Fallacies," sections 107—109 writes as follows:—

"The rates for food-grains from 1818 to 1836 fell to only half what they had been in 1800—1818 (a great factor was the rapid increase in cultivation). And hence the ryot suffered when on a fixed cash assessment prices fell. He was caught by the back of the two-edged sword. Soon after the American Civil War 1862-63 the same phenomenon was repeated. High rates were justly fixed on high prices and rents; but it was forgotten they might fall. We are witnessing the same phenomenon after the Great War of 1914—1918. Prices and rents soared high and are now falling. The rates fixed from 1918 to 1928 have all been just and right on the prices and rents at that time. But they will soon be too high (or higher than intended) because prices seem to be falling; a few more good seasons might ruin the landholders."

Review of Prices.

Price statistics from Khata accounts.

148. To compare the prices noted by the Special Settlement Officer for the ryot's selling months in the various years with those obtaining in various localities in the three districts we have obtained the figures of selling price of paddy from the following ryots and Associations who have been maintaining regular accounts:—

(1) Mr. Adusumalli Gopalakrishnayya, Gudivada;
(2) Mr. Parvataneni Bhusayya, Nujella;

(3) Mr. G. Venkatachalam of Venkatapuram ;
(4) Mr. R. V. Ramayya of Jujhavaram ;
(5) Mr. V. Venkataraju of Lankalakoderu ;
(6) Mr. M. Appayya of Dendulur ;
(7) Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada ; and
(8) The Rajahmundry Merchants' Association.

In the case of the two last-mentioned bodies the prices noted are for the ryots' selling months December to February. Mr. Gopalakrishnayya's figures are also for the same months. Messrs. P. Bhusayya of Nujella and R. V. Ramayya of Jujhavaram always store their paddy and sell it late in the season when prices are favourable. The other three sell their produce half in the early months and half later when prices have risen.

149. Comparing now the Settlement Officer's figures with those for instance obtained from Mr. Gopalakrishnayya's accounts, we always find that the former is very considerably in excess of the latter figures. As we have elsewhere explained, this is due to the fact that the Settlement Officer's figures represent the averages for the entire districts and also the selling prices of merchants in the ryots selling months, and do not represent ryots actual selling prices.

150. The table also shows that since 1920 the prices on the whole have shown a distinct tendency towards a gradual fall. Taking for instance the figures for 1921—1929 maintained by the Godavari Chamber of Commerce, we find that the prices have dropped from Rs. 8-4-11 per bag in 1921 to Rs. 6-5-8 in 1929. As we have elsewhere pointed out, the prices from 1920—1927 are due to the special conditions created by the War and its after-effects so that in accordance with the intentions of Government and the pronouncements of the Board of Revenue, it is not right to include these years of exceptionally high prices in working out the average commutation rate—vide Appendix No. 11.

SECTION 22.—THE EFFECT OF RISE IN PRICES ON RURAL PROSPERITY.

151. In connexion with the subject of prices, we might here quote the opinion of *Dr. H. Mann*, in Chapter VIII of his book, "*Land and Labour in a Deccan village.*"

He writes as follows :—

> "The effect of a rise in prices on the condition of the rural population in India has been a matter of very serious difference of opinion. Some authorities have held that, seeing that the produce of land is a source of prosperity to the landholders and village people generally, the effect of their being able to obtain a higher price for it obviously led to their general economic advantage. Others equally well informed, have said that, whatever would happen in theory, in practice however a rise in prices has meant more difficulty and more poverty in the rural areas. The matter is really of great importance because of the important reason, that in a country of periodic land settlements as those that occur in India, changes in prices have always been considered a valid factor in determining changes in land assessments."

His general conclusions, concerning the effects on the inhabitants of a village when there is a rise in prices with a corresponding rise in the wages, are as follows :—

(1) People who depend on land alone, which they work with their own labour who have sufficient land to maintain themselves in a sound position before the rise in prices, are better off.

(2) Where there is combined dependence on land, and on labour, and where sound economic position existed before the rise in prices the position is still improved.

(3) The non-cultivating proprietor is not affected except in so far as he has large debts.

(4) The general effect on the village population is to lower their economic condition and to increase the annual deficit.

(5) The gulf between the solvent and insolvent classes tends to widen, but the vast majority of the people who are solvent, especially if they are solvent from land, some become more solvent ; the insolvent previously become in most cases, more insolvent.

Mr. Darling's opinion.

152. The conclusions of Mr. Darling in his book, 'Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt,' confirm the above views of Dr. Mann. Mr. Darling writes as follows :—

"It is commonly assumed that high prices are good for the cultivator, and the assumption is correct as long as he has more to sell than to buy ; but if it is the other way round, he benefits no more than any other class of consumer. Nor is it that a man with 20 or 30 acres will generally have more to sell than buy, but whether the man is lucky if he has half-a-dozen acres to cultivate—they are as likely as not an evil ; for it is only in good years that he has much to sell, while in bad years he may have to buy the very grain he eats. 'What do we know of prices ?' he asks, 'it is all we can do to fill our bellies."

Our cultivation Schedules, it will be noticed, go to support the above conclusions, since they show that in a large number of cases the effect of a rise in prices combined with a much larger rise in total cost of cultivation, is to make cultivation unprofitable in a very large number of cases. It will be noticed that while prices (comparing commutation prices adopted by Mr. Clerk and now proposed by Mr. Holdsworth in the Scheme Report) have risen 2·2 times the cost of cultivation as between now and 30 years ago has trebled.

SECTION 23.—STANDARD OUTTURNS.

Method adopted by the Board of Revenue to ascertain the 'normal gross produce.'

153. To find out the standard outturn for various kinds of soils and for various crops, crop experiments were being made in former years, which, however, seem now to have been discontinued. The Special Settlement Officer, however, assumes the accuracy of the results recorded in the previous settlement and proceeds to discuss the question of cultivation expenses, etc., as a deduction to be made from the gross outturn.

154. In paragraph 35 of the Board's Resolution printed at page 184 of 'the Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government', the Board remarks as follows :—

"The Board would first point out that the net produce is not ascertained by taking from the gross produce the estimated cost of cultivation. The normal gross produce, i.e., the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years is valued at a very favourable commutation rate . . . ."

155. We are unable to understand how it is possible by any process of experiment to find out 'the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years' for a number of varieties of soils subject to varying conditions of irrigation, drainage and rainfall. To our mind, the task is one impossible of achievement with any degree of accuracy. We cannot explain the difficulties connected with this matter better than as put by the Saharanpur Settlement Officer quoted by Sir Aukland Colvin in his Memorandum on the revision of land settlements in the North-Western Provinces written in 1872.

Method adopted by Saharanpur Settlement Officer to find out the standard outturns.

156. "Too small an area can be appraised by an European officer. When so small a plot as 1/10 of an acre is taken as the measure of the whole, an enormous number of fields must be appraised in order that, by the rule of averages, the little arrears in excess in one part may be checked by the reverse kind of errors in another part. But it takes about three hours to cut and weigh the crop of a field on the spot. On an average, this operation can only go on simultaneously in two fields at a time. For the Khareef there are less than two and for the Rabee there are less than one month available for the purpose, that is, some 76 working days; that is, not more than 152 different fields can be appraised by the European officer even if he occupies 2/3 of the time available for inspecting his villages ; and you must recollect what pressure was put on me to finish this work speedily. Bearing in mind that it is necessary to find out the average produce of some half-a-dozen different kinds of crops of 8 different classes of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, it is easy to see what small basis of calculation can be obtained for each soil. Add to this the fact that appraisement has to be made in 41 groups of villages by 2 officers within the limit of one year and that till the inspection was over, it could not be ascertained how these groups can be divided, and the impossibility of procuring a broad enough data for calculation is apparent. The native officials to whom part of the task entrusted with the wish of avoiding the imputation of lowering the apparent assets of a village

fell into the opposite extreme and in spite of orders to choose in each village at least one good, one average, and one inferior field, rejected all the really bad fields. The native officials taking the soils as given in the settlement papers in many cases put down as 'measum' that which had not been manured for many years.

"No allowance can be made for the numerous fields where seed is annually sown on the mere chance of a favourable fall of rain.

"No allowance can with any certainty be made for little unproductive places at the corners and edges of fields; nor do I see really how to make allowance for the charges of weighing and carrying, which fell on the Zamindar, and the latter of which varies with the distance from the bazaar. Nor can it be ascertained what amount the Zamindar is forced by all his necessities to sell at the low harvest price and what portion he can reserve till the price rises.

"The appraisement of the inferior crops is particularly difficult. The produce has to be exposed for days to the wind and sun before the grain can be separated. Who is to watch during this time? It was the peasant proprietors' interest, of course, to lower the apparent outturn and I could feel no confidence in the result of operations which I did not witness throughout with my own eyes; yet, this was in most cases incompatible with the task of inspecting fresh villages every morning. The consequence was that the appraisement was far too much limited to the better classes of crops. To make such an operation—a true measure of the actual operation—several crops must be cut in the same proportion in which they are grown.

"I found that there was a decided difference in the weight of a crop, according as it was cut at the commencement or at the end of the harvest. The grain was drier and lighter at the end than at the beginning; consequently, the outturn of crops cut at the commencement of the season was unduly overstated. What allowance to make on this account, I know not; yet a difference of a couple of seers in the produce of 1/10 of an acre comes to a serious amount on the whole."

157. We have no information as to the number of experiments that were made on the various kinds of soils and crops, irrigated and unirrigated, delta and non-delta, with a view to ascertain the grain outturns and we do not know, whether, as laid down by the Board, the gross produce was struck on a comparison of good and bad years.

Mr. Clerk's method of ascertaining the standard outturns.

158. In paragraph 36 of Mr. Clerk's report printed in G.O. No. 436, Revenue, dated 7th July 1899, he writes as follows:—"The season of 1894–95 was not favourable, the very heavy rains in the latter part of October having damaged the crops just when the ears were ripening. In the outturn reports submitted by the Tahsildars to the Board for fasli 1304 the yields in the several taluks were estimated as shown in the margin. On the whole district the outturn was reported to have been a 14 anna crop or 2 anna less than the average crop. The Tahsildars reported to me that the harvest would commence as usual in December, but owing to the heavy rains in October and subsequent hot weather the harvest commenced in November, and consequently, before my subordinates were ready in each taluk to make experiments almost all the best crops in each village had been harvested. Mr. Master fully explains the impossibility of obtaining a large number of reliable experiments, and this has been the experience of every settlement officer throughout the country. He very truly remarks that the trustworthiness of the experiments diminishes in proportion with the rank of the individual employed. My own experiments and those of my covenanted Assistants and Supervisors were satisfactory. Each of us was attended by four classifiers and many peons and the experiments made are therefore reliable. The Tahsildar of Bhimavaram, my uncovenanted Assistants and my Additional Supervisor reported that they had detected the ryots fraudulently removing some of the bundles of grain while on its way from the field to the threshing floor. Such being the experience of officers of superior grade, it may be taken for granted that subordinates were deceived by the ryots in almost every experiment they made. To show how extremely unreliable the experiments are, I give the following example. In the village of Dorasaparru in Tanuku taluk, the Revenue Inspector obtained an outturn of 328 Madras measures per acre. A day or two later I went to this village and from the adjoining and precisely similar field belonging to the same ryot obtained

an yield of 865 Madras measures. Needless to state that I rejected the Inspector's experiment, and I have had to do the same with a number of other experiments that were equally untrustworthy."

Our criticism of Mr. Clerk's method.

159. With reference to the above remarks of Mr. Clerk, which we take as a sample of reports concerning crop experiments, it looks almost as if the officers conducting these crop experiments, when they go to any particular village, expect to get certain results in keeping with the previously tabulated results, so that there seems to be a tendency on their part for some reason or other to reject all results which are not in keeping with their preconceived ideas. Apart from questions of fraud, we do not see any reason why the Revenue Inspector's experiment should have been rejected, nor why two adjoining fields belonging to the same ryot should not have given different outturns of paddy. We do not also understand the statement that all the best crops in a village had been harvested to begin with. Harvesting is always started with the fields which are most ripe and not necessarily with the best fields in every village. Other things being equal, it is the crops on the poorer fields that are ready for harvest earlier. Apart from the question of crop experiments, we feel inclined to surmise that the standard outturns fixed for various soils and tarams must be the result of manipulations being worked up from the scale of assessments and the arbitrarily fixed scale of cultivation expenses. Taking one year with another, we feel that it is not impossible for fields bearing various assessments and belonging even to different soils and tarams to produce the same outturns. The advantages or disadvantages of irrigation and drainage, the incidence of pests, etc., are not always uniform in their operation and might often work in such a manner as to obliterate the differences in outturns which are indicated by the theoretic scale of assessments. The process of acceptance or rejection of crop experiments should not be based on preconceived notions of theoretic outturns, but detailed examination may prove that these theoretic differences in outturn with reference to the differences in assessment are often in practice non-existent.

Mr. Datta's account.

160. Mr. Datta, paragraph 12, page 226 of his inquiry into the rise in prices observes as follows :—

"It is prescribed that the fields on which the experiments are to be made should be carefully selected as typical of the area under examination and on which the crop is of average quality. The work is expected to be done under the direct supervision of a responsible officer though accurately on a small scale. The method by which these results are utilized to create standards is briefly as follows. All statistics which are *prima facie* untrustworthy are rejected ; the remainder are then examined in detail, if the crops were taken in the normal course of agriculture, if the fields on which the crop is grown are typical and if the local conditions are not abnormal. The figures for every quinquennium are examined and compared with the standards obtaining in previous years ; and, before a change is made in the standards of any crop, the results in the experimented district are carefully scrutinized. The general trend of the changes is in an upward direction."

161. Now we fail to see how it is humanly possible for any one to select a field or fields typical of the area under examination, or on which the crop may be considered to be of average quality, although we have no doubt that the crop experiments themselves are made with every possible care. We cannot, however, taking all the circumstances into consideration, resist the conclusion that, while the results of actual experiment may be applicable to particular fields, their application for purposes of assessment to other fields must largely be a matter of the nearest guess work. In dealing with the question of cultivation profits, however, we propose, for purposes of argument, to assume the general accuracy of the standard outturns assumed by the Settlement Officer.

SECTION 24.—HISTORY OF WAGES.

Wages have risen in the last 40 years.

162. The extracts taken from the memorandum submitted by the late Diwan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar to the Government of Madras upon the results of the British Administration up to 1890 in Madras Presidency clearly show that there had taken place a distinct increase in the wages paid to agricultural workers even as

early as 1890. Since then there has been a steady increase in wages. The keen and intensive demand for labour during very short periods of time on two or three occasions accentuates difficulties owing to the exigencies of the nature of water-supply, weather and local custom in regard to these periods. At the time of the last settlement, most of the present-day deltaic villages were not so much dependent upon paddy cultivation as they are to-day and there was then greater and better equalization of demand for labour. This extraordinarily intensive demand for labour was then met without much difficulty with the aid of local labour. Besides, most of the ryots used to have a large retinue of customary workers who were assured of certain mamuls in return for their willingness to work for the ryots at the customary wages. Since dry crop cultivation was as important as wet, and since the former did not create such an intensive demand for labour for a very short period, the employers were in a stronger bargaining position and were therefore able to resist any abnormal rise in wages; but as more and more land was slowly brought under irrigation and as the numerous patches of dry land came to be eliminated by conversion into wet, the demand for labour created by paddy cultivation has come to influence adversely the rural economy of a big tract of country, all the villages of which get into periods of busy work at almost the same time, their demand for labour far surpassing the limits of local supply and leading to high wages. Although there has been a steady fall in grain prices and the general level of other prices since 1924, wages have not gone down. They are still rising in the deltaic taluks of these districts, while they have remained steady in such villages as Elaprole, Kanchikacherla, Gummalladoddi, Burugupudi and Nallacherla where upland wet cultivation is carried on to some extent. In purely dry villages, such as Deverapalli in Kovvur taluk, Puligadda in Divi taluk and Konakanchi in Nandigama taluk, the wages have certainly risen in the last 30 years but the rise is not so ruinous as it is in the deltas.

Wages of labour indicated by the khatas.

163. A glance at the Appendix No. 12 (1) indicating the wages paid to men and women in different years by different ryots will show how great was the increase in wages. Mr. Gudipati Venkatachalam's khata shows that between 1911 and 1928, i.e., a period of 18 years in which the war and post-war boom periods are included, the wages of women have risen by 132·2 to 200 per cent and those of men by 77·7 per cent to 133·3 per cent. Considering that equal numbers of men and women are engaged for cultivation, we get an average increase of 105·5 to 166·6 per cent in the wages paid to agricultural labour. Similarly, Mr. Gudipati Krishnayya's khata shows that between 1911 to 1921—a period of 11 years—the wages of women have risen by 77·7 per cent to 103·22 per cent on the average. The khata account of Mr. Yelamart Ramanna of Bhimadole shows that there has been a rise of 100 per cent in the wages paid to men and women in the period 1911 to 1928-29, or 18 years.

Increase in the labour budget per acre.

164. It is therefore quite safe to assume that there has been an increase of at least 100 per cent since 1911 in the wages paid to labour. Taking into consideration the fact that wages have certainly risen to a considerable degree in the period of 1900 to 1910, the estimate of 150 per cent rise in the wages paid for labour in this period of 30 years is quite reasonable.

Expenses per acre upon labour.

	Casual labour.				Permanent labour.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Scheme Report for Godavari, 1899	6	8	0			...	
" for Kistna	6	4	0			...	
Edupugallu khata, 1924-28	21	8	0		26	5	4
Jughavaram khata, 1921-28	12	10	4		15	5	5
Bhimadole khata, 1926-28	15	11	11		26	11	8
Kothapetta khata, 1928	23	15	10			...	
Lankalakoderu account, 1911-15	17	5	6	all labour.			
The average for the khata accounts	18	2	6		22	12	9
Our own estimate	21	2	0			...	

165. It is evident from the above table that even the very moderate average figure for the costs of casual labour employed per acre, indicated by the four khatas collected, exceeds the estimate made in 1900 by the then Special Settlement Party by

at least 178·84 per cent. But no account was taken by the Special Settlement Party of important and costly operations of work which can be performed only by hired labour as seed-bed repairs, baling out water for seed-bed, cleaning the seed-bed, pulling the seedlings and conveying them, carting manure to the fields and spreading it, levelling and squaring the fields with the aid of hired labour, and preparing the hay-stack, and looking after cattle. Evidently all this work was expected to be done either by the ryot himself or his paleru; but no provision was made for the remuneration of a paleru.

Wages of Labour.

General conditions of demand for labour.

166. The wages paid for casual labour depend upon the intensity of demand for labour in any year and in any season and also upon the total supply of labour in the year and in the special seasons. There is no such thing as a wage market specially organized for the purpose in any of these villages. The ryots have not so far tried to regulate wages by co-operative, or concerted action. The wages paid for any kind of labour in any season depend entirely on any special demand for labour that may arise. Especially is it so in the deltaic villages, where the two great seasons of excessive and imperative demand for labour for transplanting and reaping and heaping in the paddy fields, come all at once and run for very short periods and come to a close just as precipitately. Individual ryots have but little choice for themselves. They have to begin the work of the season as early as possible and finish it as soon as possible, as otherwise they will have to lose heavily in more than one direction. The demand for labour becomes excessive and the local supplies of labour are found very inadequate. There is an immediate necessity for immigrant labour and hence the huge streams of such labour from the uplands to these parts in every season of transplantation or reaping. At these times, wages go on rising from the day on which the season is begun until there seems to be a prospect of an early close of the season and then they begin to slide down but very slowly. Owing to the limited season for agricultural operation, every ryot is anxious to get an adequate supply of labour to finish the work on the field chosen for that day's work. Owing to the very keen competition, wages will go on rising irrespective of the question of profitableness or unprofitableness of cultivation. To take transplantation, women are paid annas 6 to 12 each per day and men annas 8 to 14.

Special conditions.

167. Apart from the general conditions of demand, which have been described above, there are certain special conditions in which the wages tend to go lower or higher. For instance, if the canal water-supply comes unexpectedly aided also by a sudden and copious rainfall as was the case during 1929–30 in Gudivada and Kaikalur taluks, ryots have no time to assure themselves of the supply of even a few immigrant workers. They are therefore obliged to pay rather high wages over a considerable part of the season. If, however, canal water comes in slowly and there is no immediate prospect of all the people wanting labour at once, wages remain comparatively low. There are many differences between the villages. Some in which there is a large local supply of labour have to meet a very much lower total wage budget for transplantation or reaping than their neighbours whose local supplies of labour are not enough and who are obliged to draw upon the former's supply. If transplantation is possible under one canal at one time and under another canal at another time in the same village or in neighbouring villages it may be possible for the local ryots to manage with the local supply of labour without calling in immigrant labour. In such circumstances, the wage rate is not so excessive. The ryot whose fields are ready for transplantation just when the demand for labour is excessively high, has to meet a greater wage bill than another who has to transplant his fields a little earlier or later. Only a few can escape paying the top rate for some of the labour engaged and none is able to pay either too low or too high wages for all the labour employed.

168. The same kind of influences affect in general the rate of wages prevailing in the reaping season also. Then also there is a great necessity for immigrant labour. The total demand of the ryots for labour in this season can be spread over a longer period than is possible in the transplantation season but except for a few cases in a few villages, no attempts have been made to effect this much-desired change. If different

kinds of paddy which mature at different periods can be raised in a village, the local supplies of labour may be found adequate and the present too high and ruinous wages of labour may be avoided. In fact this is what is taking place, although with partial success, in an increasing number of villages in these districts. But there are clear limits beyond which this process cannot go on, decided as it is by climate, seasons of canal water-supply and the local practices of cultivation.

169. Heaping is a process of work in which, both men and women are employed as is the case in reaping. Mamuls in the form of bundles of cut paddy are given to workers in addition to or instead of the usual payment in kind or cash wages. Owing to the impossibility of guessing how many paddy bundles will yield a sufficiently high and remunerative wage for the workers and the consequent ill-humoured discussions between employers and employees, this practice of offering mamuls is being discontinued in many of the villages, in favour of an increased but fixed payment in cash or kind. The general level of wages prevailing for this work has always been a little higher than in reaping since it demands more arduous work. Even this work costs sometimes more than at other times especially when the clouds above threaten to spoil the crop and all the crop has to be heaped up within a very short period.

[Vide Appendix No. 12 (ii).]

SECTION 25.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Every ryot needs certain agricultural implements.

170. Except for a few Panchama cultivators who take lands for rent, all other ryots possess almost the full complement of agricultural implements. Several ryots manage to get on without one or two of such special implements as gorru, kattava, and big knife, by borrowing them from their neighbours, relatives or friends. Even those ryots who do not happen to possess a cart have the accessories of a cart such as ropes so that when a cart is hired or borrowed, these accessories may come in handy. The following are the implements needed by every ryot having more than an acre but less than 5 acres :—

1. (*a*) Plough—dampa or metta or both.
   (*b*) Its accessories.
2. Spade.
3. Crowbar.
4. Axe.
5. Sickles.
6. Gunny bags.
7. Kattava.

Plough.

171. In the deltaic villages of Kistna district, metta (or dry) ploughing is the usual practice and as such, most of the ryots possess metta ploughs; but in a few places where dampa (or wet) ploughing becomes necessary at frequent intervals, most ryots find it necessary to have the dampa plough also and many do manage to possess them. In both West and East Godavaris, dampa ploughing is the usual practice and dry or metta ploughing the exception ; and so, ryots are obliged to keep dampa ploughs only. Even in these two districts some ryots are obliged to maintain both the ploughs for the same holding since the local soil and climatic conditions make it necessary for them to be ready to give either kind of ploughing. The cost, therefore, of a plough per acre per annum differs from place to place and almost from ryot to ryot owing to these special circumstances. Furthermore, the metta plough is a more costly implement but lasts longer than the dampa plough and it serves a larger extent on the whole than the latter. Hence the variations shown in the tables for costs of agricultural implements. Every plough needs certain accessories such as medi, yedi, kadi, ropes (fibre and leather), and oil (also leather, etc.) The spade work is more prominent in some places where metta ploughing is given than in other places. Everywhere squaring and levelling are done only with the help of the spade and the crowbar. The depreciation charges of these implements varies in direct proportion to the use made of them.

Axe, kattava, sickles, bags, etc.

172. Axes and kattavas are needed for every holding but they last for fairly long periods and are used only on two or three important occasions in a year. A few ryots manage to get on without them but some day or other, every one is anxious to possess them since loaning of the implements is not very popular in these districts. Sickles are needed to reap the paddy crop, sunnhemp, fodder crop and black-gram raised on the field bunds. It is not an unusual experience for a ryot to lose one or two of his sickles once in every two or three years. Gunny bags are another important

item. No ryot can afford to manage without two or three gunny bags at least and most ryots have more than five bags each. These are needed when the paddy has to be carted from the fields to the ryots' houses, to be stored.

Cart.

173. Lastly, we come to carts. Ryots having bullocks or he-buffaloes for carting keep carts. A study of village economic conditions shows that every ryot needs the services of a cart and no holding can get its cultivation finished without the use of a cart. Squaring and levelling can be done effectively only with the aid of a cart. Manure must be carted to the fields, the paddy, straw and sunn-hemp fodder produced on the fields have to be carted into the village. These processes of work must be finished by every ryot in the same short periods and no one can generally afford to lend his cart to someone else and neglect his work on his own farm. If anyone is desirous of hiring a cart, he is often obliged to pay very high prices. The ryots who do not own carts borrow them. A few manage to own only carts while others have bullocks and they both co-operate and manage to economize their expenditure; but most people who do not have carts work freely for those who have carts or compensate the owners of carts in some way or the other and secure the services of a cart. The estimates of the settlement party's investigators make no provision for the maintenance of carts.

SECTION 26.—SEEDLINGS AND SEED-BEDS.

Nature of the work and variations of cost.

174. The cost of seedlings varies considerably from place to place. In some places like Koderu of Divi, Vinjaram of Kaikalur, Kautaram of Gudivada, Edupugallu of Bezwada taluk, Chataparru of Ellore, Vadlur of Tanuku, Achanta and Velagaleru of Narsapur, Jagannadhagiri of Cocanada, Someswaram of Ramachandrapur, Gollavalli and Nallamilli of Amalapur taluks, either there is an early supply of canal water or there are seed-bed tanks and therefore the cost of raising seedlings needed per acre is considerably lower than in less favourably situated places. But in places like Machavaram of Divi, Pallivada and Amaravati of Kaikalur, Elaprole of Bezwada, Mogallu of Bhimavaram, Lankalakoderu of Narsapur, Devaguptam of Amalapur, where ryots are obliged either to grow seedlings in other places by renting seed-beds or to wait until the canal water comes, the cost per acre of seedlings rises very high. Thirdly, there are occasions in every village and in almost every year on which ryots have no other choice but to purchase seedlings from some of their neighbours or from distant places, either because their own seed-beds have proved a failure or because owing to too early supply of canal water for transplantation they cannot afford to wait until their own seedlings become ready for transplantation. A ryot is always obsessed with the fear that one day's delay in transplanting the seedlings may prove fatal, either injuriously affecting its resistance against the later submersion or drought or in its capacity to yield well or to resist the locally prevalent pest or the attacks of rats.

Seeds purchased.

175. Most of the ryots do keep a portion of the previous year's yield for seed purposes. But if such seed gets damaged or if a ryot changes his mind as to the kind of paddy he should grow, he has to incur additional expenditure upon seed-beds. In some places, even though there are seed-bed tanks and wells, the supply of water is so insufficient that the ryots are obliged to bale out water into their seed-beds by the laborious means of karem or Gudavatu, at much cost.

Treatment.

176. As for the seed-beds, manure is needed to a greater extent in some places (Cocanada and Divi taluks) than in other places (Narsapur and Bhimavaram) and the seed-beds need cleaning of the surface soil (for removal of roots and stalks) to a larger extent in some places (Cocanada and Gudivada) as against other places (Kaikalur and Tadepalligudem taluks).

Pulling out and carriage.

177. In the pulling out of seedlings different methods of engaging labour have varying influences upon the total cost of seedlings needed per acre. In some places this work is done by batches of workers who agree to do it on contract while in other places the ryots themselves have to engage a certain number of workers to pull out the seedlings out of the seed-bed. Again the conveyance charges for seedlings vary with the number of working members a ryot has in his family, with the number of palerus he has engaged and chiefly also with the distance over which they must be carried.

178. Therefore the cost of seedlings per acre varies with the agricultural establishments of different ryots, the different seasons, the time of the canal water-supply, the availability of local sources of water-supply for seed-beds and the local agricultural practices. In our estimates we have taken a fair minimum, neglecting the numerous variations which mean more cost. We have allowed no special baling, no extra cartage and we have ignored those cases where, owing to loss of early seed-beds, seeds have to be sown again. The Government investigators (settlement parties) have made no provision for preparing seed-beds and watering them, and they have also (except in a few cases) generally ignored costs of pulling and conveying seedlings—see the comparative statements in Appendix No. 13. Our schedules provide for average conditions. The settlement party's provisions under 'Seeds' is however fair on the whole.

SECTION 27.—TRANSPLANTATION, ETC.

Nature of the work and the demand for labour.

179. Women mainly are employed in transplanting seedlings on the paddy fields. Only a few men are engaged to supply the women with bundles of seedlings, to clean the field here and there and to add the final touches to the boundaries of the fields. The number of women needed to transplant an acre of land varies from 8 to 15. In places like Singavaram and Dirusumarru in West Godavari, Pallivada, Vinjaram, Poranki, and Kanur of Kistna, Vendra and Addampalli of East Godavari where there is the ever present danger of submersion, seedlings are transplanted more densely than in other places and naturally more workers are needed. Again in places like Eleswaram, Vegeswarapuram, Burugupudi, Gummalladoddi of East Godavari, Machavaram and Koduru, Malleswaram and Amaravati of Kistna where the local workers are not so efficient in this kind of work, the number of workers needed per acre increases considerably. Thirdly, the number of workers needed also depends upon the number of hours per day put in by each worker. For instance, in places, like Chataparru, Mudunuru, Nallajerla, Tadikalapudi, Rachur, Chilukur of West Godavari, Pallivada of Kistna where there is a plentiful supply of local labour, the number of working hours per day per worker is higher than elsewhere. But in places like Pasumarru, Komaravolu and Edupugallu of Kistna, Pedabrahmadevam and Jagannadhagiri, Someswaram and Pasarlapudi of East Godavari where the local supply has to be reinforced by immigrant labour, the hours of work put in by any worker in any day tend to be less and naturally more workers per acre are needed. Fourthly, the time at which the supply of water comes has an influential bearing upon the ability of ryots to extract more or less hours of work. If the water-supply comes all of a sudden, helped as it is by heavy rainfall, to all the villages in any particular neighbourhood, clamour for labour is universal and the local supply of labour is far short of the demand; and there is scarcely time enough to bring in contingents of immigrant labour from uplands. The wages soar high and the bargaining power of the labour also goes up to a considerable extent. This was what happened in 1929–30 in most of the deltaic villages of Kistna district. If on the other hand any particular village gets too early or too late a supply of water, then either of the two following things may result. The workers may be willing to work for longer hours at the customary * or ever lower wages, thus reducing the number of workers needed per acre. They may also agree to work in larger numbers per acre but on sufficiently low wages. Lastly it must be remembered that the workers employed to transplant an acre of land with paddy seedlings, vary in their numbers not only between villages but also within the same village. The estimate of the number of workers needed per acre for transplanting paddy seedlings given in the tables below represents the normal demand for an acre of land for labour, and it must be varied to suit the conditions of different villages and different seasons in the same villages in order to make it applicable to local conditions. [*Vide Appendix No. 12 (ii).]

180. In most cases it is necessary to transplant seedlings here and there when they die due to submersion in patches. One worker per acre is needed to do this work. A more serious problem of retransplantation arises in places like Singavaram, Nallajerla, Mudunuru, Dirusumarru, Vemavaram, Likhitapudi of the West Godavari, Elaprole, Vinjaram, Pallivada, Koduru, Machavaram of Kistna, Gangavaram, Addampalli, Vendra, Burugupudi, Gummalldoddi of East Godavari where early submersion damages crops. In such places, a large portion of the land has to be

retransplanted and therefore the total number of workers needed per acre of damaged land for transplanting it with seedlings goes up to 25.

A reference to the comparative schedules in appendix will show that on the whole the Settlement Party's investigators have made fair provision under "Transplantation."

Weeding.

Nature of the work.

181. For weeding also, women are mostly employed as they are found to be cheaper than men. The number of such workers needed per acre is also subject to very wide variations. It is largest in a village where there is tankfed irrigation and where the lands are not properly cleaned by deep ploughing and thorough puddling and improved by squaring and levelling. Some soils become less liable to the growth of weeds if manure is supplied and some grow worse. Again late transplantation gives an impetus to the growth of weeds and if the land is damaged by submersion and a crop is not raised for a year, weeding becomes a costly affair. It is largely true to say that certain villages are obliged to spend more upon weeding than other villages. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that 6 to 10 workers are needed per acre for weeding purposes.

A reference to the comparative schedules in Appendix No. 13 will show that the Settlement Party's investigators have made suitable provision for weeding.

Reaping and Heaping.

182. There is also as great a variety of conditions in reaping and heaping as in transplantation and weeding.

Nature of the work and the bargaining power of the ryot.

To take reaping first, we find that the time at which this work is commenced has a great influence not only upon the workers needed per acre but also upon the wages paid and the eventual profit or loss falling to the lot of the ryots. If a heavy rainfall is threatened, the ryots of a village are obliged to start the reaping suddenly and finish it in a very short period in order to save their crop from being damaged.

183. Reaping and heaping go together, heaping, following upon the heels of reaping. Therefore all the influences that affect reaping influence heaping also to an equal degree. These two processes of work once begun, must be finished within a very short period, not exceeding a fortnight, especially since at the time of the north-east monsoon there is always the fear of damaging the ripe paddy. The local supplies of labour are found to be extremely insufficient in all but a few villages and large number of immigrant workers are annually imported from the uplands. At such times, the ryots can scarcely be said to be their own masters and labour assumes a commanding position, demanding successfully higher wages and offering fewer hours of work.

184. One other influence that affects the total demand for labour, coming from ryots in this season is the character of the crop realized. If the crop is damaged by submersion or if it is of very poor quality or if the weather is clear and favourable, the ryots may not be in a great hurry about their work and the wages of labour may not rise so high and the hours of labour may rise in their favour, reducing the number of workers needed.

185. Again if two or more kinds of paddy are raised, which come to be reaped in different non-competitive seasons, then the total demand may be kept within manageable dimensions and the local supply of labour may suffice, in which case the number of workers needed per acre also goes down. The number of workers needed for reaping and heaping the crop in an acre of land increases if there is still water in the fields and if the crop has to be conveyed to a few elevated places in the fields. It also shows a similar tendency if the fields are very small in area or if a heap can be constructed only in the neighbouring fields and not in the fields in which these processes of work are carried on.

But no where is it found that less than eight workers per acre are needed to finish reaping and heaping.

A reference to the comparative schedules in Appendix No. 13, will show that the provision made by the Settlement Party's investigators is fair.

SECTION 28.—WET (DAMPA) AND DRY (METTA) PLOUGHING.

186. The cost of the services of cattle depends upon the extent of land cultivated, the number of working days, the crops raised, the amount of fodder and other feeding, raised as the bye-products of the crops produced, the nature and quantity of concentrated additional feeding supplied, the prices of such additional feeding and also the breed and strength and prices of the animals used.

Acreage served by a pair of bullocks is decreasing.

187. The area cultivated by a pair of tilling cattle has been diminishing in the last 30 years. The constant subdivision of holdings and the increase in the number of non-agricultural people who have taken to cultivation during the last ten years, the possibility of purchasing lands from the indebted ryots and the increasing velocity with which lands are changing hands, have all contributed towards this unfavourable result. It is usually thought that a pair of cattle can plough at least ten acres of wet land and fifteen acres of dry land and in fact, a ryot can manage to cultivate at least ten acres of either dry or wet land with a good pair of bullocks provided other things are favourable. But the number of ryots having ten acres and more each is very small in any village and is never more than 20 per cent of the total number of landholders. The carts and bullocks owned by them are few when compared to those owned by the smaller ryots. Evidently most of the ryots, having each less than ten acres of land, are obliged to own each a pair of animals, a bullock-cart and a plough. Whatever may be possible in theory, when all things are ideally arranged, we shall have to take note of this unpleasant fact that most of the ryots are not able to use their draught animals for as much land as they are good for. In fact many of the ryots who have only five acres each manage to own a pair of draught animals and a cart, hoping to make up the waste thus incurred by carting at times for hire. The introduction of Dammu into the practices of cultivation has also brought down the maximum acreage that can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks and the paddy cultivation as a whole needs greater services of cattle on two or three occasions than the usual cultivation of dry crops.

The practice of co-operation in cultivation is not popular.

188. The practice of co-operation between the ryots of any village in the utilization of the services of cattle has been very little developed. Except for a few stray cases, we have not come across ryots, who own bullocks jointly or who work for others as customary labourers in return for the services of cattle or who manage to cultivate their lands by hiring the services of cattle, in addition to or without their own cattle.

Most ryots have to keep their own reserves of draught cattle.

189. If it is possible for many ryots to hire out the cattle and carts or ploughs just when they need their services, the extent of land cultivable by a pair of draught animals, can be, other things being equal, increased ; but the demand for their services comes all at a time during two or three important but short periods, when almost all the ryots need their services and no one can afford to miss the suitable time either for metta ploughing or for dampa ploughing, harvesting or carting paddy and straw home, doing the earthwork on the fields or carting manure to the fields. At such times, every ryot is obliged to have his own reserve of cattle to finish his work. For instance, metta ploughing must be finished while the earth is still dry ; dampa ploughing before the canal water-supply goes down, and thrashing before the north-east monsoon rains. Hence the very large reserve of draught animals maintained in all the paddy-growing villages and the low acreage commandable by a pair of draught animals.

Dry villages.

190. To take the dry villages, the acreage commandable by a pair of draught animals tends to increase in such villages where the crops raised are not competitive for the supply of the services of cattle and where the climatic conditions do not oblige ryots to finish the work needed with the aid of their cattle in such short periods as is the case in the deltaic parts. The introduction of the cultivation of groundnut and tobacco is complicating the local arrangements in many a village and the services of cattle are to-day in greater demand than in the past when only cholam, cumbu, ragi or varagu and gingelly and castor or horsegram were the main crops.

Dammu is supposed to be good for paddy.

191. The ryot who wishes to effect "Dammu" on his land must have more cattle than the other who has to plough his land before it is watered. In fact buffaloes are almost a necessity for Dammu and one finds ryots maintaining many more cattle than otherwise necessary for them in all those villages in which the practice of Dammu is popular. Those who can afford to maintain the necessary number of cattle resort to Dammu, as far as Gudivada, Bezwada, Divi taluks are concerned, while all the rest are satisfied with ploughing their lands sufficiently before they are watered. It is believed by ryots that Dammu facilitates the absorption of all the manurial qualities latent in the cow-dung manure, sheep and goat manure, patimannu and straw supplied to land and that the field is made better ready to nourish the seedlings. Therefore more and more ryots of Kistna district are trying to carry out Dammu on their lands, if it is possible at all.

Difficulties attendant upon the practice of Dammu ploughing.

192. On the other hand, Dammu has many evils attendant upon it. As it necessitates the retaining of a large number of cattle, the incidence of cattle epidemics when it visits the village, is increased. Dammu is such an arduous work that many of the cattle become unable to recover from the strain and are only fit, after the transplantation is over, to be sold at cheap rates in the local shandis. The longevity of such cattle is adversely affected in addition to their efficiency being undermined. Moreover, where dry ploughing is the rule, better and bigger bullocks are in use and they cost in the long run very much less than the puny, ill-fed, inefficient but more numerous cattle that one finds in villages. Yet the ryots of West and East Godavaris have scarcely a chance of avoiding the losses incident upon Dammu, as they are all obliged to effect Dammu on their land. It is however true to say that in years when rains come too early and spoil the land, dry ploughing becomes inevitable for many ryots in these parts also. It must be admitted that the nominal cost of Dammu is very much less than its real cost for its bad effects upon the cattle and the consequent rise in the cost of the services of cattle are not included in its nominal cost.

193. The cost of Dammu varies from ryot to ryot and from year to year. If foot-and-mouth disease breaks out, many of the cattle in a village are temporarily disabled from working and the ryots are obliged to hire the cattle of other places. If the cattle of any ryot suffer from weak hoofs, the cost of Dammu rises. If again a ryot's holding is too small or too great for his cattle and if the exigencies of the water-supply and the transplantation season oblige him to finish the work in too short a period, he has to go in for hired cattle and thus spend more money upon Dammu than otherwise. If again Dammu is made unsuitable to the land by untimely rains, all the capital sunk upon the maintenance of cattle specially kept for Dammu goes for waste for that year, while an additional sum is spent upon effecting dry ploughing upon his land.

A reference to the comparative schedules attached to appendix No. 13 will show that curiously enough the Settlement Party's investigators have made no provision, in their estimates for ploughing.

SECTION 29.—PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS TO LAND.

Costly improvements are needed to bring lands under irrigation.

194. Permanent improvements will have to be made on every field before it is actually brought under irrigation. In fact the ryots of these parts have had to sink large sums of money in effecting the necessary improvements before their lands had been brought under irrigation. This process is still going on in very many places, where land has been brought under wet cultivation in the last thirty years. For instance, ryots are spending Rs. 200 to 400 per acre in Amaravati of Kaikalur taluk, Rs. 150 to 300 in Lingala of Nandigama taluk, Rs. 200 to 300 in Machavaram, Kodur and Nagayalanka of Divi taluk, Rs. 200 to 400 in Poranki of Bezwada taluk, and Rs. 200 to 300 in Dirusumarru of Bhimavaram taluk. The enhanced prices paid for land are not a little due to such costly improvements effected upon land.

Locality and conditions of soil influence the cost of improvements.

195. The nature of such improvements depends upon the particular locality and special conditions of the soil of the fields. In places like Malleswaram, Mudunuru, Dirusumarru and Addampalli, the level of the land has to be raised in order to avoid submersion. In places like Singavaram, Burugupudi, Mogallu, the level of the land has to be lowered in order to make it command proper supply of water. In some places like Mulikipalli of Razole taluk, Gollavilli of Amalapur taluk, large sums of money have to be spent upon removing the top saline soil and in making the lands immune from salinity.

196. The cost of these improvements varies from village to village and from ryot to ryot. The differences in the nature of water-supply, the level of the land and the constitution of the soil create the differences between different villages. The relative abilities of different ryots and the relative levels of their lands condition the amount of money spent upon these improvements. While admitting that vast sums of money have been spent upon these improvements, we have to state our opinion that there are still very many ryots in most of the villages who are unable to carry out the absolute minimum of improvements and who therefore are obliged to go with lower yields per acre.

These improvements are not effected all at a time.

197. The improvements to be carried out upon the lands of any village are not something that can be done once for all. Either the raising of the level of land or the lowering of it is ever going on in every village and the fertility or otherwise of any field depends upon the level (high or low) of its neighbouring fields. Therefore it is not an exaggeration to say that once in every twenty years, very costly improvements are needed in order to make any field either sufficiently low or adequately high. It is not easy for one to grasp this fact, simple though it is to a ryot, until one realizes what actually happens when a particular field is either too low or too high as compared to its surrounding fields. If it is too low, the crop is damaged by too much water, flowing into it from the other fields and if it is too high, it is transplanted too late in the season and the water in it trickles down into the fields around it, leaving the plants dry and without sufficient moisture. Its bearing upon the capital invested by ryots and the rise in the prices of land cannot be exaggerated. It must however not be confused with temporary annual biennial or triennial improvements effected by every ryot upon his lands.

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SECTION 30.—CATTLE DISEASES AND CATTLE MORTALITY.

Effect of cattle diseases.

198. It is impossible to judge from the published official statistics the incidence of cattle disease and of cattle mortality. On this subject, the Royal Agricultural Commission remarked as follows (page 279 of their report) :—

> "Not only is it probable that the deaths from epidemic diseases are several times greater than those actually reported, but the loss by death is only a small part of the loss the cultivator suffers from this cause. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia is a very fatal disease. The percentage of deaths from rinderpest is also very high. When it attacks hill cattle or those produced by crossing with European breeds, rinderpest is not so deadly as when it attacks the ordinary cattle of the plains. But, though the average mortality which fluctuates widely may not be more than 30 per cent of those affected, the remaining 70 per cent are enfeebled by disease. Similarly, in the case of foot-and-mouth disease for every one animal that dies, 99 may be temporarily incapacitated. If the crude figures given above are weighed by the considerations we have indicated, it will be evident that epidemic diseases cause great direct injury to the cultivator through the death of his cattle and also entail extensive indirect losses through the illness of his working or milching stock. There must also often be indirect losses from the imperfect cultivation of crops when working animals are stricken by disease. Some indication of the direct and indirect losses due to cattle disease may be obtained if the subject is approached from another point of view. An examination of the reasons which lead cultivators to borrow from co-operative credit societies,—shows that there is extensive borrowing for the purchase of cattle."

199. In Madras, out of a total sum of 11·91 lakhs of loans granted by co-operative credit societies in 1926–27 7·5 per cent was for the purchase of cattle—the corresponding figures for 1925–26 being 11·85 lakhs and 7 per cent.

Loans necessitated by losses due to cattle mortality.

"The need of loans is, of course, not necessarily due to disease. A cultivator may want to buy additional cattle or to replace bullocks which are worn out. But the experience of credit societies in one province in which the subject has been examined is that, borrowing for cattle purchase is mainly due to losses caused by disease. Co-operative societies provide a relative small amount of the finance required by cultivators. The more usual source of credit is still the money-lender and there can be little doubt that cattle disease often compels resort to him. What the outbreak of an epidemic among their cattle means to cultivators who were struggling to get free from heavy debts will be realized by a reference to our discussion on indebtedness. The loss of a pair of bullocks at a critical stage of cultivation and the partial failure of a single crop in consequence keeps a cultivator wholly in the power of the money-lender and ultimately involves him in ruin."

Enforcement of Cattle Diseases Act.

200. The commission recommends the enforcement of the Cattle Diseases Act passed in 1866 and further suggests that as animal diseases is a central subject under the Devolution Rules it is advisable if a consolidated Contagious Diseases of Animals Act should be passed by the Imperial Legislature applicable to the whole of British India, Local Governments being empowered to apply it by administrative order to any tract such of these provisions as may be applicable in the circumstances of the case.

201. In reviewing the present establishment of the Veterinary departments they write as follows :—

"Veterinary aid is thus, except to an advisable extent, provided by officers employed either directly under Government or by local boards and a comparison of the number of these to the total cattle population reveals that there is only one of them for every hundred thousand cattle. But even this single practitioner cannot be regarded as a whole-time officer for cattle as there are a number of other domestic animals requiring his aid. Moreover, of the officers employed only one in 15 can claim to be a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The others have been trained only as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons."

Veterinary Department should be strengthened.

202. They proceed to recommend that considering all circumstances they were of opinion that there should be on an average at least one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every twenty-five thousand cattle and one qualified Veterinary Surgeon for each district who would have, on an average, about six hundred thousand cattle in addition to other live-stock in the area under his charge. It is no wonder, therefore, that the present establishment of the Veterinary Department in Madras is totally inadequate to cope with the serious problem of cattle mortality.

203. In the establishment of the Veterinary Department, an immediate increase is necessary, not merely for the treatment and control of epidemic cattle diseases which are at present responsible for enormous loss to the cultivating population, but also for tackling the problem of cattle improvement. We have referred elsewhere to the fact that owing to the general inefficiency of plough-cattle, the farmer is now forced to maintain an excessive number of these and of other cattle with the result that their maintenance is at present a serious drain on his resources. The problem of improvement of the breeds of cattle with a view to improving their efficiency is a large one and requires full attention on the part of the Veterinary Department. This is an additional reason for strengthening the department so as to make it an efficient means of helping the agricultural population.

Nature of the incidence of cattle mortality.

204. The usual impression of the ryots of these districts is that bullocks, as a rule, are capable of working for five to six years, after they come of age, i.e., after four years ; but the period of work, contributed by a pair depends very largely upon the breed, and the stature of the animals, the climate of the villages and the economic condition of the ryots maintaining them. The bullocks of Ongole breed live longer and work better than those coming from the Ganjam district, or the Agency. The smaller animals, which are usually maintained by the ryots of East Godavari and by many

of the villagers in West Godavari live for a shorter period, work less efficiently, and cost more to maintain, than the bigger and better animals maintained in many of the villages in West Godavari and in most parts of Kistna. Yet more and more ryots are obliged to go in for these small animals, as they are cheaper and can be disposed of more easily, whenever necessary and as they find it impossible to obtain the necessary capital for the purchase and maintenance of bigger animals. It may be true, as the Royal Commission on Agriculture maintains, that a hundred bigger animals cost per acre less in the long run not only to purchase but also to maintain than a larger number of smaller animals which can be purchased for the same amount of money. The cost of the services of cattle can be minimised by maintaining better and bigger animals, but in the absence of co-operative methods of cultivating lands most of the small holders go in for smaller animals.

205. The climate of the places in which cattle are maintained has also much influence upon the life of these animals. For instance, the dampness of the general atmosphere and the marshy condition obtaining in the deltaic villages has long been recognized to have a very bad effect upon the health of cattle. * In villages like Nandivada in Gudivada taluk, Gollavilli of Amalapur taluk, Tadikalapudi of Ellore taluk, the local conditions are very detrimental to the health and life of cattle. The climate of the places in which the bullocks and he-buffaloes of ryots are kept for a temporary period will also have to be taken into account, in this connexion. For instance, the ryots of most of the villages in Gudivada, Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Ramachandrapur, Razole, Amalapuram and Cocanada taluks are obliged to drive most of their draught and other animals to distant forests either in the Agencies or in Ellore, Yernagudem, Chintalapudi, and Nandigama taluks and even further into Nizam's territory and to keep them there for about four months in the year. Either excess of rains and the consequent attack of insects and flies or lack of sufficient rain and the consequent dearth of suitable fodder and drinking water cause damage to the health of the animals. Moreover, the change of climate, and nature of the feeding obtained in these forests affect the health and strength of cattle. The animals which are accustomed to the consumption of dried straw and sun-hemp fodder find it hard to adjust themselves to green fodder and grass, to the exclusion of straw, etc., the change in the diet often causing dysentery. They are penned in open enclosures during nights, and are therefore exposed to both rain and sun, while in the deltaic villages they are always kept in well-kept and protected stables.

206. Poorer ryots are, as a rule, incapable of feeding their cattle satisfactorily. Epidemic diseases among cattle have long been known to be a more serious matter in the deltas than in other parts but they have become very frequent and disastrous in their effect in the last ten years. The increase in the communications, the greater facilities obtaining for the free movement of cattle and the increasing dependency of most of the villages upon the local shandis for the supply of their cattle have all contributed their share in making cattle epidemics a very serious factor. The practice of driving cattle to the forests and uplands when they have to travel long distances and pass through many villages increase liability to infection, and as we have stated elsewhere a large percentage of cattle that go to the uplands never return to the villages.

Proper medical aid is generally not forthcoming either in the villages proper or in the forests once epidemics break out; but ryots often incur appreciable expenditure on medicines.

207. During this year, in particular (1929–30), there was a severe outbreak of rinderpest in many places, and foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax in other places. The mortality of cattle due to these diseases and the losses consequent were very heavy, several villages losing 50 per cent of the cattle population. Cattle died in such numbers and in such quick succession that in many places neither ryots nor Madigas could cope with the work of buying the animals or even removing the hide.

Results of the cattle mortality enquiry.

208. The Taluk Board of Ellore has, at our suggestion, kindly got an investigation made into 53 villages under our direction into the mortality of cattle and our own investigators have conducted a similar enquiry into ten villages in both Kistna and West Godavari districts. The Tadepalligudem Taluk Board which has conducted a similar

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* Vide District Gazetteer, Godavari District.

enquiry, almost on similar lines, into twenty villages, on its own initiative, has kindly placed its findings at our disposal. The tabular statements prepared as a result of these investigations will be found in Appendix No. 14.

Losses sustained in 1928–29.

(Vide Appendix No. 14.)

	Ellore.			Tadepalligudem.		
Number of cattle lost	5,006			1,572		
Value thereof	Rs. 1,79,686	0	0	Rs. 47,901	0	0
Loss of cattle per village	94			83		
Loss sustained by village on the average ...	Rs. 3,390	4	0	Rs. 2,510	9	0
Loss sustained by each ryot on the average ...	Rs. 22	13	0	Rs. 18	2	3
Total loss sustained by each ryot in these two years	Rs. 80	2	6	Rs. 58	1	5
Estimated amount of interest that a ryot had to meet on the average	Rs. 9	9	7	Rs. 7	3	2

209. Necessary particulars are available for losses for twenty-five villages in Ellore taluk so that we can get an idea of the incidence per acre of the burden of cattle mortality. It will be found from the Appendix No. 15 that in eleven villages, more than 10 per cent of the tilling cattle died, and that on the whole, 16·8 per cent of the tilling cattle owned by the ryots of these villages died of epidemics during this year alone. Moreover, the losses per acre sustained by the ryots on cattle of all classes amount to Rs. 4 and more in ten villages, while there are only five villages in which these losses amount to less than Re. 1 per acre.

210. During 1927–28 the loss per acre on the average was Rs. 1–6–6, which is nearly twice as much as the provision made by us for cattle mortality in our reports. Our own estimates (found on our village enquiries) give us the figure of Rs. 1–5–11 per acre for Chinnakondepudi and Rs. 1–6–6 for Choppella in East Godavari.

211. The results of the enquiry conducted by our own investigators into the cattle mortality of ten villages in these three districts are given in Appendix No. 14 (ii). It is evident from that table that the incidence of cattle mortality varied in 1929–30, from Re. 0–7–0 to Rs. 9–12–0 per acre in the twelve villages selected in Kistna district, from Re. 0–5–0 to Rs. 1–14–0 in the four villages of West Godavari and from Rs. 1–10–0 to Rs. 8 in the three villages of East Godavari.

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SECTION 31.—CATTLE MAINTENANCE.

Fodder and Cattle Foods.

Supply of paddy straw.

212. In the deltaic villages, the only important by-product useful for cattle feeding is the paddy straw. The supply of this per acre varies from village to village and from year to year and within the same village and in the same year, from field to field. If there is submersion, the straw is damaged and what little is produced becomes useless as cattle feeding. If there is drought and consequent arrest in the growth of the plants, there is very little production per acre. If there are untimely rains just when the crop is heavy with ears or before it is finally reaped, the plants are levelled to the ground and the straw gets considerably damaged. If the soil is saline, the height to which the plant can grow is affected and the strength and growth of the plants are diminished, with the result that the total yield of straw per acre goes down. If the field is well manured and has an assured and equalized supply of water and is reaped at the right time and is not subject to any of the difficulties enumerated above, then the production per acre of straw is certainly enhanced. The taste of paddy straw differs according to the variety of paddy raised. For instance, the straw of the variety of Molokolukulu or Akkullu is very much disliked by bullocks, while that of China Kusuma or Peda Kusuma is relished very well. Where straw that is less liked by bullocks is raised, more additional feeding will have to be supplied by the ryots costing more money than in other places where more tasty straw is produced. Apart from the above facts, many ryots whose holdings are not big enough to assure them of a moderate supply of straw for their cattle, are obliged either to purchase it in the village or to increase their own production of it by taking others' lands for rent.

Most of the holdings are too small to provide an adequate supply of straw.

213. We would again invite attention to our remarks elsewhere, which go to prove conclusively that the available supply of paddy straw is totally inadequate for the cattle maintained, that therefore the ryot must necessarily provide extra food of other kind. Sunhemp fodder is supposed to supply all the nutritive ingredients to cattle and make paddy straw palatable. This fodder was produced on a very large scale twenty years ago in most of the deltaic villages of Kistna and West Godavari, and in parts of East Godavari. The sunhemp seed was then comparatively cheap, the crop was not then so much subject to the attacks of pests and therefore the production of this form of fodder was much cheaper than at present.

Sunhemp fodder has become most costly.

214. A bag of sunhemp seed has risen in price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, to Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in the last twenty years and at least one-fourth bag is needed per acre, even when the seed is sown very thinly; and a ryot needs three to four acres of sunhemp to supply him with sufficient fodder for his cattle and one or two dairy animals. It has become impossible for him now to think of securing sufficient fodder for his bullocks and one or two dairy animals. In spite of all these unfavourable conditions many of the ryots, rich and poor, are still trying their best to raise as much of this fodder as possible, incurring thereby heavy expenditure and taking a big risk. Despite many disappointments, they carry on its production in the hope of being able to get a good crop. The losses and the expenses incurred in this venture also must be put down to the cost of maintenance of cattle. In some places, one or two varieties of greengram, and in some other places, blackgram are sown along the field boundaries after the paddy crop is weeded and also in the fields after the paddy crop is harvested, in order to obtain some yield of these crops and mostly to get a supply of green fodder.

215. In those deltaic villages in which there is some dry land, cholam fodder is specially raised to supply to cattle during August and September and again during November and December. The scale on which these fodders are raised is so small that the total production does not materially affect the question of the cost of maintaining cattle.

216. Paddy husk used to be produced in every home, thirty years ago, in small quantities, but with the advent of rice factories, the growing unpopularity of home pounding and husking of paddy and the increasing demand for paddy husk, the price of this has risen to an extraordinary level, i.e., from As. 4 to 6 to As. 28 to 32 per bag in the period under consideration. People have come to be entirely dependent upon rice mills for their supply and local production has gone down considerably.

Paddy husk and bran.

217. Bran which is a finer variety of paddy husk was always produced by ryots themselves in the past in very small quantities but after the coming of the rice mills, its production has increased by leaps and bounds. The supply, however, has not kept pace with the demand. The price charged for a bag of bran has increased from Re. 1 about the year 1910 to Rs. 3 by 1928. In spite of this, it is found to be the cheapest and most suitable form of cattle food. Its main use is as a roughing to be mixed with other more nutritious foods.

Horsegram, gingelly cake, etc.

218. The most important form of additional feeding supplied by ryots to their cattle during times of hard work such as dammu, harvesting and carting straw and paddy home and manure to the fields, are horsegram, gingelly cake, cotton seed and groundnut cake (in the order of their importance). This additional feeding is given everywhere for at least two months in the year and in places like Koduru in Divi taluk, Rachur Kanchumarru, Chataparru and Khandavili in West Godavari, where fairly big seized bullocks are maintained, this is supplied for at least four months in the year. There are many places, which have garden culture more or less well developed, where additional feeding is given for even eight months in the year.

Manner of giving additional feeding to cattle.

219. The feeding is given again in different ways. In some places, paddy or bran or gingelly cake is mixed with horsegram and in some other places, more importance is given either to cotton seed or gingelly cake. In whatever combination they may be supplied, these different kinds of additional feeding are provided to the cattle

with a view to enabling them to stand the strain of severe work. If such feeding is not supplied, not only will their efficiency be impaired, but the average life of these will be shortened.

220. Cotton seed is supplied mostly in the upland villages where it is usually produced. The area under cotton in these districts has always been very small and it has shown distinct signs of diminishing permanently. Even in villages like Kanchikacherla, Konakanchi of Nandigama, Poranki and Kanur of Bezwada taluk, Nallacherla and Tadekalapudi of West Godavari, Gorinta and Burugupudi of East Godavari, many ryots are obliged to purchase this seed. The demand for this is large and the supply inadequate and in consequence, the price has gone up from Rs. 3 to 4 to Rs. 10 to 12 per candy.

Underestimated by Settlement Party.

221. A reference to the comparative statements in Appendix 13 will show that the Settlement Party's investigators have seriously underestimated the costs of cattle-maintenance, if at all they attempted to make such an estimate. It follows therefore, that their estimate for depreciation will also be below the actuals. They have besides made no provision for losses due to epidemic diseases when cattle mortality becomes often appalling.

Review of the Special Settlement Party's general estimate for cattle depreciation, etc.

222. From the above remarks it will be seen (1) that the available supply of straw is quite inadequate, and (2) that the ryot in consequence must provide other fodder, besides special feeding for working cattle. The general inadequacy of fodder forces the delta ryots to send a large portion of the cattle to the uplands and into Nizam's territory, when either grazing fees are paid at an agreed rate per head or pasture land is hired sufficient for grazing purposes.

In spite, therefore, of the heavy cost of maintenance of cattle, the Settlement Party's investigators have made no provision for this important item in estimating the costs of cultivation. The Special Settlement Officer in paragraph 40 (*f*) of the Scheme Report states that he considers Rs. 35 as a reasonable allowance on settlement lines for the best lands per acre. The cultivation expenses per acre of paddy at the Samalkot Farm are Rs. 62 and not 'Rs. 50 to 60' as estimated by the Special Settlement Officer. He estimates that Rs. 15 would be the cost of maintaining the bullocks "which according to the settlement rules is to be set off against the value of straw". But, as we have shown above, the supply of straw is totally inadequate, and extra feeding of various kinds has actually to be given, and the cost of this must necessarily be included under costs of cultivation. We invite reference to the schedules in Appendix No. 28.

We would invite attention to the figures for cost of maintenance of a pair of bullocks given in the table on page 697 of the Report of the Royal Agricultural Commission. The figures for Madras vary from Rs. 68 to 260. Our own estimates vary from Rs. 30 to 80, and we consider them reasonable and very moderate.

SECTION 32.—MANURING AND MANURES.

Manure is needed to maintain the fertility of land.

223. It may be possible for a ryot to raise the same amount of paddy per acre continuously for a period of five to ten years, after the land has been brought under irrigation, without supplying any manure. But the crops raised will sooner or later exhaust the fertility of the land and there will come a time, when unless additional manure is supplied, the same yields per acre cannot be realized. There is everywhere the complaint that land is demanding more and more manure, that manure is costing more and more, that the local supplies of manure are either inadequate or non-existent. We have had abundant proof of the fact that most of the ryots are trying to supply but the barest minimum quantity of manure. There are many causes for this unfavourable development.

Pati mannu.

224. The different kinds of manure available in the three districts, the facts governing their supply and the demand for such manures need a thorough study, but unfortunately this is a field which has scarcely been touched by anyone till now. To enumerate but a few

there are pati mannu, goat and sheep manures, cattle dung manure and stable refuse, castor cake and groundnut cake, bonemeal and sulphate of ammonia and other artificial manures. Of all these, pati mannu is much the most ancient and popular manure. This has always been used quite liberally for manurial purposes by both upland and deltaic ryots. The latter have supplied large quantities of it to their wet lands in the first forty or fifty years of wet cultivation and now almost all the local supplies of it are exhausted. Except dilapidated forts like Mogalturru, house-sites in a few villages and the village-sites of a few places which are however very far from the active deltaic villages, there are no more great stores of pati mannu. With the decrease in local supplies and the ever increasing distance over which it has to be transported ryots think it worth-while, although mistakenly, to dig deeper and deeper in the hope of extracting a little more pati mannu ; but while costs go up the quality produced is inferior. These ryots have been used to this form of manure for so many generations that it is not easy for them to shake themselves from the idea that pati mannu alone can enrich their lands. They are therefore found in many villages trying to import pati mannu at very heavy cost, from distant places in boats over canals and in carts over roads. Even this source is not possible for many villages, the number of which is fast increasing and therefore there is an anxious search now being made everywhere by ryots themselves for other forms of manure which can give equally good results.

Sheep and goat manure.

225. After pati mannu comes the sheep and goat manure, in point of antiquity and popularity, although not in importance. The supply of this manure forms a bye-product of sheep and goats, which must be bred for the purpose, i.e., for the supply of wool and mutton. But these animals have lost their old importance as suppliers of wool, and the demand for such wool, once springing from such local manufacturing centres as Masulipatam, Ellore, has gone down considerably. It is therefore no more profitable for either the professional shepherds or for others to breed large flocks of these animals. The wholesale conversion of grazing and unoccupied land into cultivated land, the growth of large expanses of delta irrigation and the destruction of babool trees, all militate against the maintenance of a sufficiently large number of these animals in all but a few villages. The few people who have flocks of sheep charge high rates, for their manure. As it is, goat and sheep manure is at least as costly as pati mannu and it is not available, even at very high prices, in many villages.

The very harsh forest rules.

Pig manure.

226. Pig manure comes next in point of antiquity, if not in importance ; but its use is being slowly discontinued, as its application is supposed to have a bad effect upon the nutritive qualities of paddy produced, and as it is rather nasty to handle The ryots are as much prejudiced against it as they are in favour of pati mannu, although people are not lacking in many villages who even take the trouble of importing it from such distant places at Singareni. The supply of this manure is always very limited and in the deltaic parts, it is very scarce as pigs cannot be bred locally.

Oil-cakes.

227. Oil-cakes have come to play an important part among manures only in the last twenty years, i.e., ever since the supplies of pati mannu began to fall off rapidly. Experiments made here and there by a few ryots with castor cake having proved successful, many have taken to its use and it has by now become an important and popular form of manure. Many of the ryots who have got used to castor cake are also taking kindly to groundnut cake. The area under groundnut is fast increasing and although a large quantity of the groundnut produced in this presidency is being exported there are still many parts of the country still untried and therefore the supply of groundnut cake bids fair to keep pace with the increasing demand for it. The cost of groundnut cake cannot be brought down to economic limits unless and until almost all the groundnut crop is utilized in this country, and cake becomes available in larger quantities.

Artificial manures.

228. Coming now to artificial manures the experience of ryots with sulphate of ammonia and other artificial manures is not unanimous. In some places, these manures are reported to have had beneficial results and in some other parts, the results are supposed to be not very favourable. We have come across cases where an injudicious application of them (either too much

or too little) has either not done any good or caused positive harm to the crop. These are however making very great headway in these districts on account of wide canvassing by the company's agents but the great impediment in the way of their making greater progress, is the belief of the ryots that these manures act only as stimulants for a year.

Estimate of the total quantity of cattle manure available.

229. We have referred already to the number of cattle units in the three districts under report as follows:—

	Units.
1. Kistna and West Godavari	600,000
2. East Godavari	600,000

the total for the two districts being 1,200,000 cattle units. Assuming that one cattle unit produces altogether 2,000 lb. of dung we may take one half of this which would be the quantity that will be voided during the night time as being available for the ryot. Assuming that half the number of cattle units are sent away to the uplands and into Hyderabad territory for six months in the year three-fourths of the total number of cattle units available for manure purposes, would be nine hundred thousand cattle units. Assuming further, that for want of firewood for cooking and other purposes, half the amount of available cattle dung is burnt for cooking purposes we find that nine hundred thousand cattle units will produce manure at the rate of 500 lb. per unit; so that the total amount of available cattle manure will be 450 million lb.

230. The cultivated area of first and second crop in the Kistna and Godavari West is 1,127,696 acres or say 1,130,000 acres. Deducting from this figure 230,000 acres as the probable amount of double crop land the net area per annum may be taken as nine hundred thousand acres. In the East Godavari district the total cultivation of first and second crops is 683,821 acres and deducting from this figure 83,821 acres as the probable area of double crop land, we are left with six hundred thousand acres; therefore the total cultivated area in the two districts that requires manure may be taken as 1,500,000 acres. The full dose of cattle manure per acre would be 8,000 lb. But assuming that only a half dose is given, the total requirements for the 1½ million acres is six thousand million lb. It will be seen, therefore, that the available cattle manure would be sufficient only to provide 1/12th of the total area of cultivation with a half dose of cattle manure. This explains the necessity for the ryots' anxiety to go in largely for pati mannu and other forms of manure for his lands and this also explains the necessity for our providing in the agricultural budgets under cultivation expenses for extra manuring for the reason that the supply of cattle manure is totally insufficient for purposes of cultivation.

Cost of manure.

231. To come to the cost of manure per acre, it must first of all be stated that in any one year in any one village only a third of the total irrigated land is manured sufficiently. Even if all the local supply of different kinds of manure is taken into consideration, in any year there is not more than what is needed by half the extent of such land. Unless the total quantity of manure is increased by the introduction of better kinds of sheep and goats, by the breeding of pigs on a larger scale, by a great production of oil-cakes and by diverting all the cow-dung available towards the production of manure, there cannot be a sufficient supply of manure. On the other hand, the demand, as it is even at present, is far in excess of the supply and hence the rising prices of manure. If all the ryots were to manure all their lands as probably they would like to, very high prices would have to be paid. As it is only a few ryots are able to manure their lands properly, and all the rest are obliged to be content with an insufficient supply. The ryots of Kautaram, Pasumarru, Gudlavalleru of Gudivada taluk, Edupugallu of Bezwada taluk spend as much as Rs. 10 to 15 per acre per annum upon manures alone and those of Someswaram of Ramachandrapuram taluk, Chataparru of Ellore taluk, Velagaleru and Achanta of Narasapur taluk spend Rs. 8 to 10 per acre per annum; but the ryots of Malleswaram of Bandar taluk spend less, not exceeding Rs. 8 per acre of wet land per annum. On the other hand the ryots of Mogallu Dirusumarru of Bhimavaram taluk, Likhitapudi and Kodur of Narasapur taluk, Nallamilli and Ventrukona of Amalapur taluk, Mulikipalli of Razole taluk are scarcely able to pay for any additional manure and yet they do purchase now and then large quantities of pati earth and other manures, even with borrowed capital, for fear that

the productivity of their lands may go still further down. It is not unreasonable therefore, to assume that the minimum expenditure upon manure per acre of land per annum is Rs. 6. It is, however, likely that the cost of manures may go up in the immediate future as the supply is quite unequal to the demand.

SECTION 33.—PALERU.

Palerus are needed.

232. We have found abundant testimony to the fact that every ryot who has a holding of 5 acres and over and who does not have an adult male dependent to help him, engages a paleru (a juvenile or temporary or permanent worker) in order to assist him in carrying on his cultivation. There are only rare exceptions to this and they occur in the case of ryots belonging to Panchama and other depressed classes in addition to a few extremely poor ryots of the higher castes. It was at first rather surprising to us to find that even in such admittedly poor villages as Konakanchi in Nandigama taluk, Puligadda of Divi taluk, Nallazerla of Tadepalligudem taluk, Tadikalapudi of Ellore taluk and Gummalladoddi of Rajahmundry taluk, there should be so many ryots who said they engaged palerus; but on detailed enquiry into the nature of the work of the supervisor, needed especially by paddy cultivation and the work contributed by the palerus, we have come to realize that in most cases one or more palerus are needed and are engaged by ryots and that the inclusion of their salary in the costs of cultivation is a legitimate item.

Nature of the work of a supervisor.

233. A ryot must be in all those places in which more than three workers are engaged in finishing any of the different processes of work demanded by paddy cultivation. If seedlings are being uprooted, the ryot must be there not only to see that the labourers do their work thoroughly and quickly but also to prevent theft. Similarly he must be on the field to which the bundles of seedlings are conveyed to be transplanted and on which transplantation is to be finished. Similarly in the reaping season, his attention is needed in more than one place.

Nature of the work of paleru.

234. To aid the ryot to discharge efficiently his functions of a supervisor, an adult male dependent or a paleru is needed. Without such an additional hand, the labour engaged works inefficiently and grain and other resources are robbed.

A paleru does very much more work than supplementing the supervisor's functions. He looks after the cattle, keeps the cattle shed in proper order, guards the haystack and agricultural implements, brings fodder (sunhemp, cholam, grass, etc.) for the cattle and stays on the fields with the cattle during summer.

History of paleru.

235. They have become more mobile than in the past and with the introduction of Christianity and the new awakening caused by the anti-untouchability movement, they have become quite conscious of their own economic strength.

The Panchamas who were once satisfied with being engaged as palerus are to-day extremely unwilling to work as such. For instance, they prefer to go for forest work in Nallazerla, Tadikalapudi of West Godavari and Chinakondepudi of East Godavari. They are more anxious to become cultivators of others' lands in Mudunuru and Kanchumarru of West Godavari, Kautaram and Gokavaram of Kistna district. They prefer to be casual workers in almost every deltaic place. Thus there has been a steady and even very marked decrease in the last twenty years in the number of people who are willing to work as palerus. This has naturally forced up the salaries demanded and paid.

Salaries paid to palerus.

236. Payments are still made mostly in grain. Small advances of money are made free of interest to the palerus to enable them to clear off old debts or to get married or to construct a house on the understanding that such advance shall be returned to ryots when they quit their service. Most of the palerus return these advances before they leave their employers; but a few manage to run away to Rangoon from West and East Godavaris without repaying such advances. Shoes, a pair of upper cloths and a dhuppati are given as mamools, in addition to sweets and food at all festive occasions to some or all the members of the family of the paleru. During the harvesting season,

each paleru is given one or two bundles of cut paddy per field. The paddy that is scraped out of the threshing floor also goes to the wife of the paleru. In addition to these perquisites, some palerus are fed by the ryots either thrice or only once a day. Such workers are supposed to work better and more efficiently and regularly; but the ryots have to spend more in thus feeding them than if they only pay the usual grain allowance. In some places the palerus are more anxious to be fed by the ryots than in other places.

237. Over and above all these allowances, each paleru is paid either in kind or in cash or in both. Of course those who are fed get less of this payment than others.

One and a half to three candies of paddy worth Rs. 100 to 180 is given per annum. The exact payments made vary from village to village ; but it is largely true to say that the salaries paid have risen in the last 30 years by at least 50 per cent.

Cost per acre of the services of paleru.

238. The cost per acre of the services of a paleru depends very largely upon the extent of land served and the nature of the agreement made with him. It costs less for a ryot who has 10 acres of wet land to have a paleru than for one who has only 6 acres. It pays better for the latter ryot to engage a cattle boy rather than a permanent paleru. It again is cheaper to engage temporary palerus rather than permanent workers, whenever a ryot is obliged to have more than one paleru in the busy seasons. Hence the variations indicated in the tables given below.

The estimates of the Investigators of the Settlement Party make no provision for the cost of keeping palerus.

SECTION 34.—SOCIAL CUSTOMS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE.

Women of the most important agricultural classes do not work in the fields.

239. It is necessary for us at this stage to refer to the social customs of the main agricultural classes in these districts, as they have an important bearing on the costs of cultivation. The classes owning lands in these districts belong mainly to the Kamma, Kapu, Telaga, Razu and Kshatriya castes, and a large number of Brahmans also own lands.

240. The following table shows the total number of males and females of the above castes in these three districts :—

Caste.	Male.	Female.
Brahman	88,993	86,337
Kapu	242,412	268,880
Telaga	108,511	111,426
Kshatriya	45,105	47,944
Razu	9,032	9,673
Kamma	147,495	125,499
Total ...	639,548	640,759

Compared with the total number of land-owners and cultivating ryots in these three districts (omitting field-labourers and farm-servants) the above castes form about 84 per cent of the totals. Of these castes all excepting the Brahman observe the gosha system for their females, and in all cases including the Brahmans the women do not do any kind of field work. This is a serious factor in the cost of cultivation, because the cultivating ryots, instead of being able to depend upon their women for field-work, have to provide instead for paid labour. Among these classes we find in many families that there is only *one* male worker or sometimes *two* ; and in a few cases we may find *three* members of the family working. It will be well, therefore, to emphasize this factor before we proceed to give details of costs of cultivation in these districts as affecting the bulk of the cultivating population.

SECTION 35.—KHATA ACCOUNTS.

Importance of the khata accounts.

241. During the course of our enquiries we made every effort to secure from the ryots their account books for their cultivation accounts. We found, however, that it was very rarely indeed that ryots maintained regular and complete accounts of their incomes and expenditure from year to year, for a series of years. In many cases we were

supplied with accounts of costs of cultivation, obviously written up for the occasion, and we had invariably to reject these. We however found, six ryots who had maintained regular account books from year to year, for a number of years. It was a work of great labour to analyse these accounts, and separate items referring to cultivation from those concerning the maintenance of the family, etc. Owing to want of time we had to select in each case the accounts for the last four or five years from 1928 upwards. We attach great value to these accounts, incomplete, as they are, inasmuch as they were maintained in the usual course and not put up for the occasion to be given to us. These khatas afford us the most reliable and accurate information regarding the methods and costs of cultivation. They afford indeed incontrovertible evidence of the accuracy of our schedules for costs of cultivation. It will be found that they give interesting confirmation of the details and figures that we have ourselves worked out as the result of our enquiries in the villages that we took up for detailed investigation.

242. The evidence of these khatas enables us to say that most of the ryots who have volunteered to us information regarding costs of cultivation tried their best with much success to give us accurate and reliable information and also that our investigators were able to gather reliable information regarding the costs of cultivation.

Apart from other facts it will be seen that interesting information is afforded by these khatas concerning the following factors :—

243. *Points emerging from khatas.*—The accounts show that palerus are invariably maintained and generally on a scale much larger than we have allowed for in our schedules of costs of cultivation.

1. Maintenance of palerus.

2. Agricultural implements.

The accounts show costs incurred for repairs, but generally they do not make any provision for depreciation. In some cases costs of the purchase of new implements, carts, etc., are entered.

3. Squaring and levelling fields.

The accounts show that this is a common item of expenditure.

4. Public Works Department mamools.

The khata of Jujhavaram shows regular payments for these *mamools*.

5. Purchase of seeds and seedlings.

Several of the accounts show that the ryot has often been forced to purchase seeds and seedlings for various reasons.

6. Manuring.

Most of the accounts show costs of extra manuring. In some cases where the ryot possesses his own stock of *pati mannu* no entry is made; but in arriving at costs the value of the ryot's own *pati mannu* has to be included.

8. Outturn.

Khatas give information about outturns of lands.

9. Agricultural expenses vary from year to year.

All these khatas indicate that the cost of cultivating an acre of land is not the same over a number of years and that it varies very greatly in sympathy with the varying conditions, such as, season, labour supply.

The following is a summary of the main points brought out by these accounts :—

244. Summary of points.—*I. Khata of Mr. Veeresalingam of Edupugallu, (Kistna district).*

[Vide Appendix No. 16 (i).]

(*a*) He maintains a large number of *palerus.*

(*b*) He makes grain payments to his palerus which he has not entered in his accounts.

(*c*) He incurs large expenditure on manures.

(*d*) He hires cattle for cultivation.

(*e*) He incurs expenditure on squaring and levelling of his fields.

(*f*) His actual expenses of cultivation per acre exclusive of depreciation charges on cattle and implements are Rs. 69.

245. *II. Khata account of R. V. Ramayya of Jujhavaram (Kistna district).*

[Vide Appendix No. 16 (ii).]

(*a*) This gentleman is an enterprising ryot as well as a skilled cattle-breeder and makes an appreciable income by the sale of cattle bred in his yard. He knows English and is anxious to make agriculture and cattle breeding pay.

(*b*) He works on his fields and carries on joint cultivation with his brother-in-law, his brother and his nephew.

(*c*) He pays for special manures and has not included the cost of the large quantity of *pati mannu* he uses from his own stock.

(*d*) He employs palerus in his fields.

(*e*) He pays *Public Works Department mamuls.*

(*f*) The cost of cultivation per acre, in his case, comes to Rs. 47–1–4, exclusive of the cost of *pati mannu* and depreciation of agricultural implements or Rs. 58–1–4, inclusive of these.

(*g*) The outturn varies from 13 to 17 bags per acre.

(*h*) He is an exceptional ryot and in the whole of Jujhavaram and Pasumarru, he is considered to be the most successful ryot.

246. *III. Khata account of Ramayya of Bhimadole.*

[Vide Appendix No. 16 (iii).]

His account shows that—

(*a*) He employs a large number of palerus.

(*b*) He makes part of his payment for labour in bundles of paddy.

(*c*) The cost of cultivation per acre for labour (temporary and permanent) alone, i.e., excluding manure, cattle maintenance, cattle depreciation, agricultural implements, etc., comes to Rs. 42–10–7.

247. *IV. Khata account of K. S. Ramayya of Kothapeta (Kistna district).*

[Vide Appendix No. 16 (iv).]

His account shows—

(*a*) That the costs of labour alone employed per acre come to Rs. 24.

(*b*) That his outturn per acre is 9 bags.

248. *V. Khata account of K. Venkata Raju, Lankala Koderu (West Godavari district).*

[Vide Appendix No. 16 (v).]

His account shows—

(*a*) He employs a large number of palerus.

(*b*) He maintains his own cattle and hires others if necessary.

(*c*) He cultivates also a second crop on his lands.

(*d*) He makes a net annual income of Rs. 147 from an area varying between 11–2 acres and 14 acres calculated over a period of ten years.

248-*a*. *VI. Khata account of K. Somayya of Tadikalapudi (West Godavari district).*

[Vide Appendix No. 16 (vi).]

His account shows—

(*a*) He employs temporary palerus.

(*b*) He purchases seeds.

(*c*) He incurs rather low expenditure on manuring.

(*d*) His charges for maintenance of cattle are very low, since being a merchant he uses the waste products from his grain-stores for his cattle.

(*e*) There are besides great facilities for him for grazing his cattle on poramboke and other lands.

(*f*) For the four years 1925—1928, he makes a net income of Rs. 32 per annum on the cultivation of 10 acres of wet and 41 acres of dry land.

[Vide Appendix No. 16.]

SECTION 36.—REVIEW OF THE OFFICIAL REPORTS UPON THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF 24 VILLAGES.

Cost of cultivation.

Agricultural implements.

249. There is a separate section upon the "Economics of cultivation" in every one of these 24 reports. In it are found details regarding the agricultural implements needed, the cattle maintained and the labour hired by an ordinary cultivator. The Official Investigators have made many obvious omissions and underestimates which are too glaring to be missed even by a general reader. For instance, under agricultural implements, no provision is made for knives, sickles, gunny bags, carts and the annual repairs to the various implements used in farming by the ryots. Every ryot has either to pay for the services of a cart or to purchase a cart, since a cart is needed both for squaring and levelling work, for carting manure to the fields and for carting grain and straw from the fields into the village. Moreover, all these implements not only depreciate and become completely useless in a certain number of years but also need occasional and often annual repairs in order to keep them in good working condition and these repairing charges alone amount to appreciable sums in the case of every ryot; but the Government Investigators completely ignored this important factor (of maintenance charges).

250. Coming to cattle, fairly accurate information was collected by them regarding the price and the life of draught animals used in these 24 villages; but they have very often confused cart bullocks with plough bullocks; and so their estimates for the depreciation of cattle are inaccurate. Moreover, the price of animals provided for was in many cases underestimated, while the period for which they were said to work was often overestimated.

Depreciation of cattle.

251. Most ryots try to purchase a pair of bullocks that will be good enough both for carting and ploughing. It is therefore only reasonable to assume for the purpose of calculating depreciation charges that the price of the animals maintained will be about the mean between the prices paid for these two kinds. Moreover, those ryots, who have more than ten acres but less than twenty acres, own a pair of bullocks and another pair of he-buffaloes in order to economise their expenditure upon cattle; but those who have more than 20 acres go in for three pairs of animals—one pair of cart bullocks, another pair of plough bullocks and a third pair of he-buffaloes. Very often these facts were lost sight of by the Government Investigators and the result is, what can be expected, an underestimate of the depreciation charges.

Maintenance of cattle.

252. But the most important omission is the maintenance charges of cattle. The Special Settlement Officer states that "according to settlement rules" the maintenance of bullocks is to be set off against the value of the straw. It is impossible to agree with the above because whatever might have been the cost of the additional feeding needed by cattle at the time when these rules were framed, there is no gain-saying the fact that at present the additional feeding needed by a pair of draught animals is very considerable. The Government Investigators simply satisfy themselves with making mention of a few or all the different kinds of additional feeding provided for draught and other cattle maintained without trying to estimate the cost of maintaining a pair.

Seed.

253. The next item is seed. It must be admitted that the Government Investigators have made in many cases, adequate provision for seed; but in the case of a few villages their estimate is too low and needs to be raised to represent the actual conditions of things.

254. Labour expenses come as the last item in these estimates. Here also, the work is very crude and unscientific. Several items of work are completely omitted, although it is admitted in the section upon "The Routine of cultivation" given in all the reports that such processes of work are performed by the ryots. For instance, no provision is made for the wages paid for all the processes of work performed upon paddy fields up to the time of transplantation.

255. *Items of expenditure omitted by Official Investigators*—

1. Cleaning, repairing and ploughing the seed-bed.
2. Carting and spreading manure to seed-bed.

3. Watering the seed-bed.
4. Squaring and levelling.
5. Bodi repairs and removing silt from irrigation channels.
6. Ploughing or Dammu (in some cases, it was provided for) Clerk's report contains this.
7. Carting and spreading, manure on the fields.
8. Uprooting and conveying the seedlings. (Provided in some reports.)
9. * Ulleda and topping.
10. Watching and watering the crops. (Clerk's report contains this.)
11. Preparing the threshing floor.
12. Mamuls to artizans, etc. (Clerk's report accounts for a part of this.)
13. Preparing haystack.

* Ulleda stands for the retransp'antation of seedlings on a very small scale whenever seedlings are washed away from certain patches of a field.

256. Even the most hardworking and thrifty ryot has to engage at least one coolie to assist him during some or all the days on which he has to work in the fields. Moreover, the reports are completely silent about what happens to the grain and straw, left on the fields, after the crop is thrashed. The ryots in these districts are not in the habit of leaving the heaps of straw on the very fields on which the straw is raised. They, in fact, cart most of it to their stables and stock it there. In performing this work, hired coolies are needed to assist the ryots. The crop must be watched; water let in and let out at the right time and cattle kept off the fields and rats killed; and this work known as watching and watering is often done by the ryot himself or his paleru and if neither is available payment has to be made to some one who is engaged for this purpose. Although Mr. Clerk thought fit to provide for this item of expenditure, the official investigators have neglected it completely.

No wonder with all these omissions, the estimate of the Government Investigators, for the cost of hired labour is very low and for that reason, completely different from the actual conditions of things.

Paleru.

257. Lastly no provision is made in any of the official reports for the payments made to a permanent or temporary or juvenile paleru. In actual practice, every ryot who has 5 acres of wet land engages a paleru and incurs an expenditure of Rs. 8 per acre. The omission of such an important item of expenditure has naturally led to a serious underestimate of costs of cultivation.

258. The Scheme Report does not contain any details of the cost of cultivation nor does it furnish a consolidated statement of the estimates made for 24 villages by official investigators. The consolidated tables (information abstracted from official reports) given in Appendix No. 17 clearly show that such details as were gathered by the investigators are not of much use.

A consolidated statement for the cost of cultivation per acre derived from various sources is given in Appendix No. 17. It will be seen from it that the official estimates made for various items are gross underestimates. From this statement, it will also be observed that our estimates for the cost of cultivation per acre for each of the 60 villages selected, are quite reasonable and accurate and especially is it so, since the two important khata accounts from Jughuvaram and Edupugallu in Kistna district strengthen our estimates.

SECTION 37.—REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE FORTUNES OF THE DIGLOT PATTADARS, AS IT IS PRESENTED IN THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

This mode of enquiry is quite a useful one.

259. The Government investigators have collected information regarding the fortunes of each and every one of the diglot pattadars of the 24 villages selected for economic enquiry. If conducted on scientific lines and in a thorough manner, this mode of enquiry can certainly enable one to get a correct idea of the history of economic conditions of all classes of ryots. It is however in the manner of conducting this enquiry that these investigators have made themselves very much liable to criticism. They do not seem to have got their information in very many cases from the ryots concerned. They appear to have, on the other hand, depended to a great

extent upon the incorrect and casual information provided to them by the village karnams. This is a grave defect which detracts from the importance of their findings. They have for instance failed to understand the significance of such phrases, as productive debt and unproductive debt, family expenditure and cultivation expenses; so that when losses of holdings or sales of lands were due to family maintenance, they have tried to draw the conclusion that such losses could not have been incurred if the ryots had been thrifty and careful and attended to their cultivation with assiduity. They have taken very much trouble to minimise the importance of the losses due to borrowings for cultivation expenses by assuming that such losses could not have been of much importance and could not have entered into the fortunes of so many ryots. Thirdly their findings would have been very much more valuable, if only they had taken care to see that the various causes for the losses of lands and the relative importance of such losses had been carefully noted. As it is, it becomes impossible to assess the causes they advance for such losses at their true value. For instance, they give such causes as "family maintenance, marriages and ceremonies" in one case, "purchase of lands, exchange of lands, lands being distant and poor of soil and family maintenance" in another case, "cultivation expenses, family maintenance" in yet other cases, for the losses incurred by ryots. By thus mixing up two or more causes to explain the loss of fortune in any one case, they have made their findings of doubtful value.

Investigator's findings confusing.

260. Many of these investigators were at pains to increase the confusion inherent in their findings. They say that some sales of lands were due to the fact that the ryots in question had left the village; but they do not say whether those ryots had gone elsewhere to purchase lands with sale money of their properties or whether they had lost everything they had in disposing off their properties. The investigators themselves seem to have been anxious to infer that such people cannot be included in the list of those who lost their properties on account of economic pressure.

Indefinite findings.

261. These investigators set aside some cases of sale of lands as due to "family purposes and family benefit" but they do not indicate exactly what is meant by these phrases. It cannot mean that the ryots in question bequeathed those lands to their relatives as there is separate provision for cases of gift, nor can it mean that they sold them to purchase lands elsewhere at cheaper rates or to exchange for better lands in the same or other village or to realize money by the sale of lands of poor soil in order to get greater income, as there is separate provision made for all such cases.

Minimising the true significance of the results of their enquiry.

262. The number of cases of family expenditure, purchase of lands elsewhere, exchange for better lands, marriages, extravagance, litigation, losses in trade are multiplied to such an extent and are introduced in so many cases of losses that one cannot but feel that these investigators have taken pains to minimise the importance of the results of their own enquiry. These investigators seem to have been under the impression that debts incurred for marriages are entirely unproductive debts. They have not realized that up to a limit, the marriage expenses ought to be met out of the accumulated savings of a family and not out of its capital assets. Old debts also are a liability upon the annual income as well as the assets of ryots since such debts are at the present day the equivalent of the capital borrowed a few years previous to the time of the enquiry for meeting family and cultivation expenses. Therefore it is only reasonable to assume that a large portion of the capital borrowed for marriages and most of the old debts form an annual charge upon the economic resources of the ryots; and that the losses of lands incurred by ryots in order to clear off such debts are to be put down as due to economic pressure.

Their conclusions were not warranted.

263. They have tried to conclude that most of the sales of lands and losses, complete or partial of properties were very few and unimportant; but a careful study of their reports reveals the fact that much of the most important cases of sales of lands and losses of property and the great majority of cases of loss were due to economic pressure. These investigators have tried but unsuccessfully to throw doubt upon the importance of economic pressure.

In the Appendix (No. 18) are presented extracts taken from the official reports with our comments. These extracts make it abundantly clear how unwilling were these investigators to see the real significance of their own findings and how ambiguous were the explanations given by them for the losses of lands, etc.

264. Over these 24 villages having 2,288 pattas at the time of the last settlement, only 591 pattas or about 26 per cent have remained in the hands of the original pattadars or their heirs without any material change and 202 pattas, or about 9 per cent have increased in size, while all the rest, i.e., at least 65 per cent of the pattas, have undergone partial or complete change of hands. Whatever might have been the causes for this, it eloquently proves that nearly two-thirds of the pattadars have become unable to retain their holdings in this period of 30 years. If we, however, look into the causes, we find that about 42 per cent of the total number of pattas, or more than 63 per cent of the pattas that have undergone changes, were due to economic pressure. It is preposterous on the part of the official investigators to say that their surveys indicated progress in all these villages in the face of the incontrovertible evidence of decay provided in their own reports [vide Appendix No. 19].

Section 38.—Problem of indebtedness of the Ryots.

Review of the method of the Government enquiry into the indebtedness of ryots.

265. The Special Settlement Party made an attempt to get an idea of the magnitude and the nature of the problem of indebtedness of the ryots of these districts. The Special Settlement Officer has got the necessary information abstracted from the Sub-Registrar's offices regarding mortgage-deeds registered in the two periods of 1900 to 1904 and 1920 to 1924-25:—

	Earlier period.	Later period.
Number of documents examined	3,638	3,035
Amount borrowed	Rs. 9,37,261	Rs. 16,24,250
Number of agriculturists borrowing	1,424	1,714

Information regarding the extent of land mortgaged and the total assets of the ryots who got their lands mortgaged was not gathered by the Settlement Party and therefore they can draw no conclusions as to whether more or less money is advanced against an acre of dry or wet land in the two periods under consideration. Moreover, unless it is known what proportion of the real assets of the borrowers is involved in debt, it is not possible for any one to say whether the real burden of the mortgage debt is heavier now than in the earlier period.

The Special Settlement Officer seems to be surprised at the fact that fewer documents were registered in the later period than in the earlier period, because he has missed the fact that in this period mortgage debt has become thoroughly unpopular among the debtor ryots. He has also failed to understand the real significance of the fact that "whereas this increase (in the money borrowed on mortgage) is 60 to 70 per cent only, the price of land has during the same period risen by 200 to 400 per cent" for, instead of inferring as is legitimate that the money-lenders may possibly have very much less faith in the artificial and too high prices paid for lands and that much the most important portion of the indebtedness of the ryots has come to be secured otherwise than by mortgage in this period of thirty years, he simply tries to suggest that the real burden of indebtedness upon ryots has gone down to a considerable degree.

266. In addition to this enquiry, he got another made into the indebtedness of some of the ryots in these three districts.

	Government enquiry.	Committee's enquiry
Number of villages selected ...	79	87
Number of ryots examined ...	1,930	6,826
Total estimated value of property.	Rs. 88,79,961[a]	Rs. 3,68,05,384
Total debts	„ 16,63,470	„ 74,07,100
Percentage of debts to total property.	23 per cent.[a]	20·12 per cent.

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[a] While the assets of ryots represented by their lands, houses and other forms of property were taken into account for our enquiry, only landed property was considered in the Government enquiry. Hence the percentage of debts to total property is shown as slightly higher in the Government enquiry.

[* Vide Appendix No. 20.]

It must first of all be remarked that no rational system was adopted by the Settlement Party in selecting the villages for this enquiry. For the whole of the Kistna district, eight villages in Bandar taluk were selected, for East Godavari eleven villages in Ramachandrapur taluk, and for West Godavari 11 villages in Narsapur taluk, 15 villages in Bhimavaram taluk and 11 villages in Tanuku and Tadepalligudem taluks. In fact, this enquiry was thought of at the eleventh hour and so no attempt was made to see that there was a fair distribution of villages even within a taluk, not to speak of a district. In conducting this enquiry, care was not taken to see that, at least for a few villages, complete information was obtained for all the resident ryots. Indeed, many of the Special Revenue Inspectors who were asked to do this work satisfied themselves with consulting the village karnams for gathering this information, without trying to obtain the information from the ryots themselves. No wonder the Special Settlement Officer himself writes on page 52 of his report that "no great accuracy can be expected from these figures which depend on unverified and probably casual estimates made by the individuals concerned."

267. We undertook a fairly comprehensive inquiry into agricultural indebtedness in the three districts and for this purpose we selected 10 villages in addition to the 78 villages * taken up by the Special Settlement Party.

[* Vide Appendix No. 24.]

The following is a list of villages taken up:—

Kistna District.

Divi taluk—

1. Puligadda.
2. Kodur.
3. Chavalipadu.

Nandigama taluk—

4. Konakanchi.
5. Lingala.

Bezwada taluk—

6. Idupugallu.
7. Patamata.
8. Elaprole.
9. Poranki.

Bandar taluk—

10. Chinapandraka.
11. Nandigama.
12. Serivartallapalli.
13. Buddalapalem.
14. Amudalapalli.
15. Pedapothepalli.
16. Arisipalli.
17. Chilapantivaripalem.
18. Tallapalem.
19. Chittipalem.
20. Bairagipalem.
21. Pillarisettivaripalem.
22. Chinapothepalli.
23. Pothireddipalem.

Gudivada taluk—

24. Kautaram.
25. Pallivada.
26. Komaravole.

West Godavari District.

Narsapur taluk—

1. Pedamallam.
2. Lakshmaneswaram.
3. Kaja.
4. Achanta.
5. Ilapakurru.

West Godavari District—cont.

Narsapur taluk—*cont.*

6. Gummuluru.
7. Kummarapurugupalem.
8. Penumadam.

Ellore taluk—

9. Dendulur.
10. Kovvali.
11. Surappagudem.

Tadepalligudem taluk—

12. Racherla.
13. Navabpalem.
14. Badampudi.
15. Kristnayapalem.
16. Nallacherla.
17. Bommidi.
18. West Vipparru.
19. Chebrole.

Chintalapudi division—

20. Tadikalapudi.

Tanuku taluk—

21. Neggipudi.
22. Malleswaram.
23. Devarapalli.

Bhimavaram taluk—

24. Korukollu.
25. Pedapulleru.
26. Chilukuru.
27. Vendra.
28. Garagaparru.
29. Gollalakoderu.
30. Tundurru.
31. Yendagandi.
32. Chinaamiram.
33. Pedaamiram.
34. Kumudavalli.
35. Mahadevapatnam.
36. Palapoderu.
37. Kopella.
38. Chinapulleru.
39. Andaluru.

East Godavari District.

Rajahmundry taluk—
1. Bolleddupalem.
2. Jambupatnam.
3. Vemagiri.
4. Yerrampalem.

Amalapuram taluk—
5. Vemavaram
6. Irusumanda.
7. Madupalli.

Razole taluk—
8. Palagummi.
9. Pasarlapudi.
10. Mulikipalli.

East Godavari District—cont.

Ramachandrapur taluk—
11. Artamuru.
12. Ramavaram.
13. Konkuduru.
14. Tapeswaram.
15. Someswaram.
16. Velagatodu.
17. Polamuru.
18. Koppavaram.
19. Ippanapadu.
20. Vadlamuru.
21. Lolla.
22. Tossipudi.
23. Dwarapudi.

How our enquiry was made.

268. Our enquiry was from the very beginning conducted as carefully and systematically as was possible under the circumstances. Our Indebtedness Investigators, who were specially trained and deputed to do this work alone, have worked in close co-operation with the villagers and obtained the information regarding every ryot from himself or his relative. We have ourselves gone into this question in all the villages visited and have assured ourselves that the results were quite trustworthy.

Results of our enquiry.

269. It will be seen from the table below that the very poor ryots whose assets are worth not more than Rs. 100 each are most heavily indebted, in proportion to their property. The proportion of the property that must be set aside for the clearance of the debts contracted by the ryots decreases as the total value of the assets of different classes of ryots increases.

Those whose property is worth	Percentage of their property* involved in debts		
	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
Below Rs. 500	55·77	69·31	91·64
From Rs. 500 to Rs 1,000	38·22	43·44	44·39
From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	25·97	26·15	27·30
From Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	19·49	21·99	22·58
From Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	16·82	18·28	18·78
From Rs. 20,000 and more	12·16	14·63	20·78
All the ryots of the district	17·07	19·48	23·82

These figures make it clear that the smaller ryots are more heavily involved in debt than the richer ryots, since their debts absorb a much greater portion of their assets than those of the latter. The ryots of Kistna district are less heavily involved in debt than those of the other two districts and the burden of debts bears less heavily upon the West Godavari ryots than upon the East Godavari ryots. The following comparison between the average indebtedness of the cultivators of these districts (either actual landholders or tenants) and those of other parts of India reveals the following points.

[* Vide Appendix No. 20.]

270. *Comparative figures for the indebtedness of agriculturists*—

Particulars about the indebted person.	Average debt per indebted family.
	RS.
1. Indebted proprietor of Darling's enquiry (1924)	463
2. Mr. Thorburn's enquiry (1896)	562
3. Mr. Jack for Faridpur district (1907)	121
4. Mysore (1919)	273
5. The present enquiry in Kistna (per family)—	
(*a*) 1929–30 (1,334 debtors)	1,070
(*b*) West Godavari villages (2,886 ryots)	1,236
(*c*) East Godavari villages (2,606 ryots)	925

The above figures strongly suggest that the indebted ryots of Kistna district are nearly twice as heavily indebted as those in Mr. Thorburn's enquiry which revealed the heaviest indebtedness so far as previous enquiries were concerned. The East Godavari ryot is as heavily indebted as the ryot of Darling's enquiry and the West Godavari ryot is the most heavily involved, among all these ryots. In fact if we examine the figures given by Mr. Darling on page 13 of his book, we find that excepting the average larger proprietor of Hoshiapur district the average ryot of Kistna district comes out as the most heavily indebted ryot. It is really significant of the condition of the ryots of these districts that the average debt of indebted ryots should be greater than that of even the larger proprietors of the Punjab (the proprietors of Hoshiapur being an exception).

The poorest ryots are heavily indebted.

271. If we examine the statistics given in the consolidated table, we find that 68·06 per cent of the ryots enquired into have each property worth only Rs. 5,000 and less.

Value of property.	Average extent of land owned by each.		Total extent.	Number of such ryots.
	Dry.	Wet.		
*Kistna District.**				
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Those having less than Rs. 500	1·50	0·20	1·70	237
Rs. 500 to 1,000	2·90	0·65	3·55	137
Rs. 1,000 to 5,000	3·00	2·60	5·60	541
Rs. 5,000 to 10,000	5·42	6·08	11·50	193
Rs. 10,000 to 20,000	6·05	11·39	17·44	138
Rs. 20,000 and more	7·34	27·15	34·49	95
District average	3·76	5·14	8·90	1,334
*West Godavari District.**				
Those having property worth Rs. 500	1·00	0·25	1·25	275
Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	1·16	0·82	1·98	281
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	2·84	2·26	5·10	1,307
Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	3·13	5·96	9·09	492
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	4·59	11·44	16·03	349
More than 20,000	6·35	33·55	39·90	182
District average	2·98	5·64	8·62	2,886
*East Godavari District.**				
Those having property worth Rs. 500	0·28	0·12	0·40	298
Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	0·29	0·48	0·77	341
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	0·52	1·55	2·07	1,397
Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	0·92	4·63	5·55	337
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	1·30	8·95	10·25	170
Rs. 20,000 and more	7·73	26·08	33·81	63
District average	0·74	2·72	3·46	2,606

[* Vide Appendix No. 20.]

272. The first three classes of ryots of these three districts own only 5 acres and less each and yet they have to clear off a debt of Rs. 250 to Rs. 330 per head.

273. These tables also indicate that the land owned by the ryots of different classes increases in extent as the total assets of the ryots increase and also that most of their assets are in the form of lands only.

—	* Debt per head.		
	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
Those having property worth less than Rs. 500	137·17	167·61	261·23
Rs. 500 and more but less than Rs. 1,000	267·08	303·83	297·25
Rs. 5,000 and more but less than Rs. 10,000	1,372·83	1,507·77	1,469·60
Rs. 10,000 and more but less than Rs. 20,000	2,329·75	2,455·36	2,461·84
More than Rs. 20,000	4,709·25	5,381·92	7,231·62
District average	1,070·21	1,236·23	925·47

[* Vide Appendix No. 20.]

The above details show that not only the aggregate debt per head increases as the value of total assets of ryots increases but also the burden of the debt upon each of the ryots in these different classes varies from district to district. The average Kistna ryot seems to be very much less involved in relation to his assets than that of East Godavari, while the ryot of West Godavari whose assets are less than Rs. 10,000 is more heavily involved than the corresponding ryot of East Godavari.

Those who are free from debts *—

Taluk.	Number of villages.	Total number of ryots enquired into.	Number of ryots free from debt.	Percentage of column (3) to (4).
Divi	2	208	11	5·3
Nandigama	2	82	Nil.	..
Bezwada	4	249	9	3·6
Bandar	14	560	12	1·1
Gudivada	3	233	22	9·4
Narsapur	9	776	25	3·2
Tadipalligudem	8	681	62	9·1
Chintalapudi	1	30	Nil.	..
Tanuku	2	62	3	4·8
Kovvur	1	105	Nil.	..
Bhimavaram	16	1,227	45	3·7
Rajahmundry	4	185	20	1·1
Amalapur	3	114	2	1·8
Razole	3	134	4	3·0
Ramachandrapur	13	2,173	297	13·6
	85	6,819	512	7·6

Those who are free from debts are few.

274. The above table indicates that there are fewer people in the uplands who are free from debt than in the deltaic villages and that on the whole there are only a few people forming a negligible percentage, who are free from debts in all these villages. On the whole there are only 512 people out of a total number of 6,819 or 7·6 per cent; but the Special Settlement Party's enquiry indicated that 37 per cent of the deltaic ryots and 40 per cent of the upland ryots were free from debt.

Co-operative credit plays an important part.

275. As is stated in our section upon credit, it must not be forgotten that co-operative credit is availed of by only some ryots of those few villages in which there are co-operative credit societies. Of the members of such societies, there are usually many who are quite rich. Indeed, it is not unusual for a co-operative credit society to be managed entirely by rich people. If, therefore, a proper and accurate idea of the percentage of assets of the members of such societies which were involved in debt, is to be got, we must first of all know all about the different classes of ryots who are members of such societies. Otherwise, the average "the percentage of debts to the value of the landed property held by the debtors" is liable to give us a very untrue and unreliable idea about the real burden of debts. The analysis of the burden of indebtedness upon different classes of ryots given earlier in this section, is enough to show how incorrect is the Special Settlement Officer's attempt to show that such percentage of debts to the value of landed property held by debtors is only seven. There is therefore no point in his remark that it is "a difficult fact for the pessimists on rural indebtedness to explain away."

The income from land is not enough for maintenance.

276. *Causes for Debts.*†—As for the purposes for which money is borrowed the Special Settlement Officer argues with some plausibility that "it would be fallacious to argue from the borrowings for cultivation expenses that agriculture was unprofitable"; but he does not pause to say anything about the ten and nine per cent of the debt due to family expenses in the delta and uplands respectively, one per cent in each of these tracts for the payment of kist, three per cent in each for miscellaneous purposes and eight and six per cent for house building. Surely people need not borrow for maintaining their families, and for constructing houses to live in, and for the payment of kist and miscellaneous purposes, if agriculture was profitable and if they were able to get big enough net incomes. If in fact anything is indicated it is that the income from land is not enough to enable ryots to maintain themselves. It is not unreasonable to claim

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* Vide Appendix No, 21.
† Vide Appendix No. 22.

that ryots whose cultivation is not unprofitable must usually be able to look forward to saving enough to enable them to celebrate the necessary marriages and funerals, whenever such ceremonies come to be celebrated, with the minimum of pomp, festivity and expenditure. Such expenditure, necessarily forms a part of the ryots' family budget.

277. There is then the big item of debts contracted for the payment of old debts. It is necessary to get a clear idea about what is meant by this phrase, old debts. It means all those debts which are contracted by a ryot or someone else prior to the registration or the writing of a document and therefore two or more old debts may differ from each other very widely in their meaning. It would be untenable, for this reason, for any one to claim that old debts should not be considered to have been incurred by ryots who were not able to make both ends meet with their agricultural incomes. We would consider it quite reasonable to claim that at least 75 per cent of the old debts were incurred for family and cultivation expenses and should therefore be considered as a legitimate burden upon land.

Significance of old debts.

If, from this point of view, we look at the following classification of the debts incurred by the ryots whose affairs were enquired into by the Settlement Party, we cannot but come to the conclusion that at least 45 per cent of the total debts of the deltaic ryots (cultivation 10, old debts 8, marriage 7, family 10, house building 8, miscellaneous 3 and kist 1) and at least 55 per cent of the debts of the upland ryots (cultivation 10, old debts 2·4, marriage 7, family 9, house 6, kist 1 and miscellaneous 3) were incurred because of their inability to save enough to provide for all these necessary and legitimate expenses.

278. *Rates of Interest.**—The usual rate in the deltaic parts ranges from 12 to 18 per cent, while in many cases 18 to 36 per cent is also extracted. "Namulu" and "Jatti" † are two more methods of borrowing capital, open to the ryots. Many ryots resort to them and are therefore obliged to pay 50 to 150 per cent per annum. In fact, the rate of interest has a tendency to rise to an almost incredible extent in the case of very poor ryots, and the ryots of those villages which are subject to the trouble of submersion of crops and also the so-called rich but improvident ryots who are suspected of improvident habits. Industrious and careful ryots who are known to be thrifty are able to obtain credit though in insufficient quantities at 12 to 18 per cent. [*Vide Appendix No. 21.]

सत्यमेव जयते

Three tables are provided as appendix to this section to show the sums borrowed at different rates of interest—

Particulars about rates of interest.	Percentage of total debt.		
	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
Less than As. 12½	0·8	0·01	0·6
More than As. 12½ but less than Rs. 1-0-6	54·8	76·5	90·1
More than Rs. 1-0-6 but less than Rs. 1-4-0	36·2	17·3	6·0
More than Rs. 1-4-0 but less than Rs. 1-9-0	7·7	6·0	2·9
More than Rs. 1-9-0	0·9	0·01	0·2

279. We learn from the above table that the rates of interest are higher in Kistna than in the Godavaris and that, in spite of the operations of the co-operative credit societies for the last 15 years, there are still many ryots who are obliged to borrow money at more than 15 per cent interest per annum. It is noteworthy that as much as 34 per cent of the total amount of debt of the ryots enquired into in Kistna district is paying more than 15 per cent interest. Even in the other two districts this percentage is nearly as high as in Kistna. This great disparity in the rates of interest prevalent in these two districts is partly explained by the fact that while a few poor villages in Bandar taluk were included in our enquiry only rich and big

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† Namulu is a method of obtaining credit in terms of grain with the understanding that the sum and interest will be paid three or six months afterwards, only in kind. Jatti is another method of securing credit on the security of the standing crop. It is similar to the forwardcontracts.

villages were selected in the other two districts. If some of the worst villages in the Godavaris had also been selected, it would have been possible to show that there is not on the whole any great difference in the incidence of rates of interest upon the ryots of these three districts. But, however, even these facts are enough to prove that the Special Settlement Officer's statement regarding the rates of interest (i.e., that it does not ordinarily exceed 12 per cent) is not supported by actual facts. The real importance of the burden of these high rates of interest can be guessed, if it is realized that they fall only upon those who are least able to bear it. Those poor ryots whose property is worth little and whose assets are not very much and who are very badly in need of money, are often obliged to pay very high and even abnormal rates of interest for whatever accommodation they are able to get from the money-lenders.

A study of village figures is more instructive than the district averages.

280. If the village figures are examined, instead of these district averages, a more correct idea of the incidence of these high rates of interest upon the ryots can be gathered. For instance, in Tallapalam of Bandar taluk, out of a total sum of Rs. 6,365 borrowed by 22 ryots as much as Rs. 5,735 was obtained at Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-9-0 per cent per month. Sixteen ryots of Bairagipalam of the same taluk have borrowed Rs. 4,345 at Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-9-0 per cent per mensem out of a total sum of Rs. 11,385. The 171 ryots of Chinapandraka are paying the same rate of interest upon Rs. 31,638 out of their total debt of Rs. 1,29,975. Even in Koduru of Divi taluk which is likely to be looked upon as a prosperous village, 138 ryots pay this rate of interest on Rs. 28,180 out of a total debt of Rs. 1,02,050. There are many similar cases in West Godavari and East Godavari districts also. Therefore it is much more important in this case than in any other problem connected with the indebtedness of ryots, that each village should be taken by itself in order to arrive at a proper idea of the burden of the rates of interest.

The rates of interest vary according to the kind of money-lender also. If he is a ryot, the rate is never more than 18 per cent but if he is a merchant, who is interested in "Namulu" and "Jatti," it is often not less than 50 per cent. If he is, however, a Marwari, the rate amounts up to at least 36 per cent compound interest.

In the case of the upland ryots, the rate is always above 12 per cent and is often 50 to 100 per cent compound interest. Many of them are obliged to get advances of credit only on "Namulu" or "Jatti" or both systems.

The term of the loan varies from part to part and from individual to individual.

281. As for the period for which credit is advanced, the Vaisyas give fairly long-term credit, the time being never less than an year, except when "Namulu" and "Jatti" are offered for which a term of only three or six months is allowed. The rich ryots who deal in money-lending are found to offer credit for a period of at least three years on simple interest, although a few of them try to collect the money more often and derive thus an additional advantage. The itinerating cloth merchants and money-lenders, the ryots and Vaisyas who deal in "Jatti" or "Namulu" offer credit for only 3 to 9 months. The Imperial Bank of India offers short term credit, not exceeding an year. The co-operative credit societies offer only twelve months' credit except in a few cases, in which credit is offered for a longer period on the security of lands, mortgaged or not.

282. *Nature of the Security.*—In these districts mortgaging the property except in the case of co-operative credit is not at all popular, although in a few very poor villages in Bandar, Ellore, Nandigama, Rajahmundry and Peddapur taluks, most of the ryots are obliged to mortgage their lands. As for "Namulu" and "Jatti," the very idea underlying these methods of advancing credit is that the crops are taken as the necessary security. Thus the poorer ryots of Bandar, Kaikalur, Nandigama, Ellore, Peddapur, Rajahmundry, Tadepalligudam and Tanuku taluks are obliged to offer their crops as their only security for the credit they obtain from the merchants. However, most of the deltaic ryots are not obliged to mortgage their lands or to offer their crops as the only security since the values of their lands are high.

283. It will be evident from Appendix No. 22 that most of the ryots having property worth Rs. 5,000 and less each, had to devote nearly 75 per cent of their borrowed capital for family and agricultural expenses and for clearing old debts.

Distribution of debts.

—	Settlement Party's enquiry.		Committee enquiry. *		
	Delta.	Upland.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
Purchase of new lands	28	18	25	17	20
Cultivation expenses	24	29	25	38	37
Liquidation of old debts	8	24	4	33	19
Family expenses	10	9	37	6	14
Marriage expenses	14	7	..	..	..
Litigation	1	2	1	3	1
Trade	3	1	7	2	8
Miscellaneous	12	10	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Vide Appendix No. 22.

Purposes for which debts are made.

284. It is significant that these two enquiries almost agree in their findings as far as purchase of new lands is concerned. It is safe to conclude that at least 25 per cent of the total indebtedness of the ryots of these three districts is due to their inability to finance their cultivation with their own capital.

Although it is true, as the Special Settlement Officer puts it that many ryots borrow money for purchasing lands, it must be admitted by everyone who looks at the above results that a large number of ryots purchase lands with only borrowed capital and that accounts for one-fourth of the total indebtedness in the districts, the amounts bearing interest ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per cent per month. Ryots who have paid high prices for purchasing land are being ruined, since with the present prices of land and the present costs of cultivation the returns do not even cover interest charges. The borrowing made for the maintenance of family is very considerable. The debts due to losses incurred in business amount to a considerable sum in Kistna and East Godavari. This incidentally indicates that many of the ventures of agriculturists in business have not been successful. [Vide Appendix No. 22.]

285. *Group* 1 (*those whose property is worth Rs.* 500 *and less*).—These people own very little land. Most of them rent others' lands and many also work as coolies. Very few of them try to purchase lands with borrowed capital, although there is the strongest inducement for them to increase the size of their too small holdings. Hence the low percentage of their debts devoted for this purpose except in East Godavari. It is not surprising that agricultural and family expenses account for the major part of the total indebted nessof these ryots. In spite of the fact that most of them do try to increase their earnings by every possible means, they are obliged to borrow from time to time fairly large sums in order to balance their family budgets. The fact that the old debts are so unimportant in their case shows that the money-lenders do not like to allow these people to fall into arrears in paying up these debts.

286. *Group* 2 (*those whose property is worth Rs.* 1,000 *and less*).—Agricultural and family expenses account for nearly 70 per cent of the debts contracted by these people. Their holdings are too small and they are unable to balance their family budgets with their agricultural incomes. They can finance their agriculture only with borrowed capital. Although most of them are anxious to purchase lands, they are unable to obtain much credit for the purchase of lands, and so only the small percentage of their debts for this purpose indicates that creditors do not have much faith in the ultimate solvency of these people.

287. *Groups* 3 *and* 4 (*those having a property worth Rs.* 10,000 *and less*).—It is these people who form the bulk of the ryots of these districts. They are all small-holders but they try to maintain themselves on their own holdings, without having to seek coolie labour and such other subsidiary work. Many of them own draught cattle and carts. Most of them often go in for buying an additional acre or two of land and hence the high percentage of debts for this purpose. The high percentage of debts for agricultural and family expenses is explained by the fact that these people

are obliged to purchase agricultural stock and also to borrow for family maintenance, in anticipation of the coming crop production. Old debts assume a new importance in the case of these ryots as their creditors are prepared to advance fresh credit in addition to old debts on the security of the lands owned.

288. *Groups* 5 *and* 6 (*those with a property worth more than Rs.* 10,000).—It is noteworthy that these ryots should have to devote only a very small portion of their debts to family expenses. It is also interesting to note that they devote quite a large portion of the debts for the purchase of lands, i.e., capital expenditure. It is however significant of the inherent weakness of their economic conditions that a large portion of their debts should be needed for agricultural expenses and old debts.

Attention is also invited to the figures given in the statement below which is based on information supplied to us by the ryots themselves in reply to our questionnaire.

289. Indebtedness details extracted from the replies to the ryots' questionnaire.

* *Consolidated statement for the three districts.* [* *Vide Appendix No.* 23.]

Debt per acre.

District.	Number of ryots.	Extent of land owned.	Total debts.	Debt per acre.		
		ACS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Kistna	77	1,624·19	2,18,320	134	6	11
West Godavari ...	305	5,182·65	6,67,881	128	13	9
East Godavari ...	181	2,662·91	2,28,290	85	11	8
Total ...	563	9,469·75	11,14,491	117	11	0

It will be seen from the above table that the debt per acre of the 563 ryots who sent their replies to our questionnaire comes on the average to Rs. 117–11–0. If an average interest rate of 12 per cent is assumed, the interest charge upon an acre comes to Rs. 14–2–0 per annum. Even if no provision is made in the farm budget for the repayment of the debt of any ryot within a particular period, provision must be made for the payment of at least the interest charges upon his debt. Therefore, it is only reasonable to claim that this sum of Rs. 14–2–0 should be added to the other costs in the farm budgets of these ryots. On the basis of these figures the average annual interest charge, due to rural indebtedness upon the farm budget per acre comes to at least Rs. 10.

SECTION 39.—CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Review of the working of co-operative credit societies in these districts.

290. It is a matter for congratulation that co-operative credit societies are steadily increasing although they have not expanded to such an extent as to meet the requirements of the agricultural population. Since the year 1923–24 for which figures are given by the Settlement Officer the number of societies has expanded as follows:—

Year.	Total number in the Presidency.	Number of societies.	
		Kistna.	Godavari.
1926–27	11,436	415	888
1927–28	12,471	450	953

	Working capital.		Reserve fund.
	RS.		RS.
Kistna	24,27,731	Kistna ...	1,21,166
Godavari	70,25,276	Godavari ...	2,83,461

The figures given above for the Godavari district include Godavari East, Godavari West and Godavari Agency, whereas it is obvious that the figures quoted by the Settlement Officer in the case of the Godavari district refer only to the East Godavari district. The table below gives details of the loans issued during the years 1926–27 and 1927–28 by agricultural and non-agricultural societies, other than central banks, for various purposes.

291. Taking the figures for 1927–28 it is obvious that excepting 8·92 per cent borrowed for trade and industries and 1·73 per cent borrowed for non-productive purposes 89·35 per cent of the total loans have been issued for agricultural purposes. The figure of 39·07 per cent for paying off debts is remarkable and we have referred to

such old debts already. It may also be noted that 17·68 per cent is borrowed for cultivation expenses and 5·79 per cent for payment of kists. As remarked by the Special Settlement Officer these societies do not provide generally for more than comparatively small short-term loans and to meet the real needs of the ryot it is necessary to have a number of land mortgage banks. One of the unsatisfactory features that is made apparent by an examination of the working of these societies is the fact that generally there are large overdues; and even in cases where the loan amounts are ostensibly repaid, they are renewed again from year to year for several years. In concluding this part of the subject we will make the following recommendations :—

(1) That amounts set apart for takkavi loans in areas where a co-operative society is operating should be banked with these societies at cheap rates of interest,

(2) that trust funds should be similarly banked, and

(3) that as many land mortgage banks as may be found suitable may be started with a view to affording long-term credits. [Vide Appendix No. 25.]

SECTION 40.—CULTIVATION SCHEDULES.

292. A very large part of our time was devoted to making a careful inquiry of the various processes connected with agriculture both in the deltas and in the uplands and making as correct an estimate as circumstances permitted of the actual costs of cultivation per acre. For our investigations in this matter we selected altogether 60 villages at the rate of 20 in each district. The preliminary work of investigation was carried out by the investigators we employed—most of them men who were trained and men who had experience in this line and all of them University Graduates in Economics. The details collected by our investigators were personally verified by us and our Secretary during our visits to these villages, when we examined numerous ryots in every village. We rejected in every village the evidence of ryots whom we found either exaggerating expenditure or through ignorance under-estimating them, and it is only after the most careful enquiry possible, that we arrive at the figures which are now to be found in the investigation reports of these villages which are submitted as Appendix No. 17. Circumstances vary so much from village to village and almost from ryot to ryot, that we feel that no one set of conditions will apply universally, and that therefore, the costs of cultivation must vary according to the many varying circumstances connected with peculiarities of irrigation, of the idiosyncrasies of ryots, and the kinds of soils, etc. We feel, however, that the estimates that we submit are as near the mark as it is possible for any human agency to make. One fact that came out plainly at a very early stage of our investigations was the fact that the assumption usually made by Settlement Officers, that the cost of cultivation diminishes with the class of land and the assessment, was in fact, incorrect. In many cases, we found that the ryots who owned inferior lands were trying to make as much as possible by devoting to their cultivation the largest amount of care and trouble possible, by proper manuring, proper ploughing, timely transplantation, etc., and where yields were low it was often due to circumstances beyond the control of the ryot and not due to avoidable carelessness on his part. We, however, recognize the fact that the style of cultivation and the labour employed, etc., do vary and for the purpose of making as near an estimate to actuals as was possible we have divided the manner of cultivation, etc., into three classes—

Class I—representing the *maximum* of costs as incurred by ryots who take the greatest care and trouble in their cultivation; and we estimate that this class represents about 25 per cent of the total cultivators.

Class II—what we call *medium* represents a slightly lower style of cultivation, which we estimate is adopted by about 30 per cent of cultivators, and

Class III—what we call the *minimum* which represents a lower style still of cultivation which we estimate is adopted, we estimate, by about 45 per cent of the cultivators.

In each of these classes again, we recognize *three* sub-classes, the first sub-class representing cases where the owner himself does not do any actual work in field, the second sub-class representing cases where the owner himself works in the fields and the third sub-class representing the cases where the owner and one dependent work in the fields.

293. Each set of schedules, therefore, represents *nine* classes. It will be seen, therefore, from the cultivation schedules attached, that we have made estimates for three different sets of nine cases, each in addition to a separate set indicating the costs of cultivation in 1900. In the first set,* we have calculated the value of the produce at the commutation rate for paddy, worked out by the Special Settlement Officer in his Scheme Report. The outturns that we have assumed for each class of land (bearing assessments from Rs. 10 to Rs. 4-8-0) are the standard outturns given by Mr. Clerk, in the Resettlement Report of 1899. [* Vide Appendix No. 30.]

In the second set,* we have worked out net values of these, similarly by assuming the price of a bag of paddy at Rs. 6-8-0, which is the current price. [* Vide Appendix No. 31.]

In the third set,* we have similarly tried to work out the effects of a rise in price and for this purpose we have assumed the price of paddy at Rs. 10, per bag,—the price that was reached for sometime in the years following the war. [* Vide Appendix No. 32.]

We have indicated on each schedule the boundary line, between cases in which the total net return after deducting cultivation expenses amounts to about *twice* the present assessments and those in which it is less than this figure, by a stepped red ink lines.* [* Vide Appendices No. 31 and 32.]

294. From the schedules we can draw the following conclusions:—

(1) That the cultivation entirely with hired labour, as a rule, does not pay excepting in the case of the best lands.

(2) That the profits of cultivation in the case of the best land increases if the owner works in the fields and better still when the owner and his dependent also work.

(3) That profits could only be made on inferior lands by ryots who work on their fields with their dependents.

(4) That the cultivation of the poorest lands does not pay even cultivation expenses under the present conditions of wages, etc. In the Kistna, such lands paying an amount of Rs. 6 and below form about 28 per cent of the totals, while in the Godavaris, the percentage is 57.

Under incomes from agriculture, we have taken no credit for sums realized by ryots by the sale of ghee, curds or butter-milk, for the reason, that, as we have already shown above, the straw realized by cultivation is insufficient even for a fraction of the working cattle maintained.

The schedules and statements enclosed are self-explanatory and need no further remarks.

Items ignored.

295. It will be noticed that in preparing the schedules, we have not taken into account the following items which ought, legitimately to be taken into consideration.

(1) *Interest on debts.*—* The average debt per acre is not less than Rs. 100, and the minimum interest charge per acre, will therefore be Rs. 9, per annum at 9 per cent. [* Vide Appendix No. 23.]

(2) Loss incurred by ryots owing to the damage caused by insect pests, rats, etc.

(3) Loss due to heavy, though occasional, damage caused by serious floods and cyclones.

(4) Interest charges of money advanced to palerus and customary labourers.

(5) Loss due to occasional outbreaks of fire, when a whole village or a part of it or only paddy, or straw heaps are burned.

Other evidences of the accuracy of our figures.

296. We have already referred to the valuable evidence afforded by the khata accounts to the general accuracy of the details entered in our schedules of cultivation. Besides this, we have gathered details of the expenditure incurred for various items coming under the heading of 'Cost of cultivation' by 573 ryots in the three districts. As a representative example, we give details in Appendix No. 26 for six

cases only. It will be seen from these cases, that the average total expenses per acre comes to Rs. 58-13-0, a figure which is very near our own estimate of Rs. 52-2-0 per acre in our medium schedule.

[Vide Appendices Nos. 28, 29 and 30 also.]

SECTION 41.—STANDARD OF LIVING.

Cost of living of a peasant's family in 1890 A.D.

297. The following details, taken from the "memorandum on the progress of the Madras Presidency" by Mr. Srinivasaraghava Ayyangar, gives an idea of the standard of comfort demanded by the agriculturists and the cost of their standard of living in 1888-90, i.e., the period, just preceding the present resettlement period.

The cost of food of Brahman and other high castes per male adult may be taken to be Rs. 3-12-0 per mensem or 2 annas per diem, and among the labourers Rs. 1-12-6 or anna one per head per diem in Coimbatore district.

	RS.	A.	P.
Rice	2	0	0
Salt	0	1	6
Dholl	0	1	6
Chillies	0	0	6
Tamarind	0	1	0
Blackgram	0	7	0
Butter-milk	0	2	6
Kerosene oil	0	2	6
Firewood	0	8	0
Gingelly	0	2	0
Vegetables	0	1	0
Total ...	3	11	6

	RS.	A.	P.
Cholam	1	0	0
Horsegram	0	1	0
Salt	0	1	6
Chillies	0	0	6
Sundries	0	1	0
Kerosene oil	0	1	6
Gingelly oil	0	2	0
Tamarind	0	0	6
Betal leaves, arecanut and tobacco.	0	4	0
Total ...	1	12	0

298. But these estimates do not make any provision for clothing needed by these two classes of cultivators. We get the following information regarding the cost of the cloths supplied to farm servants on pages 140 and 141.

District.	Kind of cloth.	Price. RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	Cloths, cumbli, turban, a pair of drawers, a pair of slippers.	4	0	0
Coimbatore	Sandals, cloths	2	0	0
Salem	Cloth Re. 1, blanket As. 14 ...	1	14	0
Cuddapah	Cloths	4	8	0
North Arcot	One cloth	1	0	0

In the light of these facts, it is reasonable, to assume that the clothing needed by Brahman and labourers was worth Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 respectively per head per annum. Then the cost of the standard of living of these two classes of people of Coimbatore district can be estimated to have been Rs. 48-10-0 and Rs. 23-0-0 per adult and Rs. 194-8-0 and Rs. 92-0-0 per family respectively.

Cost of maintenance of a family in these three districts.

299. Coming to the districts of our enquiry, it is interesting to notice that the Collector of Godavari, Mr. Foster, wrote in regard to the condition of the working classes in 1872:—"The cultivating labourers were usually kept as private servants by the pattadars and were given food, etc., all the year round and about two puttis of grain at the harvest which if paddy would be worth about Rs. 40." Mr. S. R. Ayyangar accepts Rs. 20 as "the general average money value of the feeding charges of an adult labourer and Mr. A. J. Stuart, Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry, assumed that 2 puttis of paddy would be enough to maintain wife and children of a paleru. Therefore, the cost of the standard of living of a paleru and his children making up at the most three adults, came to at least Rs. 70 per annum or Rs. 23-5-4 per adult. Dr. Macleane in his "Manual of Administration on the economic condition of the labouring classes" estimated that "the total monthly expenditure of a prosperous shopkeeper family consisting of 5 persons, would be about Rs. 8. According to this estimate, the cost of living of an adult in the family of an "ordinary peasant" would be (taking that the 5 persons are equivalent to 4 adults for food consumption, etc.) Rs. 24 per annum per head. This and the above estimate agree

with each other and so we are justified in taking this Rs. 24 to represent the cost of standard of living of an adult in an ordinary peasant's family in 1890.

The figure is also supported by the estimate made for the agricultural coolie of Coimbatore district. Therefore the cost of maintenance in 1900 A.D. of a peasant's family of four adults can be estimated at Rs. 96 per annum.

Our estimate of the cost of maintenance of an ordinary ryots' family.

300. The general standard of comfort has advanced and the cost of standard of living has risen considerably in the last thirty years. A very moderate estimate will indicate a rise of 150 per cent in the cost of the maintenance of an ordinary family of four adults.

301. The following two schedules for the cost of standard of living of a ryot's family in the delta and the uplands indicates that the minimum cost of maintenance of a family of four adults comes to Rs. 261-4-0 in the delta and Rs. 236-12-0 in the uplands. These estimates are not very much different from the usual estimate made by ryots that a candy of paddy (10 bags of 166 lb.) is needed to maintain an adult, i.e., Rs. 60 at Rs. 6 per bag.

It will be noticed that in our schedules we have made no provision for the expenditure on intoxicating liquors and drugs. The present excise revenue of the three districts is Rs. 75·37 lakhs. The actual amount paid by the people may be taken to be twice the above figure or Rs. 150·7 lakhs. The amount paid by the agricultural population may be taken as 70 per cent of this or Rs. 105·5 lakhs. The incidence per head taking the agricultural population to be 27·7 lakhs is Rs. 4 or per family Rs. 16 ; but if we take only the drinking population, the incidence per family may amount to Rs. 90 (vide section 51).

	The family budget of a ryot, having five acres and less of wet land.			The family budget of a ryot, having five acres and less of dry land.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cereals	20 bags.	120 0 0	120 0 0	22 bags.	132 0 0	132 0 0
Other kinds of food—						
Tamarind, etc.	..	20 0 0		..	20 0 0	
Vegetables	..	6 8 0		..	0 0 0	
Pulses	..	12 0 0		..	6 0 0	
Ghee and butter milk	..	12 0 0		..	8 0 0	
Oil and preserved chutneys	..	6 0 0	56 8 0	..	4 0 0	38 0 0
Kerosene oil	..	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	4 8 0	4 8 0
Clothing—						
Four dhoties	..	8 0 0		..	6 0 0	
Two shirts	..	1 8 0		..	1 4 0	
Three upper cloths	..	4 8 0		..	3 12 0	
Four sarees	..	14 0 0		3 sarees.	10 0 0	
Six bodices	..	2 4 0		6 bodices.	2 4 0	
Dependent	..	10 0 0		..	8 0 0	
Children	..	8 0 0	48 4 0	..	6 0 0	37 4 0
Miscellaneous—						
Dhobie	..	3 0 0		..	3 0 0	
Barber	..	1 8 0		..	1 8 0	
Pots	..	1 8 0		..	1 0 0	
Soapnuts	..	1 8 0		..	1 0 0	
Cosmetics	..	1 8 0		..	1 0 0	
Festivals	..	1 8 0		..	1 0 0	
Travelling	..	1 8 0		..	0 8 0	
Medicine	..	2 0 0		..	1 0 0	
Coconut oil and castor oil	..	2 0 0		..	1 0 0	
House repairs	..	3 0 0		..	2 0 0	
Tobacco	..	12 0 0	31 0 0	..	12 0 0	25 0 0
Grand total	..	..	261 12 0			236 12 0
Per adult	..	..	65 7 0			59 3 0
Per head	..	..	52 5 7			47 5 7

302. According to these two budgets, the following scale of cereal allowance per adult becomes possible :—

Upland ryot	16 oz.
Delta ryot	14·63 „

The following facts indicate that the people who are obliged to maintain themselves on this allowance of staple food must certainly be under-nourished.

Quality of cereals granted.

1.	Female convict, sentenced for simple imprisonment (Madras Jail Code)	1,800·00 oz.
2.	A weaver on the margin of subsistence*	16·86 „
3.	Convict for light labour, Bombay Jails †	22·02 „
4.	Non-working dependents, Bombay Famine Code	13·8
5.	M. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar's estimate ‡	24 „

Lower middle-class ryots.

Ryots having more than 10 acres but less than 20 acres of wet land or 25 to 35 acres of dry land maintain a slightly higher standard of living.

Family budget of a ryot with a family of five adults:—

	Delta.	Upland.
	RS.	RS.
Cereals 25 bags	150	162
Other kinds of food	75	60
Fuel and lighting	10	10
Clothing	55	45
Miscellaneous expenditure	50	40
Total	340	317

Upper middle-class ryots.

303. Ryots having more than 25 acres of wet land or 40 acres of dry land, maintain themselves on a very much higher standard of living, costing Rs. 400 per annum per family of four adults. Their budget differs from that of the ryots having less than 20 acres of wet land in that they spend more upon other kinds of food, including sweets, spices, pickles and vegetables, mutton and ghee and upon clothing and also upon miscellaneous items including marriages, soaps and soapnuts, offerings to deity, etc., house decoration and house repairs.

Our enquiry is concerned mostly with these three classes of people in the deltas and the corresponding classes in the uplands.

304. The results of the enquiry made into the distribution of land in several villages show that more than 90 per cent of the landholders belong to the first two classes of ryots, leaving a possible 8 per cent of the people each of whom has more than 20 acres of wet land.

Results.

—	Cost of maintenance of a family of four adults. Delta.	Percentage.		
		Kistna.	East Godavari.	West Godavari.
	RS. A. P.			
Those having 5 acres of wet land and less or 10 acres of dry land and less	261 4 0	63·2	85·5	74·7
Those having 15 acres of wet land or 20 acres of dry land	340 0 0	29·0	9·3	19·4
Those having 25 acres of wet land or 40 acres of dry land	400 0 0	7·8	5·2	6·9

Cost of maintenance of a peasant's family of five persons—

1890.	Now (1929). RS. A. P.	
Rs. 96	261 4 0	Delta.
	236 12 0	Upland.

305. The statement in Appendix 33 compares the estimates for family expenditure given in the schedule above, with similar figures obtained in our inquiries. The items marked I, V are those given in the schedules. Items II, II are derived from the family budgets prepared by our investigators by inquiry from the ryots concerned. Items III, III are based on the complete inventories of all incomes and expenditure of all families in some selected villages. Items IV, IV are based on information furnished to us direct by ryots as a reply to the questionnaire we sent out to them to answer. [Vide Appendix No. 33.]

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* Economics of the Handloom Weaving Industry by N. G. Ranga.

† Working class budgets by F. Shirras.

‡ Progress of the Madras Presidency, page 141

306. From Appendix No. 33, it can be seen that our estimates for the cost of maintenance of a ryot's family of five persons or four adults in the deltas and in the uplands are very much lower than the actual cost of the standard of living maintained by the ryots of differing fortunes in these three districts.

That the results of the answers sent by ryots themselves, and those of the budgets gathered by our investigators should agree to such a degree is strong testimony, to the general accuracy of these facts.

The results of the statistical censuses * taken by our investigators show lower figures for the cost maintenance of an adult of the delta and upland since many labourers' budgets which show lower figures also were included in them.

SECTION 42.—VILLAGE BUDGETS.

307. Profit and loss statements for eleven villages have been prepared in order to find out whether, on the whole, the villagers are able to balance their agricultural and family budgets.

308. The method adopted in preparing these statements is as follows:—

Income from land.

(1) (*a*) Mr. Clerk's estimates of standard yields in Madras measures are adopted, in order to arrive at the yields for different kinds of ryotwari lands. For this purpose, the diglot register for division of land is availed of.

Madras measure converted into bags per paddy.

(*b*) These yields in Madras measures are converted into bags of 166 lb. each at 72 Madras measures to a bag of paddy.

Inam land.

309. (2) No such estimate was made by Mr. Clerk for the standard yields from inam lands (wet or dry). So all that is possible is to accept the average yield per acre of wet or dry land (ryotwari) and to calculate the total yield from wet or dry inam land on that basis.

Land owned by absentees.

310. (3) Non-residents of a village may own some land in it and the only way in which the total yield from it can be found is by basing our calculations upon the average yield per acre of ryotwari land (wet or dry) arrived at with the aid of Mr. Clerk's standard outturns.

Cases of conversion.

311. (4) Lands which are under dry cultivation in 1900 A.D. are at present under wet cultivation. We have no information regarding the consolidated tarams for such lands. We have tried to deduct the average yield per acre of ryotwari dry land from the corresponding yield from wet land, in order to get an estimate of the additional yield of paddy due to the conversion of dry land into wet land.

Garden land.

312. (5) Here also, an estimate, is first of all made, of the gross yield from the respective garden crops raised. From this is deducted the average yield per acre of dry land and the net result is taken to be the additional yield per acre due to garden crops. This procedure is justified by the fact that the standard yield from the dry land which has come under garden cultivation is already included in the estimate made, according to Mr. Clerk's standard outturns, for all the ryotwari dry land in the village and also for the inam dry land.

Total income from land.

313. (6) The yields got from ryotwari and inam land and garden crops, and from the land of other villages owned by the residents of the selected village are all added up.

Subsidiary income.

314. (7) All that income which comes from outside into the village, is included in this head, i.e., subsidiary income. Teachers, village officers and their menials certainly get their salaries from outside. Goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters and such others get only a portion of their earnings from outsiders. Ryot and others who cart for hire for outsiders, ryots and agricultural workers who go to other villages (neighbouring or distant) to work there for wages are also considered to have brought their earnings into the village. In calculating their wages, an attempt is made to estimate the total wages earned and not

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* Figures according to inventory.

the savings, since separate provision is made for their maintenance. Similarly, the earnings of emigrants to Burma are also taken into consideration. The earnings from the sale of ghee are liberally provided for in our budgets.

Work done for the villagers.

(*b*) Work of every kind which is contributed in the village for the sake of the local inhabitants is not valued at all because separate provision is made for the maintenance of all the inhabitants who are expected to serve one another in return for their maintenance. The labour payments in the village are considered to have been received by the local workers and paid out by the resident ryots. The former live on such payments and the latter live on what remains after the costs of cultivation are deducted from the standard yields from their lands and on any income derived from outside by rendering services to non-residents.

Income from all sources.

315. (8) The total of the gross income from lands in the village and the lands owned by the residents outside the village and also that from subsidiary sources is all that can be had by the residents for their maintenance and for the payment of kist and interest on debts. In most of the villages, a considerable portion of the gross income from land is taken away by outsiders, and this is provided for.

Expenditure of all kinds.

316. (9) A word or two is needed to explain the nature of the items included in the expenditure of the villagers. Food and other family expenses are provided for the maintenance of all the residents irrespective of the fact that some of them may be absent for temporary periods while trying to earn their living outside. That portion of the kist which is paid by the residents is also included. The interest on debts is calculated at the very low and moderate rate of 9 per cent and is included in the expenditure of the village since the villagers are bound to pay off at least the interest accumulating on their debts if they are to retain at least the use of their lands. Lastly, the income derived by the absentee landlords from the land owned by them in this village is also included in the expenditure of the village since it is taken away from the village, but a quarter of such income is estimated to remain in the village as remuneration given to labour, etc.

Family expenditure—
(*a*) Food.

317. (10) *Food.*—To arrive at the needs of the villagers for food, the population of the village is converted into families at five persons per family. Then each family is estimated to need at least twenty bags of paddy—vide section on 'Standard of living'.

(*b*) Other expenditure.

All such expenditure, as other kinds of food, clothing, fuel and lighting and miscellaneous items of expenditure is estimated to cost at least as much as the cereals provided for food. Therefore, in our estimates the number of families is multiplied by twenty to get the number of bags of paddy needed for food and an additional twenty for other family expenditure.

Kist.

318. (11) Wherever figures are available, the water-rates on the inam lands are also taken into consideration. But in all cases the total assessment paid by the village is entered. From it is deducted the kist paid by absentee landlords. The kist amount is expressed in terms of bags at Rs. 6 per bag.

Interest on debts.

319. (12) Interest at 9 per cent upon the debt amount is calculated and is then expressed in bags at Rs. 6 per bag.

Net result.

320. (13) It will be seen from the following table that not even one village shows a surplus balance. Deficit seems to be the general feature of these villages.

Items of expenditure not included and accounted for.

321. (14) (*a*) For the local labour that goes out to work for outsiders, more than ample provision is made by us for such wages. This is treated as income for the village. Similarly, payments for imported labour should be treated as expenditure, but we have ignored this as being an error on the safe side.

(*b*) Most of our villages and certainly all the villages selected for this enquiry are dependent upon outside supplies of cattle and agricultural implements, but no provision is made for them in our budgets.

(*c*) Grains such as horsegram, sunhemp seed, cattle feeding like gingelly cake are imported but no provision is made for them.

(*d*) Payments made to outsiders for looking after cattle when they are driven to uplands are also similarly omitted.

322. Therefore, if there is anything wrong at all in the following estimates, it is that the incomes of the villagers are exaggerated while their expenditure is minimized. In spite of all this, there are big deficits in every village.

15. Our results of this inquiry are expressed in terms of bags of paddy. Wherever grain in Madras measures comes in, it is converted into bags at 72 Madras measures per bag and similarly rupees are expressed in terms of bags at Rs. 6 per bag. [Vide Appendix No. 34.]

SECTION 43.—RESETTLEMENT OF 1899.

323. The financial results of the resettlement of 1899 were as follows:—

1. *Godavari Delta.*

Under the vicissitudes of the seasons and unprofitable areas, an allowance of 10 per cent was made for wet and 20 per cent for dry and for cartage and merchants' profits an allowance of 15 per cent was made on the average grain prices in the Godavari Delta.

The commutation rates taken were Rs. 118 per garce of wet paddy and Rs. 96 per garce of black paddy.

The cultivation expenses taken were as follows:—

	Per acre.
Wet	Rs. 14 to Rs. 6-8-0
Dry	Rs. 8 to Rs. 2-10-0

The financial result of the resettlement of the Godavari Delta, wet and dry, was an enhancement of 23 per cent.

2. *Kistna Delta.*

324. The commutation rates adopted in Kistna district were as follows:—

	Per garce. RS.
White paddy	118
Black paddy	96
Cholam	170

The financial result of the resettlement in the case of the Kistna Delta and Divi was an enhancement of 25 per cent.

3. (*a*) *Uplands—Godavari.*

325. The commutation rates taken for the uplands in Godavari were practically the same as noted above and were as follows:—

	Per garce. RS.
White paddy	118
Black paddy	96
Cholam	147
Cumbu	124
Ragi	130
Horsegram	166

The financial effect of the resettlement in this case was an enhancement of 29 per cent.

3. (*b*) *Kistna—Uplands and Divi.*

326. The commutation rates taken for the uplands of Kistna and Divi were as follows:—

	Per garce. RS.
White paddy	118
Black paddy	96
Cholam	170

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The cultivation expenses assumed were as follows :—

	Per acre.
Wet	Rs. 13-0-0 to Rs. 7-8-0
Dry	Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0

The financial effect of the resettlement was an enhancement of 33⅓ per cent.

4. *Muniyeru Project.*

327. In the case of the Muniyeru Project, the old classification continued with enhanced dry assessment. The wet irrigation was placed in the second class and was therefore charged the uniform wet rate of Rs. 4 per acre.

5. *Masulipatam Portion.*

The result of the resettlement so far as the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district was concerned was a percentage enhancement of 36 per cent on the old revenue.

6. *Rented Villages.*

328. In the case of the rented villages in the Godavari area, the resettlement meant an enhancement of 68 per cent on the previous revenue.

7. *The Cammiade Settlement.*

329. In the case of 42 Koya villages in the Polavaram division of the Godavari district, the proposals of Mr. Cammiade were accepted and a flat acreage rate subject to a maximum of Re. 1 in the case of wet land and 8 annas in the case of dry land was imposed in such a way that the total assessment of the village approximated to the average rentals of the preceding ten years. It was, however, ordered that the wet rates should be increased by 25 per cent.

SECTION 44.—PROPOSALS IN THE PRESENT SCHEME REPORT.

330. The Scheme Report proposes the following enhancements :—

1. *Kistna and Godavari Deltas.*

(*a*) Wet lands.

An enhancement of 18¾ per cent on the present rates is proposed.

(*b*) Delta—Dry.

In the case of the first eight tarams of the scale, the enhancement proposed is 18¾ per cent, while in the case of the lower tarams it is 12½ per cent.

2. *Uplands.*

(*a*) Wet lands—Godavari.

331. In the case of the Godavari Upland—Wet—the enhancement proposed is 18¾ per cent, while in the case of lands already paying the special Yeleru rate the enhancement is to be limited to 12½ per cent.

(*b*) Kistna—Wet.

In the case of the Kistna Upland—Wet—the enhancement proposed is 18¾ per cent.

3. *Upland—Dry.*

In the case of the upland dry in the Kistna and the Godavari districts the enhancement proposed is 12½ per cent.

4. *Divi Island.*

332. (*a*) *Wet.*—The Special Settlement Officer recognizes that the irrigation under the Divi Project is suffering from many disadvantages. He states that—

> " The season of fresh water in the Divi loop channel is comparatively short and the internal communications of Divi are relatively undeveloped and external communications seem difficult, that one of the results of its rapid advance since 1908 is a shortage of labour, a difficulty aggravated by the brackishness of the drinking water in many places and finally that the ayacut is still in course of development."

He recommends, therefore, a special water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre and curiously enough a percentage enhancement of 18·55 per cent on the old revenue, a figure almost as high as those adopted for the deltas.

(*b*) For the area beyond the influence of the Divi Project, the Settlement Officer proposes an enhancement of 12·85 per cent.

5. *Muniyeru Project.*

333. The Special Settlement Officer's recommendations for the Muniyeru Project would result in an enhancement of 23·01 per cent on the old revenue.

The net result of the Special Settlement Officer's proposals for the three districts excluding the Agency would be an enhancement of 17·5 per cent on the old revenue.

Agency Villages.

334. The above proposals do not, of course, include the Agency divisions. For the Polavaram division, the Settlement Officer's proposals refer to 17 of the rented villages and 42 of the villages which come under the Cammiade Settlement. In the case of the former the Settlement Officer expects that the proposals will result in an enhancement of 28 per cent. In the case of the Cammiade villages he expects that in the case of the wet lands, the enhancement will be 164·38 per cent and in the case of dry lands 102·98 per cent.

In the case of the 124 rented villages of the Yellavaram division, the Special Settlement Officer expects a reduction of revenue by 33 per cent as a result of resurvey and settlement. He, however, expects that it is likely that the survey will reveal large extra areas of cultivation which are not at present taken into account.

SECTION 45.—LANKA AND PADUGAI LANDS.

335. In the previous re-settlement these lands were put in special classes and charged special rates. Comparing only the top-rates, we find that in the previous re-settlement, the top-rates for delta dry were Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 per acre in the second and first groups, respectively, while the top-rate for padugai was nine and for lanka Rs. 11 an acre. The scales adopted in the last re-settlement are given in paragraph 11 (*h*) of the Scheme Report. In all the villages we visited where there were lanka and padugai lands the complaint everywhere has been that many of these have deteriorated and some have become absolutely barren. The reasons given for this state of things were that many of these lands do not now get silt deposits on account of inundation and flooding and that many of them have in course of years accreted and risen in levels. Further, the former highly profitable indigo crop grown on these lands has since gone out altogether. These remarks apply also to lanka lands, but in the latter case, as fresh formation of lanka takes place at a fairly low level, these new accretions form fertile lands, while lands at higher levels have a tendency to become less and less fertile. Ryots everywhere have complained that the rates levied now in many cases were unduly high and that they should be lowered. In the scheme report, however, it is proposed that an enhancement of the old re-settlement rates at 18¾ per cent should be made. In view of the facts that we have stated above, we are of opinion that the enhancement would not be justified in a large number of cases and that on the contrary, they call for reductions.

336. We found during our inquiries that in many villages lands—of varying extents—have been eroded by the rivers and completely washed away; and yet no remissions are granted for these cases. The fact that ryots are unwilling to relinquish their living as they do in the hope that the eroded portion may reform at some future date—should not prevent the granting of remissions.

SECTION 46.—WATER-RATES.

337. The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer concerning water-rates are contained in his letter to the Board R. Dis. No. 6/R 26, dated 6th September 1926. We find it rather difficult, however, to follow the principles on which the increase of water-rates proposed are based. Speaking generally the cases dealt with by the Special Settlement Officer fall under two classes, namely, (1) cases where it is possible to levy consolidated water-rates and (2) cases where it is necessary to levy a separate

water-rate in addition to the enhanced dry rate. In support of the proposed enhancements the Special Settlement Officer in paragraph 3 of his letter quoted above gives reasons which are almost identical with those on which he proposes a general increase in assessment in re-settlement. Before proceeding, however, to deal with the various cases referred to by him where he proposes a separate levy of water-rate, we should like to state our opinions concerning the principles on which enhancements of water-rates should be based.

338. The preamble of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act of 1865 states "that as a large expenditure out of Government funds has been and is still being incurred in the construction and improvement of works of irrigation and drainage, and whereas it is right and proper that a fit return should in all cases alike be made to Government on account of the increased profits derivable from lands irrigated by such works, it shall be lawful for the Government to levy at pleasure on the land so irrigated a separate cess for water". The Kistna and Godavari Delta systems and the Divi Project are already remunerative and the two former, in particular, are giving handsome returns. The works are therefore giving 'fit returns' and no enhancements on this account would be justified. Such enhancements could only be justified on account of proved enhancements in the profits of cultivation due to increased prices of food grains, etc. Our remarks therefore, on the general enhancements of assessments in re-settlement would apply in these cases also. Our general arguments would apply also to the case of Muniyeru project which is an unremunerative work. On principle no enhancement of a water-rate once fixed would be justified merely for the purpose of making an unproductive project productive.

339. We may say at once that we agree that the levy of the water-tax should be regulated by the consideration that the State is entitled to a share of the enhanced produce due to irrigation and that where higher rates are proposed to be levied they would be justified only by consideration, "that the cultivator is willing to pay for it". The other consideration referred to in the Government of India's orders on the subject is that the rates levied should be consistent with the "maintenance of the demand for water". We take it that this means that the enhanced rates proposed, if any should be consistent with the general increase in re-settlement, since the ryot has no option for refusing to take water in the case of these lands; and the terms "price of water as a commercial transaction" must mean the fixing of such a water-rate as would make a project pay, if possible, subject always to this condition that the water-rate so fixed represents a reasonable share of the enhanced profits due to irrigation.

340. We are therefore of opinion that the State is entitled to such an increase in wet assessment as to justify enhancement of the consoldiated wet rate in re-settlement, and that if it is decided to levy an enhanced dry rate plus an enhanced water-rate, the sum of the two should not exceed the enhanced consolidated wet rate. We fail to see, therefore, any justification in the levy of an enhanced water-rate in addition to an enhanced dry rate, where the sum of the two exceeds the enhanced consolidated water-rate in re-settlement. It would appear, however, that the main reason why the Settlement Officer proposes to charge separate enhanced dry rates and enhanced water-rates in most of the cases dealt with by him is merely the consideration that by this proposal a larger revenue would accrue to the State than by the adoption of the consolidated wet rate system.

(1) *Delta Ayan Land.*

341. In G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, Government fixed three scales of water-rates, namely, Rs. 6-4-0, Rs. 4-3-0 and Rs. 3-2-0 according to the quality of and duration of irrigation. The Special Settlement Officer proposes to levy in the case of delta lands the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 for the first and second class sources and a rate of Rs. 5 for third and fourth class sources. We are unable to agree with his opinion that the difference between first and second class delta sources is not sufficient to require different rates, nor can we agree to his proposal to levy the uniform rate of Rs. 5 for third and fourth class sources. The difference between the several classes of delta sources are in our opinion distinctly marked and we consider that such water-rates as are levied should be adjusted with reference to the class of the irrigation source. We note, however, that the bulk of delta ayan land will now be classified as wet and will therefore bear consolidated wet rates; and therefore the areas to which the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer apply will be comparatively small.

(2) *Colair-Upputaru.*

342. These lands are at present treated as belonging to the second group and are charged at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre. The Settlement Officers' proposal will, however, mean charging these lands at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre, in which case the enhancement proposed in re-settlement will be at the rate of 33⅓ per cent. We note, however, that the enhancement on delta wet lands proposed in re-settlement is 18¼ per cent for lower tarams. The Settlement Officer himself refers in great detail to the great difficulties under which irrigation in Kaikalur taluk and in similar areas in Ellore, Bhimavaram, Narasapur and Amalapuram taluks suffers. He, therefore, has made special recommendations for Kaikalur taluk in paragraph 40 of the scheme report. It was a surprise to us to note that in spite of these admitted drawbacks and difficulties, the Settlement Officer should propose a enhancement of the consolidated wet rates for Kaikalur taluk, by 18·06 per cent; but we are even more surprised that the enhancement of the water-rate proposed for the area in question should amount to no less than 33⅓ per cent.

(3) *Upland Tanks.*

343. In the case of these upland tanks, it is proposed to enhance the present rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per acre for first and second group irrigation to Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 which would mean enhancement of 25 and 33⅓ per cent, respectively. Irrigation under these tanks is notoriously insecure, and remissions are frequently granted for large areas. In view, therefore, of all that we have stated above, we consider the proposed enhancement excessive, and unjustifiable.

(4) *Muniyeru Project.*

344. The irrigation under this is dealt with as second class and a water-rate of Rs. 4 an acre is being charged at present. The Special Settlement Officer however proposes to levy a enhanced rate of Rs. 6-4-0 an acre, which means an enhancement of 50 per cent. The project is at present unremunerative and is giving a net return of about 4 per cent on capital outlay; but we need hardly remark that the enhancement of water-rate would not be justified by such a reason, apart from the usual considerations that regulate enhancements of assessments in re-settlement.

We fail also to see why in these cases, dry rates plus a water-rate should be levied instead of levying a consolidated wet assessment. We have elsewhere pointed out that the ryots under this project have gone to considerable expenses to make their dry land fit for wet cultivation; and there seems, therefore, to be every reason why they should be dealt with fairly by the levy of consolidated wet rates.

(5) *Inam and zamindari lands in the delta.*

345. Our remarks above with reference to the delta ayan land apply also to this case.

(6) *Upland and padugai lands irrigated from the Delta system.*

The above remarks apply to this case also.

(7) *Divi Project.*

346. We have elsewhere referred to the many disadvantages under which wet cultivation in Divi is suffering as compared with ordinary delta lands. We should have expected therefore that in dealing with the Divi project these considerations would have weighed with the Special Settlement Officer.

The only concession that he feels justified in recommending, is that the water-rate charged in these cases should be Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 6-4-0 the proposed standard rate.

We consider, however, that there is, in this case no justification for not levying consolidated wet rates and for accepting the proposals of the Special Settlement Officer for a resettlement enhancement of the dry rates plus a water-rate of Rs. 6.

The project is regarded as self-supporting and therefore the reason alleged by the Settlement Officer that it may be necessary at some future date to have to replace the engines at great cost is hardly relevant.

(8) *Second-crop Water-rate.*

347. As pointed out by the Special Settlement Officer the orders of the Government in G.O. No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, are "that the water-rate for a second wet crop will as hitherto be half the rate charged for a first wet crop, and the charge for a dry crop whether first or second will be the same". The present practice, however, in these districts is to charge a full water-rate for the irrigation of a second wet crop on zamindari and minor Inam lands and on lanka, padugai and upland lands irrigated from the anicut systems. It would appear, therefore, that the present practice is not in accordance with the specific orders of Government in the Government Order quoted above. We do not agree with the interpretation of the term "as hitherto" in the above Government Order that is given to this phrase by the Special Settlement Officer.

SECTION 47.—IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS.

I. Irrigation.

348. In our remarks on irrigation we have referred to the general inadequacy of the supplies in the first and second crop seasons in the Godavari and the Kistna and Divi pumping systems.

A. Godavari delta.

349. We have given details to prove that in the case of the Godavari eastern and central deltas while the supply is better than in other parts of the system the great delay in transplantation indicates the necessity for running larger supplies than at present to accelerate the progress of transplantation, which to the ryots is a very vital matter as we have shown. In the case of the Godavari Western delta we have shown also that the supply is entirely inadequate and calls for immediate improvement. It is not within our competence to specify definitely the nature of the works necessary to enable the canals to carry a larger supply than at present, a fact which we shall repeat. We do not know what exactly the experts of Government may decide upon doing. The alternatives open however seem to be only three, namely, (1) to raise solidly the masonry crest-level of the anicut, or (2) to put up higher shutters than at present, or (3) to increase the vent-way of the head sluices, since we believe that the canals themselves are capable of carrying the larger supplies we deem necessary.

Storage on the Sabari.

350. The difficulty of supplies in the case of the second crop season and the very large losses that the ryots are put to in consequence of this could only be remedied by providing storage somewhere on the Godavari itself or on one of its tributaries. We believe however that storage sites are available on the Sabari, where it may be possible to form a reservoir capable of storing 10,000 to 15,000 million cubic feet, a quantity that may be adequate to meet the deficiency of supplies during the second crop season. With such a reservoir it may be possible also to have some first crop irrigation in the Agency itself or in the delta. We feel however that the matter is one that can only be decided by investigation by the experts of Government.

B. Kistna Eastern delta.

351. We have already explained that we consider the present discharges in the Kistna Eastern delta as shown by the recorded discharge figures are inadequate for transplantation purposes even after the fitting up of six feet shutters over the Kistna anicut. It would appear that the head sluices and the main canal are incapable of taking full advantage of the increased height of water that the six feet shutters make it possible to utilize. We recommend that the matter should be examined by the experts of Government and necessary improvements effected.

C. Divi Pumping Project.

352. In the case of this system there has been considerable improvement of the supply after the fitting up of the ninth engine. We feel, however, that as a consequence of the fitting up of higher shutters at the Kistna anicut and the consequent increases of ayacut under this system that have become possible and are now contemplated, the supply to the Divi Pumping system is likely to be seriously affected in the years to come. We hope that Government would take timely measures to prevent this system from suffering on account of the possible diminution of supply in the river at Divi and the shortening of the pumping period.

II. Drainage.

353. In our opening remarks we have already explained that the principles adopted for the design of drainages in the deltas has led to the excavation of drains with altogether inadequate carrying capacity. We would suggest therefore that the whole question may be carefully examined and that a gradual widening of the sections of drains may be undertaken wherever it is found necessary. During the course of our inquiries we have everywhere received complaints that the present system of maintenance of the drainages is unsatisfactory, and that many drains remain unrepaired and untouched for many years. At a result of this, there are many complaints of submersion and damage in numerous localities. We consider that it is necessary that more systematic maintenance of drains should be undertaken and that larger sums than at present should be devoted for this purpose on the same lines on which money is expended for the maintenance of the irrigation canals and distributaries.

Diverting the Yerra kalva and Rallamadugu into the Godavari.

354. But the main problems connected with drainage in both the deltas are those due to the disposal of the floods received into the delta from upland drainages. In the Godavari Western delta the main cause of serious damage is due to upland floods brought down by the Yerra kalva and the Rallamadugu. It seems impossible to design any kind of drains through the delta that can at all dispose of with satisfaction the large volumes of upland floods brought down by these streams, and the only solution that we would suggest for examination is that the possibility of diverting both these streams into the Godavari below Dowlaishwaram anicut may be examined. We are aware that this will be a costly work, and our only reason for recommending it is that it seems impossible that any similar expenditure of money within the delta will produce results of equal value.

Collair and Upputeru.

355. The problem of the Collair and the Upputeru have remained unsolved for many years. Numerous investigations have been made, some with the idea of increasing the waterway of the Upputeru, of flood-banking it, etc., but all have been dropped on account of their great cost. Similarly proposals for diverting the Budameru into the Kistna and for constructing flood moderating reservior on the Tummileru have been investigated but have shared the same fate. We would however urge that in spite of its cost the proposal to divert the floods of the Budameru into the Kistna below the anicut may be investigated, and we would similarly urge that the question of flood moderating reservoirs on the Tummileru may be re-examined, but without looking to any direct irrigation and revenue from such a reservoir. If, however, there is water left in such a reservoir after the flood season there would be no objection to utilizing it for purposes of second crop irrigation. The problem of the Collair and the flood submersion due to it call for urgent solution and we hope that our proposals may receive careful examination by the experts of Government.

These delta systems need all the additional expenditure proposed.

356. The losses that are being sustained by the ryots under both delta systems either on account of the insufficiency of supplies during the first crop season leading to delayed transplantation and reduction of crop outturn or to loss of crop in the second crop season due to inadequacy of supplies or again due to flood submersion on account of the insufficient carrying capacity of the drains which are not only incapable of carrying away at a sufficiently rapid rate the local drainage but are totally incapable of dealing with upland drainage, can only be obviated and their prosperity increased by the remedying of the serious defects that we have referred to above. The Godavari delta system with a capital expenditure of 168 lakhs is giving a return of 17·21 per cent; while the Kistna delta system with a capital expenditure of 183 lakhs gives a revenue of 23 lakhs and a net return of 12·82 per cent. It will be seen that even if the capital expenditure on these systems were doubled they would still yield a handsome return on capital outlay and continue to satisfy the requirements of productive public works.

SECTION 48.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

357. One of the main avenues by which the prosperity of the ryot population could be enhanced is through the activities of the Department of Agriculture. While we consider that with reference to the existing staff and its limitations, work of value has

been done in some directions, our enquiries only confirm our belief, that with reference to the large number of problems still remaining to be solved, the past activities of the Agriculture Department have barely touched the fringe of the matter.

Research work.

358. Taking first research work we find that the operations of the Research Section of the Department so far as the three districts we deal with are concerned are limited mainly to paddy, sugarcane and plantains. The farm at Marataru is concerned solely with work in connexion with paddy; at the Agricultural Farm at Smalkote the main work again is in connexion with paddy, while a considerable amount of work has also been done in connexion with sugarcane and plantains. With reference, however, to many of the other crops in the district, particularly dry crops and garden cultivation, we find that absolutely nothing was done. It is notorious that the condition of the ryots in the uplands in the Godavari and Kistna is extremely unsatisfactory. The main crops in these dry areas are cholam, cumbu, ragi, maize, pulses, oil-seeds, gingelly and cotton.

359. We have already stated that we find from statistics that the areas under cotton, oil-seeds, gingelly and cholam are diminishing. Taking oil-seeds, for, instance, we find from the records that this formed in former years an important part of the total cultivated area. The crop is, however, one that is liable largely to be attached by pests and we surmise that the reduction in area is largely due to the fact that on account of this factor the cultivation of this crop has proved unremunerative. We would, therefore, recommend that an experimental farm should be started in the upland area at some suitable locality so that research work in connexion with dry crops may be carried out.

Pests upon cocoanut gardens.

360. In the Razole and Amalapur taluks in the East Godavari district, cultivation of cocoanuts has increased largely and has assumed considerable importance. During our inspections, we however found several gardens in these taluks attacked by disease and the trees were withering. We understood from our enquiries that the ryots of these parts approached the department with the request that an agricultural station may be opened somewhere in the above locality, with a view to studying cocoanut cultivation. We understood besides that the ryots were willing to pay an appreciable contribution for this purpose; but the request has not materialised and the matter seems to have been dropped. We consider that in view of the large area here that is under cultivation of cocoanut, research work in connexion with this is necessary.

361. During the course of our tours we examined several orange gardens in many localities and we found that in several areas where the cultivation of batavian oranges was going on for some years, the gardens are now dried up, on account of disease and this is particularly the case in the Palakole and Narsapur areas. Sweet lime, ordinary lime and several hardy citrous varieties are taking the place of the old batavians everywhere. We understood from enquiries that the Agriculture Department is unable to help the owners of these gardens with advice for the simple reason that they have no experts capable of dealing with this matter.

Mango gardens.

362. Similarly with reference to mango cultivation, we found that although there are very large areas everywhere the yield is extremely irregular. We found many topes which yield nothing from year to year in succession. Apart from the question of dealing with insect and fungoid pests, we feel that research alone can show whether it is not possible to increase the yields of fruit-gardens and make them produce more regularly than at present. The experimental farm that we have advocated for the uplands could also deal with work in connexion with fruit cultivation.

Loss of fertility of land and green manures.

363. During the course of our enquiries ryots everywhere stated that there has been progressive decline in the fertility of their lands. While we believe that that statement may be true only to a limited extent (inasmuch as it is likely that there has been diminution of yield in the case of the best class of lands which probably yielded more when they were originally brought under cultivation) and while we equally believe that it is likely that there has been some improvement in the fertility of the land in the case of inferior lands brought under cultivation some years ago, we may agree generally with the opinions of the Royal Agricultural Commission that possibly now a balance has been established and no further deterioration

is likely to take place under existing conditions of cultivation. But the important point is, not whether lands are likely to deteriorate further, but whether it is not imperative that in consideration of the present economic conditions of the ryot population it is not possible to devise means of improving outturns and increasing agricultural prosperity. This can only be solved by tackling the problem of manures. In our remarks elsewhere, we have shown that the quantity of cattle manure available is entirely inadequate, that the supply of patimannu is running out and that therefore the ryots are now often puzzled as to what to do. Green manure has not taken on largely because sun-hemp and other green-manure crops are required mainly for fodder purposes. Bone meal is not available in appreciable quantities or at reasonable cost since bones are being exported largely out of the country. Oil-seed cake is similarly not available in appreciable quantities or at reasonable cost since we find that not only is it exported, but the cultivation of oilseeds as we have shown elsewhere, has been contracting seriously. In the three districts in question the use of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate is being pushed by special agents employed by the large manufacturing firms. Our inquiries go to show that the ryots have not, however, obtained satisfactory results ; and as the future of the problem of increasing crop outturns depends largely on the use of artificial fertilizers we consider that this problem should be taken up and investigated by the Agriculture Department.

Seed distribution.

364. In the matter of seed distribution, the department have been, we find, successful. Although so far their operations have been on a small scale, in view of the great importance of the supply of seed, we would urge an expansion of its activities in this branch. Besides, departmental agency we consider that a larger number of ryots working under departmental control should be encouraged to take up this work. Seed thus grown under control may be purchased back by the department so that the supply of seed may go on expanding in larger and larger circles until the bulk of the areas under cultivation are provided with improved seed.

Demonstration plots, etc.

365. Concerning demonstration plots and propaganda work generally we feel unable to take an equally optimistic view. The main difficulty seems to be the inadequacy of the superior supervising staff of the department. We find that the superior staff is unable to check on the field the actual results achieved on demonstration plots with the result that in many cases the reported outturns are unreliable. We hope, however, things will improve in this very important work with the increase in the personnel of the Agricultural Department. We found that a very large part of the time of the superior officers and experts is taken up by routine work (clerical and accounts work). This state of things we consider ought to be remedied as early as possible.

SECTION 49.—FORESTS.

366. We would invite the attention to the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission with reference to Forests in Chapter 8 of their Report. We draw attention, however, to three main points.

1. Fuel supply.

We have referred elsewhere to the general practice obtaining particularly in Delta areas of burning cattle-dung for cooking and other purposes leading thereby to a great wastage in the possible manure supplies. The reason for this practice is that in these areas there is generally, little or no firewood available for domestic purposes. We believe there are old orders of Government asking the Public Works Department to utilize the large areas of poramboke lands in its charge for the growth of babool trees ; but this is not generally attended to mainly, for the reason that it could not be done by the department with its present establishment. The matter, however, is one that is worth further careful examination with a view to helping the agricultural population. The scheme might even be found to be remunerative and bring in an appreciable revenue to the Government. We would, however, draw special attention to the necessity for examination of the question as to how far it will be possible for the Forest Department to bring adequate supplies of fuel down the rivers and canals so as to make it available for villages in the delta. Water transport could not be very expensive and it would appear that the enterprise suggested above would not only come as a great relief to the cultivating population, enhancing thereby the supplies of manure, but is also likely to turn out a remunerative enterprise.

2. Timber supply.

367. Our remarks above with reference to the supply of fuel from forests would apply also to the supply of timber required for agricultural purposes. The supply of babool wood in delta areas for agricultural purposes is exceedingly limited and usually the supply of it has to come a long distance from outside areas in the uplands and elsewhere.

3. Fodder supply.

368. We invite the attention of Government to the recommendations of the Royal Agricultural Commission concerning the importance of fodder supplies from forests.

SECTION 50.—SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Condition of the villages.

369. Any inquiry into the general conditions of agriculture and the position of the cultivator must take into account the public health aspect of his life. The close relationship between agriculture and public health need hardly be emphasized. The economic wastage due to disease cannot be overexaggerated. The sanitary conditions of the numerous villages that we have visited must be considered to be bad. In many villages, the difficulty of getting drinking-water even for the people is great. In the deltas, particularly, there are no vacant sites available for latrines and people have often to wade through mud and water to go to the field bunds or to the channel bunds for answering the calls of nature. The pollution of surface soils leads to the pollution of the water supplies and the incidence of the hook-worm disease is very large. Malaria takes its toll by the thousand. The wells and tanks that exist are generally unprotected and the village streets are unswept. The resolution of the All-India Conference of Medical Research Workers held in 1924 and 1926 would apply to the general conditions in these districts as to other parts of India.

Resolution of the Medical Research workers.

370. The resolution runs as follows :—

" This conference believes that the average number of deaths resulting every year from preventible disease is about 5 to 6 millions, that the average number of days of loss of labour by each person in India from preventible disease is not less than a fortnight to three weeks in the year, that the percentage loss of efficiency of the average person in India from preventible malnutrition and disease is not less than 20 per cent and that the percentage of infants born in India who reach a wage-earning age is about 50, while it is quite possible to raise this percentage to 80 or 90.

" This conference believes that these estimates are understatements rather than exaggerations, but allowing for the greatest possible margin of error it is absolutely certain that the wastage of life and efficiency which result from preventible disease costs India several hundreds of crores of rupees each year. Added to this is the great suffering which affects many millions of people every year.

" This conference believes that it is possible to prevent a great proportion of this waste at a cost which is small in comparison with the expenditure.

" The recent census shows that the position in India is one of grave emergency.

" This conference recognizes that the problem is very complicated and involves not merely Medical research but also questions of Public Health, Medical relief, Medical Education, propaganda and social and economic considerations.

" This conference believes that the greatest cause of poverty and financial stringency in India is loss of efficiency resulting from preventible disease and therefore considers that lack of funds far from being a reason for postponing the inquiry, is a strong reason for immediate investigation of the question."

The conditions of water-supply and Public Health and Medical relief being such as they are, it is no wonder that the mortality here from epidemics such as cholera is high.

Fevers.

371. In the case of the East Godavari omitting the Agencies where the mortality from fevers is about 50 per cent of the total annual mortality we find the same percentage of 50 per cent obtains also in the taluks of Rajahmundry, Peddapuram and Cocanada. In the case of the Kistna and East Godavari districts, the incidence of cholera is the same as noted above, while the incidence of mortality from fevers is about 50 per cent of the total annual mortality in the taluks of Tanuku, Bezwada, Nandigama, Nuzwid,

Tiruvur, Ellore, Yernagudem and Divi. In analysing the Public Health statistics for the whole of India for 1923 the Public Health Commissioner to the Government of India notes that the total number of deaths recorded is three and three-fourths millions for the year and he proceeds to remark as follows :—

> "The application of an arbitrary correction figure of one-fourth for fever mortality figures still shows over a million deaths from malaria, the morbidity of which is very great. As we have a record of nearly eight million people being treated for it at our dispensaries and hospitals, we can surmise how apalling is the maiming due to it. Further, its relation to agriculture is very close through methods of cultivation and canal irrigation which may lead to final depopulation. It is of primary importance in opening up jungle tracts to tea, coffee and rubber while its connexion with rice cultivation is a very complex one which occupied the attention of the recent International Malaria Conference at Rome. Christophers in estimating the morbidity says that for one million deaths in adult males between fifteen and fifty years of age there should be at least two millions constantly sick and the equivalent of fifty millions of admissions to hospitals." The seriousness of these figures need hardly be emphasized.

Scarcity of drinking-water.

372. In the uplands and Divi, the difficulty for drinking-water is very much greater than in parts of the deltas and there are many localities in the upland areas where guinea-worm is prevalent in addition to other diseases. With water-supplies, inadequate or bad, without any arrangements for the disposal of drainage, without any arrangements for latrines and with inadequate medical relief, it is no wonder that the incidence of epidemic diseases and of malaria is so high and that there is in the rural parts such a serious waste of human life and energy.

Infant mortality.

373. These districts are noted for their very high infant mortality. It is a well-known fact that the disease resisting power of a people varies in inverse proportion to the rise or fall in the infant mortality obtaining for those people. Practically no systematic effort has been made by Government to bring down the very high infant mortality figure of these districts. While we are conscious that there has been an improvement in Public Health conditions in municipal areas and in unions, the unsatisfactory conditions in rural parts remain practically as before.

SECTION 51.—EXCISE REVENUE.

An estimate of the drain of rural economic resources caused by excise revenue.

374. In considering the question of the improvement or otherwise of the economic condition of the people of the districts under report it will be a very material point to trace the growth of the excise revenue. In the year 1906–07 the total excise revenue of the province was 204·8 lakhs, while the revenue for 1928–29 was 552 lakhs. Of the latter sum, the three districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna contributed 75·37 lakhs or 13·6 per cent of the entire excise revenue of the province. We have not got the exact revenue that was contributed by these districts in 1906–07, but assuming that the proportion then was the same the excise revenue in 1906–07 must have been 27·9 or, say, 28 lakhs; so that during the period of the current settlement the excise revenue of these districts has increased by 36·5 lakhs. When it is remembered that the agricultural population forms about 70 per cent of the total of these districts it will be realized that a large portion of this increase in excise revenue referred to above is being contributed by the agricultural population consisting of the poorer agriculturists and the labouring classes. To a large extent therefore the excise revenue is an indirect taxation on the agriculturists of the districts, and we would particularly ask this point to be remembered in considering the question of enhancement of the land revenue in resettlement. Even assuming that the agricultural population is benefited by the increase in prices owing to which it is now proposed to increase the assessment in resettlement,—it will be noticed that while owing to increased prices in resettlement the Scheme Report proposes to take an extra sum of 9·53 lakhs of rupees from the three districts in question, the Government are already levying an impost on the agricultural population of these districts which amounts to an increase of 36·5 lakhs over the collections in 1906–07.

375. Of the latter increase, the levy from the agricultural population will be 36·5 × 70/100 or 25·5 lakhs of rupees. If this is added the increase proposed in re-settlement of Rs. 9·5 lakhs, the total of Rs. 35 lakhs will amount to a percentage increase of 64·5 on the existing land revenue.

The above figures take no account of the revenue that goes to the Government of India, the profits made by the distillers of liquor and the renters of shops for the sale of intoxicants, and the money that is made by illicit distillers, tappers, etc. The effects of taking the above items into consideration will probably be to double the above figures.

SECTION 52.—DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF LAND REVENUE.

The present system presses hard upon the resources of ryots.

376. The land revenue system of the Presidency is merely a modification and development of the system obtaining in the country under previous Governments. In the past, it was reported that the system was often excessively oppressive in incidence and as a result, land, very often, went out of cultivation. But the old system of grain rents and the slackness in collection and other factors provided many loop-holes. The people besides enjoyed many advantages in the utilization of common lands, forest lands, fisheries and other rights, etc., which provided a considerable measure of relief, while at present the rigidity of the system of fixed money assessments places irksome burdens on the cultivators. It is possible under the present system for the land tax to become excessively oppressive without affecting the revenue. Cultivation being the main occupation of the bulk of the people, the effect of heavy and oppressive assessments often reaches a stage merely of impoverishing the ryot population without leading necessarily to the throwing out of land from cultivation or a diminution of the land revenue. In the words of Sir Norman Marjoribanks in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 20th November 1928—

> "The basis on which land revenue assessment in this Presidency is made is the proposition that the State is entitled to a share of the crop from the land. It is not based on any consideration of the circumstances of the holders of lands. We do not make any difference whether a land is held by a rich man or a poor man. The assessment is made with reference to the capacity of the land and not with reference to the circumstances of any body who holds the land."

If this statement correctly describes the present land revenue system we must state that it is not possible to imagine a system more barbarious and unstatesmanlike than the present one. A system like the present will hardly be tolerated in any civilized country in the world at the present time. As we shall presently show, old land revenue systems like those still obtaining in this country have disappeared elsewhere. Any humane Government must consider the circumstances of the people from which it raises its taxes, and cannot afford to heap burdens on those who are least able to bear it. In any system of taxation, the ability of the person taxed to pay is one of the elementary principles for consideration, and except in the case of emergency taxation where the very existence of Government is threatened, it is impossible for any Government to ignore this elementary canon of taxation.

The system of assessment is regressive in its effects.

377. The system of assessment is not only not progressive, but actually tends in the other direction. Its burden presses more and more on the less prosperous cultivators. It is based too much on averages, on average rainfalls, on average irrigation supplies, on average outturns, on average prices, etc., and its inelasticity drives large numbers of people to the money-lender particularly in bad seasons. Among others, it is one of the chief causes of low production and of heavy indebtedness. The recurring surveys and settlements preceded by prolonged and harassing inquiries accompanied by numerous complaints and appeals are a serious disturbing factor in agricultural economy and always lead to great discontent.

Survey and settlement operations are too costly.

378. The surveys and settlements themselves extending over a series of years in each case entail enormous and disproportionate costs. We find from the budget estimates of 1928–29 that the budget figures under charges of Administration, Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Inam Commissioner amount to 29·75 lakhs. The

revised estimate for 1927–28 for the same items was 35·57 lakhs. We notice that a sum of about 11 lakhs which apparently were the charges for Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and peons employed in connexion with this work is now being charged to District Administration from 1st of April 1928 instead of appearing under the legitimate head of Survey and Settlement. Including the latter item therefore (taluk establishments) the annual expenditure on survey and settlement would be about 36 lakhs, an amount equivalent to what would be realized in four years if the increments in revenue rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer in the three districts under report are given effect to. Then costs to the people of provision and renewal of survey stones which are always paid for by the ryots will have to be added to the above figures of expenditure. But we have no information on this point.

Incomes from and property in land are more heavily taxed than other forms of income and property.

379. Apart from the above considerations, it is a well-known fact that incomes from and property in land bear a heavier burden than incomes from trade and movable property, since the latter are not liable to the proportional land tax or local rates. As we have shown elsewhere, the income from land on which the assessment of land tax is based is not the net income after meeting the requirements of the landholder and his family and in consequence, even low incomes and no incomes are not exempt from taxation. In addition to all the above disadvantages, the land tax is not subject to any Statutory Rules or Acts of the Legislature and is entirely subject to the executive orders of Government. In spite of the pronouncement of the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons to the effect that they were of opinion that the time has come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue is determined, the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the period of revision, the graduation of enhancements and the other chief processes which touch the well-being of the revenue payers, no legislation has yet been undertaken on the subject.

SECTION 53.—LAND REVENUE POLICY.

380. Before we proceed to make our recommendations concerning the land revenue policy and resettlement we would like to put briefly the trend of policy in this matter in some of the other countries of the world.

I. France.

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381. The land tax of France is 10 per cent on annual value, that is, the gross produce less the cost of production and earnings of the management. Incomes derived from land are also liable to the general income-tax.

II. Italy.

382. Land is subject in Italy firstly to two schedular taxes—(1) a tax at a flat rate of 10 per cent of the assessed economic rent (which is subject to periodic revision) paid by the proprietor if the land is let, otherwise, by the cultivator, (2) a tax of 8 per cent of the income of the cultivating farmer—incomes below £4 being exempt from this tax.

In addition to these, both landlord and tenant are liable to the State income-tax, which varies from 1 per cent to 10 per cent and which is levied on landlords and tenants for incomes over £8,750. In addition to the above, local surcharges for local purposes amounting to about 15 per cent of the economic rent may be levied both on the schedular taxes and on the income-tax.

III. Sweden.

383. In Sweden there is no land tax but a progressive income-tax at rates varying from 5 per cent to 25 per cent is levied on all incomes including agricultural incomes.

IV. Australia.

384. In the Australian States the assessment is levied on the unimproved value of the land, that is, on that part of the annual or capital value of real property which is not due to the efforts or investments of owners or occupiers. The tax is levied only on the excess over the specified minimum.

V. New Zealand.

385. In New Zealand, small farmers whose holdings are worth less than £500 are exempted. But there is a graduated tax on the larger estates varying from one-sixteenth of a penny to three pence in the pound according to the value of the estate. Both in Australia and New Zealand the income-tax is levied in addition to the land tax.

VI. Japan.

386. In Japan the land tax is one-fourth per cent on the capital value of the land. All incomes from land, however, are liable to the general income-tax.

VII. Lower Burma.

387. In Lower Burma the land revenue is assessed at one-fourth of the net profits.

SECTION 54.—SUMMARY.

388. We shall now summarise the chief points we have referred to in the preceding pages :—

(1) While rainfall has generally remained unchanged in averages and in general characteristics, a study of the monthly falls for several years at different stations reveals the fact that in every ten-year period, losses would be sustained in five years either due to insufficiency or excess.

(2) While the population has increased, extension of cultivation has not kept pace with it.

(3) There is no improvement in the conditions of unemployment of agricultural labour.

(4) Fragmentation of holdings has increased and the average area of holding has gone down, while 36 per cent of the total land cultivated is held by pattadars owning 10 acres and less.

(5) While land values have increased owing to causes not altogether permanent in their action, they are falling since 1925.

(6) Grain leases have on the whole remained stationary, and on account of the high level of leases, many lessees have been ruined.

(7) Ryots have to maintain an excessive number of cattle of all kinds and the cost of maintenance is therefore unnecessarily large.

(8) The supply of straw does not suffice for more than one-ninth of the cattle maintained and therefore ryots have to incur large expenditure on cattle fodder and foods, which are not taken into account in the official settlement calculations.

(9) The indebtedness of the agricultural population is heavy, hampers cultivation and reduces incomes.

(10) The irrigation supplies in the deltas during the first-crop season are not such as to avoid loss to ryots owing to late transplantation. The supplies are, in particular, inadequate in the Godavari Western and Kistna Eastern deltas. The supplies during the second-crop season in the Godavari are insufficient and unreliable, particularly in the later months of the crop period ; and this leads, therefore, to considerable loss to the ryots.

(11) Owing to failure to tackle the problems connected with the disposal of upland drainage, drainage conditions over large tracts in the deltas are unsatisfactory. The general question of the design of drains requires examination.

(12) The allowances made to the vicissitudes of the seasons and for unprofitable areas included in the pattas are inadequate. Large areas lying fallow in the three districts pay at present the full assessments.

(13) Remission rules require to be worked in a more liberal spirit than at present.

(14) Loss due to insect pests, rats, etc., are ignored in settlement calculations.

(15) Capital expenditure incurred by ryots on reclamation of land and on permanent improvements is not allowed for in settling assessments.

(16) While prices of grains have risen, they are now falling and there is no knowing, by how much they will still fall further.

(17) Years of famine, war years and years in which there was grain control when prices were excessive have been included in calculating commutation rates.

(18) While we have adopted for our calculations the standard tables of outturn in the settlement reports, we feel that in actual practice some lands do yield more and a very much larger area yields less than is indicated by the standard tables.

(19) Wages of labour have increased by 150 per cent in the last thirty years.

(20) Losses due to cattle diseases and cattle mortality are serious, but have been ignored in settlement calculations. Cattle diseases besides sap the energies of cattle and shorten their life.

(21) Similarly many other important items such as the maintenance of permanent farm-servants, agricultural implements, etc., have been ignored or underestimated.

(22) Public health conditions in the rural parts are unsatisfactory and preventible diseases and mal-nutrition diminish the efficiency of the agriculturists by about 20 per cent.

(23) Increase in the excise revenue during the last thirty years amounts to 44 per cent of the existing land revenue.

(24) The system of settlement and resettlement involves the maintenance of costly establishments (amounting to about 35 lakhs of rupees per annum) which is hardly justifiable.

(25) The cost of cultivation has increased by 300 per cent in the last thirty years.

(26) The cost of maintenance of an average family according to the low standards, has increased by 159 per cent during the last thirty years.

(27) The margins available for maintenance of the cultivator's family after paying the assessments are either inadequate or nil.

(28) Land is changing hands rapidly owing to many causes, and ryots are unable to repay their debts except by sale of their lands.

(29) The system of land revenue is based too much on *averages* (average rainfalls, average supply of water, average outturns, average prices, etc.). The inelasticity of the system leads to low production and indebtedness. It is much heavier in its incidence than other taxes. It is antiquated, and is not in keeping with the trend of land revenue policy in civilized countries.

(30) In most rural parts the value of the agricultural produce is insufficient, after meeting the demands of Government revenue, for the maintenance of the agriculturists; so that, while a few rich people get richer, and a small number remain on the margin of subsistence, the majority are running into debt and losing their hold on land which is frequently changing hands.

(31) In the resettlement of 1899, assessments were enhanced by about 30 per cent, while in the present scheme report these are proposed to be further enhanced by 18¾ per cent.

(32) Padugai and (patta) lanka lands have greatly lost in fertility and their former special advantages and require reduction of assessment.

SECTION 55.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

389. In view of the facts we have stated above we now make the following recommendations:—

(1) The basis of assessments in future should be 25 per cent of the net produce instead of 50 per cent of the net produce as at present.

(2) The proposals for enhancements of the assessments contained in the scheme report should not be given effect to.

(3) There should be no resettlements till the value of the net produce exceeds *four* times the present assessments—further resettlements taking place when the excess over four times the assessment becomes sufficiently appreciable. Every resettlement should be preceded by a careful survey of economic conditions.

(4) There is no need at present to consider extra sources of income and taxation.

(5) Local bodies may be given the power to raise cesses on the land revenue for meeting local needs. The maximum of such cesses should not exceed 25 per cent on the land revenue with exemptions in the case of small holdings of five acres and less.*

[* *Note.*—Our recommendations (1), (3) and (5) are almost identical with those of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee.]

(6) The strength of Survey and Settlement Parties should be reduced at once.

(7) The fixing of future land revenue assessments should be subject to the control of the legislature, since we have no doubt whatever, that the legislature will act with a due sense of responsibility in this matter.

(8) Under Irrigation, we recommend that the following should be considered:—

(*a*) The crest level of the Godavari Anicut or the full supply level should be raised, and the canals, particularly the Godavari Western Delta Main Canal, should be made capable of carrying larger supplies so as to avoid the present delays (and the consequent loss of produce) in transplantation.

(*b*) The discharges of the Kistna Eastern Delta Main Canal require improvement.

(*c*) To avoid losses of crop in the second crop season in the Godavari Deltas, storage should be provided either on the Sabari or at any other suitable place. Such a storage work will prove remunerative, since it could also provide for extension of second and also of first crop irrigation.

(9) Suitable arrangements should be made for the disposal of upland drainage, so as to prevent large losses due to submersion in the deltas. The design of drains in the deltas requires examination.

(10) The Agricultural Department should be strengthened so as to expand work in the following directions:—

(*a*) To expand the work of seed distribution,

(*b*) to extend demonstration work under proper supervision,

(*c*) to undertake the study of dry crops coconuts, fruit-cultivation, oil-seeds, etc., in suitable experimental farms situated within the districts, and

(*d*) to study the suitability of artificial manures and to push the use of those manures that are found to be suitable.

(11) The Veterinary Department should be strengthened

(*a*) to enable it to deal with cattle epidemic diseases satisfactorily so as to avoid very large losses to which ryots are now put on account of cattle mortality, and

(*b*) to push vigorously improvements to the breeds of cattle.

(12) To relieve unemployment, cottage industries and industries connected with agriculture (conversion of raw materials into finished products) should be started under Government auspices or private enterprises encouraged with liberal State aid.

(13) Medical help and public health work require expansion to minimise loss of life and energy due to preventible diseases, and to reduce infant mortality.

(14) Expansion of the co-operative credit movement is necessary, and particularly the starting of land mortgage banks in as many centres as possible.

SECTION 56.—CONCLUSION.

390. In concluding our report, we would like to express our thanks to Government for giving our Committee the opportunity of examining and reporting on the economic conditions of the Godavaris and Kistna districts and for the help that we have received through Government for carrying out our investigations. We feel conscious however, that our report is in some respects not as complete as we would wish to have made it, had time permitted. We have actually taken about nine months for completing our investigations—including the periods taken up by the sittings of the Legislative Council during this time. The Settlement Parties which had to cover the same ground (although their work was of a somewhat different kind) took some years to complete their work, assisted though they were by the entire establishments of

Government in these three districts. In spite of shortcomings, however, we feel that we have done our best and we feel we have spared no pains to make our report as full as the time at our disposal, and the many obvious limitations, under which we worked, permitted. We feel confident that our conclusions will, in the main be found unassailable; and we submit our report with the hope that our data and conclusions will be received with an open mind. These, we are aware, will be found very different from the usual roseate and optimistic descriptions and conclusions that form a feature of Settlement and Resettlement reports. Truth is often unpleasant, but we have felt that we owe it, not only to ourselves, and to the ryot-population of these districts, but also to Government as well, that we should try to set forth, as faithfully as we could, conditions as we actually found them as the result of careful studies. These latter have revealed the fact that the economic conditions of the bulk of the agricultural classes is unmistakably unsatisfactory, and that while there are some ryots in these districts who could without hardship bear an enhancement of the assessment, in a great majority of cases such a measure would be an intolerable burden. The system of arriving at land revenue assessments and their enhancement, and the formal inquiries that precede them depend so much on averages, that they fail to take adequate note of the conditions of the individuals who have to pay. We hope that Government is in no way committed to the dictum, that it is the land that pays the assessment, and that it is not concerned with the well-being of the ryots paying the assessment. We believe that Government is and must be actuated by the most humane considerations, and that it cannot fail to attach due weight to the conditions of poverty, indebtedness and misery which affect such a large part of the agricultural population and determine their ability to bear the burden of present and future enhanced taxation. It cannot fail to take note of the many serious disadvantages and difficulties under which the agricultural population labours—difficulties that lead to serious losses and to consequent poverty, nor can it afford to wait much longer in applying the necessary remedies. It has been in this belief that we have drawn pointed attention to their difficulties, so that with the removal of these, the contentment and prosperity of the agriculturists may be secured. While we feel that it is the duty of the Government to safeguard the revenues of the State, we believe that it is equally its duty, to take note of the distressing condition of the people and the consequent discontent and, by applying measures of relief and carrying out improvements such as those we have suggested, to secure their happiness and contentment and enhance the prosperity and tax-paying capacity of the ryot population. In securing the happiness of the people by such measures must Government look for its highest reward, and in removing discontent, its highest statesmanship.

B. VENKATARATNAM.
D. NARAYANA RAJU.
T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI.
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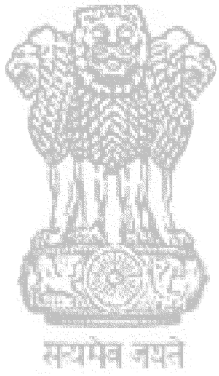
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(3) Schedule showing the Madras measures to be added to the yield to make up the deficit. Minimum, medium and maximum.

31. According to the present day price at Rs. 6-8-0 per bag.
(1) Schedule for net income per acre (the labour of the owner is not taken into account). Maximum, medium and minimum.
(2) Schedule for the net income per acre (the labour of the owner is taken into account). Maximum, medium and minimum.
(3) Labour of the owner and the dependant is taken into account. Maximum, medium and minimum.

32. Schedule for the net income per acre assuming that the price for garce is Rs. 444-4-0 or Rs. 10 per bag.
(1) The labour of the owner is not taken into account. Maximum, medium and minimum.
(2) The labour of the owner is taken into account. Maximum, medium and minimum.
(3) Labour of the owner and the dependant is taken into account. Maximum, minimum and medium.

33. *a.* Consolidated family expenditure statement. (Kistna, East and West Godavari districts).

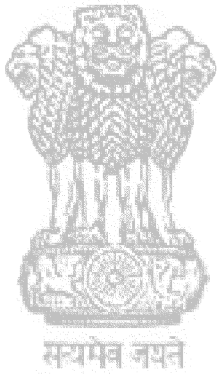
b. (1) Family expenditure statement, Kistna district.
(2) Do. West Godavari district.
(3) Do. East Godavari district.

c. (1) Minimum expenditure upon a family from the Detailed reports, Kistna district.
(2) Minimum expenditure upon a family from the Detailed reports, West Godavari district.
(3) Minimum expenditure upon a family from the Detailed reports, East Godavari district.

34. *a.* Consolidated statement for village budgets in bags (at 72 Madras measures per bag).

b. (1)	Pedabrahmadevam	Cocanada taluk.
(2)	Pasarlapudi	Razole taluk.
(3)	Mulikipalli	Do.
(4)	Addampalli	Ramachandrapuram.
(5)	Kanchumarru	Tanuku taluk.
(6)	Likhitapudi	Narsapur taluk.
(7)	Kanchikacherla	Nandigama taluk.
(8)	Konakanchi	Do.
(9)	Lingala	Do.
(10)	Elaprole	Bezwada taluk.
(11)	Kautaram	Gudivada taluk.

35. Consolidated register of division of holdings.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REPORT

OF THE

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Vol. II—Appendices

MADRAS
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1931

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE—VOL. II.

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APPENDIX No. 1 (i).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VILLAGES VISITED, THE WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE IN THEIR PRELIMINARY AND FINAL ENQUIRIES.

Date of visit.	Taluk.	Names of villages visited.	Work done.
1929.			
8th April 9th April	Committee meeting with some important persons of East Godavari and West Godavari.		
20th April	Ramachandrapur, East Godavari.	1. Ramachandrapuram	Conference with important ryots and representatives.
	I	2. Someswaram	Preliminary enquiry.
		3. Addampalli	
22nd April 23rd April		4. Rajahmundry	Held conference with ryots and leaders.
1st May	Kistna district	5. Masulipatnam	Committee meeting and enquiry.
2nd May	Gudivada taluk	6. Koutaram	Preliminary enquiry.
		7. Gudlavalleru	
3rd May	Bandar taluk	8. Gokavaram	Preliminary enquiry into the economic condition and other local conditions of the villages.
		9. Pedana	
	II		
4th May	Gudivada taluk	10. Pasumarru	
	Gudivada taluk	11. Komaravole	
		12. Nujella	
5th May	Kaikalur taluk	13. Pallivada	
		14. Vinjaram	
6th May	Gudivada taluk	15. Nandivada	
12th May	Bezwada taluk	16. Patamata	
		17. Edupugallu	
		18. Poranki	
		19. Elaprole	
13th May	Nandigama taluk	20. Nanigama	
	III	21. Kanchikacherla	
13th May		22. Chindrapuram	
14th May		23. Lingala	
15th May	Divi taluk	24. Puligadda	Preliminary enquiry.
		25. Machavaram	
16th May		26. Kodur	
		27. Avanigadda	Conference with ryots.
18th May	Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari.	28. Gadala	Preliminary enquiry.
		29. Burugupadi	
19th May	Peddapur taluk, East Godavari district.	30. Dontamur	
		31. Chinkakondapudi	
		32. Gummaladoddi	
	Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari.	33. Gandepalli	
20th May	Peddapuram taluk	34. Lingamparti	
		35. Gorinta	
21st May	III	36. Katupudi	
21st May 22nd May	Cocanada, East Godavari district.	37. Tedabrahmadevam	
		38. Vendra	
		39. Rajupalem	
		40. Jagannadhagiri	
23rd May	Amalapur taluk, East Godavari.	41. Gollavilli	
		42. Nallamilli	
		43. Ainavilli	
		44. Matupalli	
		45. Yentrukona	
		46. Devaguteaum	
25th May	Rajole taluk, East Godavari.	47. Pasarlapudi	
		48. Gudimillanka	
		49. Ravulapalem	
26th May		50. Peravasam	
21st June	Ellore taluk, West Godavari district.	51. Dharmajigudem	
		52. Chataparru	
22nd June	Chintalapudi taluk	53. Tadikalapudi	
		54. Nallajerla	
23rd June	Tadipalligudem taluk	55. Alampuram	
24th June	Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district.	56. Peda Amiram	
		57. Gollakoderu	
		58. Viravasaram	
		59 Rayakuduru	
		60. Artamur	
25th June	VI	61. Sitarampuram	
		62. Mogallu	
26th June	Narasapur taluk, West Godavari district.	63. Likthitapudi	
		64. Koderu	
		65. Achanta	
26th June	Tanuku taluk	66. Vaddur	
		67. Deverapalli	
		68 Dommeru	
27th June	Polavaram division, East Godavari.	69. Polavaram	Held conference with ryots.
		70. Kovvadu	

Date of visit.	Taluk.	Names of villages visited.	Work done.
1929 28th June	Polavaram division, East Godavari—*cont.*	71. Kannapuram	Held conference with ryots.
		72. Koyyalagudem	
29th June		73. Vegeswarapuram	
	Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district.	74. Kovvur	
30th June	Yellavarandi, East Godavari.	75. Yellavaram	Preliminary enquiry.
		76. Theirmapuram	

Final Enquiry.

Date of visit.	Taluk.	Names of villages visited.	Work done.
16th July		Committee meeting at Masulipatnam and conference with certain ryots.	
17th July			
18th July		2. Gokavaram	Preliminery enquiry.
19th July		3. Avanigadda	Committee meeting and conference.
20th July			
21st July			
22nd July		4. Edupugallu	Final enquiry. Record of evidence and holding informal conferences with ryots, etc.
		5. Patamata	
23rd July		6. Kanur	
24th July		7. Elaprole	
		8. Koudapalli	
25th July		9 Nandivada	
26th July	V	10. Komaravole	
		11. Pasumarru	
27th July		12. Koutaram	
28th July		13. Kaikaram	
29th July		14. Amaravathi	
		15. Venkatapuram	
30th July		16. Perantalakauma	
		17. Pallivada	
31st July		18. Poranki	
1st August		19. Kanchikacherla	
		20. Nandigama	
2nd August		21 Torraguntapalem	
		22. Konakanchi	
3rd August		23. Lingala	
20th August		24. Likhitapudi	
21st August		25. Velapaleru	
		26. Koderu	
22nd August		27. Lankalakoderu	
23rd August		28. Bhimavaram	Ryots conference.
24th August	VI	29. Vemavaram	
		30. Undi	
25th August		31. Gollalakoderu	
26th August		32. Mudunur	
		33. Nallazerla	
27th August		34. Chataparru	Final enquiry and record of evidence, etc.
		35. Tadikalapudi	
		36. Deverapalli	
13th September	Agency	37. Divipattam	
14th September		38. Kunavaram	
15th September		39. Bhadrachalam	
16th September		40. Dummagudem	
17th September	VII	41. Polavaram	
18th September		42. Khandavilli	
19th September		43. Vadlur	
		44. Rachur	
20th September		45. Settivarigudem	
18th October		46. Manchili	Enquired into economic condition of Kanchumarru.
19th October		47. Devarapalli	
20th October		48. Vegeswarapuram	
		49. Koyyalagudem	Enquired into economic condition of Mangapati Divipeta.
21st October		50. Jangareddigudem	Enquired into economic condition of Busurazupalli.
22nd "		51. Rajupalli	Enquired into economic condition of Chinakondepudi.
23rd "		52. Burugupadi	
		53. Gummalladoddi	
24th "		54. Chopella	
		55. Someswaram	
25th "		56. Jagannadhagiri	
		57. Vendra	
26th "		58. Dontamur	
	VII	59. Gorinta	
27th "		60. Pedabrahmadevam	Final enquiry into economic condition of the ryots. Record of evidence and informal conference with ryots here and there.
28th "		61. Gangavaram	
29th "		62. Ainamilli (enquired into economic condition of Madupalli).	
		63. Ventrakona	
30th "		64. Gollavilli	
		65. Nallamilli	
		66. Mulikipalli	
31st "		67. Palagummi	
		68. Pasarlapudi	
1st November		69. Ravulapalem	
2nd "		70. Yellavaram	

APPENDIX No. 1 (ii).

LIST OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH DETAILED INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Kistna District.

Gudivada taluk—
1. Koutaram.
2. Pasumarru.
3. Komaravole (G).
4. Nandivada (G).

Bezwada taluk—
5. Kanur.
6. Edupugallu.
7. Elaprole (G).
8. Poranki.
9. Patamata.

Bandar taluk—
10. Gokavaram (G).
11. Malleswaram (G).

Nandigama taluk—
12. Lingala (G).
13. Torraguntapalam (G).
14. Konakanchi.
15. Kanchikacherla.

Kaikalur taluk—
16. Pallivada (G).
17. Vinjaram (G).
18. Amaravathi (G).
19. Korukollu.

Divi taluk.
20. Puligadda (G).
21. Machavaram (G).
22. Kodur.

VILLAGES FOR WHICH GENERAL INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Kistna District.

Divi taluk—
1. Nagayalanka.

Bezwada taluk—
2. Kondapalli.

Kaikalur taluk—
3. Venkatapuram.
4. Divi Island.

LIST OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH DETAILED INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

West Godavari District.

Ellore taluk—
1. Singavaram (G).
2. Chataparru.

Chintalapudi division—
3. Settivarigudem (G).
4. Taaikalapudi.

Tanuku taluk—
5. Kanchumarru (G).
6. Kandavilli.
7. Vadlur.

Tadepalligudem taluk.
8. Mudunur.
9. Nallazerla.
10. Rachur (G).

Kovvur taluk—
11. Devarapalli.
12. Vegeswarapuram.

Narsapur taluk—
13. Lankalakoderu.
14. Likhitapudi (G).
15. Velagaleru (G).
16. Koderu (G).

Bhimavaram taluk—
17. Chilukur (G).
18. Vemavaram (G).
19. Dirusumarru.
20. Mogallu.

East Godavari District.

Agency—
1. Mangapati Divipeta.
2. Busarazupalli.
3. Yellavaram.

Rajahmundry taluk—
4. Chinakondepudi.
5. Burugupudi.
6. Gummalladoddi.

Peddapur taluk—
7. Dontamur.
8. Gorinta.

Cocanada taluk.
9. Pedabrahmadevam.
10. Vendra.
11. Jagannadhagiri.

Amalapur taluk—
12. Madupalli.
13. Gollavilli.
14. Yentrukona.
15. Nallamilli (G).

Rajole taluk—
16. Pasarlapudi.
17. Ravulapalem.
18. Mulikipalli (G).
19. Palagummi.

Ramachandrapur taluk—
20. Addampalli.
21. Someswaram.
22. Choppella.
23. Gangavaram.

APPENDIX No. 6 (i).

LIST OF MAIN IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT IN GODAVARI DELTA FROM 1905-06 TO 1926-27.

A.—Irrigation.

No.		Estimate RS.
1.	Constructing new undersluices to the Dowlaishweram Anicut. The work was commenced in 1903-04 and mostly completed in 1906-07	3,32,800
2.	Constructing a training bund in front of the new undersluices at Dowlaishweram. The work was commenced in 1906-07 and completed in 1910-11	8,540
3.	Improvements to Vemavaram Project in the Godavari Central delta. The work was commenced in 1905-06 for extension of irrigation of about 1,165 acres of dry land in Vemavaram, Magam and Bhatnavalli villages Work completed in the year 1906-07	13,858
4.	Improvements to Madiki channel for extension of irrigation, about 1,616 acres. The work was commenced in 1906-07 and mostly completed in the same year	10,900
5.	Constructing the upper and lower wharves at Nidadavole. The work was commenced and practically completed in 1910-11	9,500
6.	Constructing 13 telephone sheds in Godavari Eastern delta. Work commenced and practically completed in 1914-15.	7,480
7.	Constructing a wharf and sheds for Wharf Superintendent at Tadepalligudem. Constructing in 1911-12	6,070
8.	Constructing a wall from Chettipetta weir down to No. 3 lime kiln at Chettipetta on the Right Bank of Ellore canal. Constructed in 1911-12	..
9.	Driving piles in front of the river wall at Dowlaishweram. Work commenced in 1912-13	16,000
10.	Constructing a wharf wall in the left bank of the Eastern Delta Main canal. Work commenced in 1912-13 and completed in 1913-14	20,400
11.	Constructing 12 sheds for mile coolies on the Bank canal central delta. Work commenced in 1912-13 and completed in 1913-14	7,080
12.	Constructing eight telephone sheds in the Godavari central delta. Work commenced and completed in 1913-14	4,320
13.	Constructing wharves at Palakole lock in Narasapur canal. Work commenced in 1913-14 and completed in 1914-15.	7,370
14.	Constructing a wharf traffic shed and establishment quarters at Gannavaram. Constructed in 1913-14.	11,300
15.	Constructing an impervious apron in front of Dowlaishweram headquarters. Work commenced in 1914-15 and practically completed in 1916-17	6,050
16.	Improvements to Razole channel. Work commenced in 1914-15 and completed in 1916-17	3,500
17.	Excavating a new approach channel to Bobberlanka lock. Work commenced in 1915-16 and completed in 1918-19.	61,200
18.	Restoring the Kovvur Maujair Junction canal. Work commenced in 1915-16 : the outlay to end of 1926-27 is Rs. 1,13,789	1,37,000
19.	Protecting with steel sheet piles the lower margin of the impervious apron below Dowlaishweram headsluices and constructing a retaining wall below the headsluices on the right side of the main canal eastern delta. Work commenced in 1915-16 and completed 1918-19	28,148
20.	Remodelling Chinchinada channel. Work commenced in 1915-16 and completed in 1919-20	51,330
21.	Constructing an outfall sluice at 45—2— 615' of Vasista left bank at Pedatippa. Work commenced in 1916-17 and completed 1919-20	13,900
22.	Raising the groyne at the left bank of Bobberlanka undersluices. Work commenced on 1916-17 and completed 1917-18	6,049

	Estimate. RS.
23. Remodelling the Tessipudi north side channel. Work commenced in 1917-18 and outlay to end of 1926-27 is Rs. 50,315	57,702
24. Constructing lock and regulator in Kakaraparru canal. Work commenced in 1917-18 and completed in 1919-20.	47,000
25. Remodelling the Mandapetta channel. Work commenced in 1919-20 and completed in 1924-25	18,340
26. Extending the right chamber wall of the Kakarapurru lock. Work started in 1920-21 and completed in 1922-23	4,000
27. Constructing an undertunnel across the Bhatanavalli channel. Work commenced and completed in 1922-23	10,300
28. Remodelling the Tapeswaram south side channel. Work commenced in 1924-25 but further progress kept in abeyance for change of proposals	70,000
29. Improvements to the bridges over the Mukkumala lock and weir. Work commenced in 1926-27 and almost completed the same year	19,872
30. Remodelling the Duggudurru channel. Work commenced in 1926-27 and completed the same year	11,200
31. Remodelling the Anathavaram channel. Work commenced in 1926-27 and expenditure to end of 1926-27 is Rs. 3,325.	11,400
32. Polavaram Island Project for extension of irrigation in Polavaram Island. Work under execution. Expenditure to end of March 1929, Rs. 10,67,910	14,05,140
B.—Drainage and Protective Works.	
33. Widening the straight cut of the Yanamadurn drain to the Naidupalem revu. Work commenced in 1904-05 and completed in 1906-07	1,43,049
34. Excavating a straight cut of the Yenamadurn drain at its tail-end to tail into Naidupalam. Work commenced in 1904-05 and mostly completed in 1906-07	88,000
35. Constructing a surplus weir at 38 M. 32 chains of Narasapur canal. Work commenced in 1906-07	10,700
36. Improvements to the Yenamadurn drain from the Gostandadi infall to short cut. Work commenced in 1910-11 and completed in 1919-20	3,73,500
37. Improvements to the mouth of the Tulyabhaga drain. Work commenced in 1915-16 and completed in 1918-19	31,709
38. Excavating the Nedunur drain. Work commenced in 1917-18 and completed in 1918-19	4,800
39. Improvements to the Neelakodu and Bondada drain. Work commenced in 1917-18 and completed in 1921-22	13,450
40. Improvements to the Ainapur drain. Work commenced in 1918-19 and completed in 1925-26	1,54,409
41. Providing a flood bank along the right side of the Teki drain from below the straight cut to the Tallarevu lock. Work commenced in 1918-19 and completed in 1919-20	8,470
42. Improvements to the upper portion of the Yenamaduru drain. Work commenced in 1920-21 and the outlay to end of March 1929 is Rs. 7,36,328. The work is in progress	9,74,000
43. Constructing an inlet of Sabapuram drain and raising the bank of the Tylyabaga drain. Work commenced in 1924-25 and completed in 1926-27	..
44. Gravelling the roadway on the Akhanda Godavari right flood bank from Vizeswaram to Polavaram 24¼ miles. Work commenced in 1909-10 and completed in 1912-13	26,190
45. Raising the Vaista Godavari left flood bank from 14 miles to 45⅛ miles of the Gannavaram canal. Work commenced in 1909-10 and completed in 1910-11	1,04,381
46. Raising the right bank of the Vainateyam Godavari from 3½ miles to 12⅝ miles. Work commenced in 1909-10 and completed in 1911-12	40,445
47. Laterite pitching along Godavari river margin from Judges' bungalow to Red Rocks at Rajahmundry. Work was commenced in 1911-12 and is in progress	16,000

	Estimate.
	RS.
48. Gravelling the river bank from Chinchimade ferry to Narsapur. Work was in progress in 1911-12	12,000
49. Renewing the Polavaram Island south embankment. Work commenced in 1913-14 and completed in 1915-16 ..	8,742
50. Fixing the Polavaram permanent stations on the lankas of the Godavari river. The work was started in 1916-17 and completed in 1924-25	20,861

R. Narasimhan,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishweram Circle.

18th October 1929.

APPENDIX No. 6 (ii).

List of Main Improvements carried out in the Kistna Eastern Delta from 1899 to 1928.

A. Irrigation.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Year of	
			Starting.	Completion.
		RS.		
1	Extending the rear arches of Eastern Delta head sluices	Not traceable.	1899	1900
2	Widening the Masulipatam canal second reach	..	Do.	Do.
3	Excavating the Urutur and Mallavole main channels	..	Do.	Do.
4	Constructing a combined head sluice for the Nambigunta and high-level bothi channels.	..	Do.	Do.
5	Constructing a surplus weir at Mallove main canal	..	Do.	Do.
6	Constructing a surplus weir at 22/0 of the Masulipatam canal ..	..	Do.	Do.
7	Constructing an under tunnel at 0/5 of the Gudapadu channel ..	..	Do.	Do.
8	Converting the old Kesarapalle lock into an escape	..	Do.	Do.
9	Constructing an outlet and inlet from 8/2 plus 330 to 8/3 and from 11/1 plus 330 to 11/2 of the Ellore canal.	..	Do.	Do.
10	Excavating the Gogunta channel	..	Do.	Do.
11	Alterations to the inlet at 14 m. of the Ryves canal and constructing out-houses and stables at Komatigunta rest-house.	..	Do.	Do.
12	Strengthening the banks of the Mammila codu	..	Do.	Do.
13	Constructing a head sluice to Penjendra main channel and excavating Pedana branch.	..	Do.	Do.
14	Constructing wharf establishment sheds at Mudinepalle and siding basin on the Polarazu canal below Mudinepalli bridge.	..	Do.	Do.
15	Constructing a head sluice to Tumma codu right side channel ..	..	Do.	Do.
16	Extending the west Tammileru escape from the Ellore canal	..	Do.	Do.
17	Constructing a bridge across the Dosapadu channel at Manikonda ..	..	1902	1903
18	Reconstructing Mudinepalli Bridge across the Masulipatam canal ..	..	1903	1904
19	Constructing a girder bridge across the Masulipatam canal	..	Do.	Do.
20	Constructing a bridge over Pulleru at Pamarru	..	1904 1905	1905 & 1906
21	Constructing an Inspection bungalow with out-houses at 53/3 of the Polaraz canal.	..	1904 1905	1905 & 1906
22	Constructing a lock at Komatigunta	..	1906 1907	1907 & 1908
23	Extending the Duggumilli channel	..	1907-08	
24	Construction of an Inspection bungalow at Malleswaram	..	1913-14	
25	Constructing a straight cut from the under tunnel of the Mallavole channel.	..	Do.	
26	Constructing an Inspection bungalow at Penumatsa	5,540	1914-15	
27	Improvements to the Komatigunta canal	6,000	1914-15	1915-16
28	Constructing an Inspection bungalow in Polukonda	5,550	1914-15	
29	Constructing a combined lock and regulator at 27/2 of Pulleru canal.	60,050	1920-21	1923-24
30	Excavating the Pamarru channel diversion	14,200	1921-22	1924-25
31	Constructing an arched bridge across the Ellore canal at Atukur ..	30,200	1925-26	Contribution work.
32	Improvements to the Egnipad aqueduct at 20 m. 15 chs. of the Ryves canal.	33,000	1926-27	..

S. D. Shroff,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.

LIST OF MAIN IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT IN THE KISTNA WESTERN DIVISION FROM 1902-1903 TO 1928-1929.

A.—Irrigation.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Year of	
			Starting.	Completion.
1	Improvements to the Bank canal of the Kistna western Delta ..	..	1899	1900
2	Constructing two drainage pipes and four bridges on the Varabapatnan channel.	..	Do.	Do.
3	Excavating Kollur right side channel and Ipur and Anantavaram branches and masonry works along the same.	..	Do.	Do.
4	Constructing a masonry inlet wall at 4/2 of the Commamur canal ..	..	Do.	Do.
5	Constructing a head sluice, four pipe sluices, three bridges and a tail escape in the Bapatla tank east side channel.	..	Do.	Do.
6	Constructing a head sluice, six pipe sluices, three bridges and a tail escape in the Bapatla tank west side channel.	..	Do.	Do.
7	Constructing Tenali road culvert and under-tunnel at 1/5 and a drop and bridge at 5/0 of the Tungabahdra side channel.	..	Do.	Do.
8	Constructing a through aqueduct over the drainage channel in Bapatla tank to carry Mulapalem branch.	..	Do.	Do.
9	Excavating the Tungabhadra channel and constructing a head sluice aqueduct at 3/0, an under-tunnel at 0/2 and a drop at 3/1 of the same.	..	Do. and 1903-04	Do. Do.
10	Constructing a regulator for Arumenda and Alavala tank channel ..	..	Do.	Do.
11	Widening and improving the platform at Santarvur wharf	..	1899-1900	Do.
12	Constructing a wharf at Vellatur	..	Do.	Do.
13	Improvements to the east side of the channel and it branches ..	..	1903-04 & 1904 05	Do.
14	Improvements to the east side channel and branches	..	..	1904-05
15	Excavation of Vellatur channel and its branches of Bank canal ..	..	..	Do.
16	Constructing a lock at the 11th mile and constructing a tidal tail lock at the end of Bank canal.	..	..	1903-04
17	Excavation of Tungabhadra channel and its branches Commamur canal.	..	..	1905-06
18	Constructing an Inspection bungalow at Kollimerla lock	..	1907-08	1907-08
19	Constructing Appapuram drainage scheme connected with improvements to the canal.	..	..	..
20	Improving and widening the bridges on the Nizampetam canal east and west side channels.	..	1907	1907-08
21	Excavating Vetapalem branch from 4 m. of Jagarlamudi channel.	..	1910-11	1912-13
22	Constructing a new head sluice to east side channel	10,810	1910-11	1911-12
23	In the Kistna river out of the 123 miles of river margin only 9 miles require costly protective works, such as groynes, edging and brownloid weeds. The remaining portions of the margins are protected by a good strip of nanal grass. The works carried out in 1910-11 were all minor ones, of which the more important were—	..	..	..
	(i) Raising the right flood bank of the Kistna river below the anicut to 2' above M.F.L.	74,000	1909-10	1911-12
	(ii) Raising and strengthening the left flood bank of the Kistna river above anicut from Ibrahampatam to Bezwada.	6,400	1910-11	1911-12
	(iii) Diversion of right flood bank along the line of Vellatur village ring bund.	12,370	1909-10	1911-12
24	Improvements to the Kollur side channel and excavating the Krapa channel.	6,200	1911-12	1913-14
25	Diversion of the Kistna right flood bank along Pedapulivarru ring bund. The outlay during 1917-18 is Rs. 1,615 against the estimate. The bank was raised in full length and height except 300 feet in length where work has to be done with tram trucks.	7,200	1912-13	1913-14
26	Improvements to Kollipara channel	73,000	1914-15	1917-18
27	Constructing a supplemental aqueduct and under-tunnel to carry the Vellatur channel over Bhattiprole drain	7,400	1915-16	1917-18
28	Excavating the Ponnapalli channel and Nadimpalli drain	13,000	1916-17	1918-19
29	Remodelling the Donepudi block	23,200	1919-20	..
30	Raising and strengthening the right and left flood banks of the Kistna river. The outlay to the end of 1917-18 is Rs. 50,205 against the estimated amount.	79,200	..	..
31	Improvements to Karenchedu block	16,500	1919-20	1921-22
32	Improvements to branch channels and distributaries of the Kollipara channel.	18,900	1919-20	1922-23
33	Constructing an arched bridge over the Commamur canal at Duggirala	20,150	1920-21	1925-26
34	Constructing a scour sluice to Bank canal. Constructing a scour sluice to east side channel	..	1928-29	Almost completed.

P. VENKATARAMANA RAJU,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Western Division.

APPENDIX No. 6 (iii).

LIST OF MAIN IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED DURING THE YEARS 1902-03 TO 1927-28 IN KISTNA CENTRAL DIVISION.

A. Irrigation.

Kistna Delta System.

		Estimate. RS.
1.	Constructing a new head sluice and river wall at Bezwada ..	2,59,000
2.	Constructing a river wall and reforming flood bank below head works	3,43,400
3.	Constructing an iron girder bridge across main canal ..	52,000
4.	Constructing a lock at 1/0 mile of Ryves canal and reconstructing the regulator 0/6—0/7	47,800
	1909-10.	
5.	Installing a crane on rails to raise the falling shutters of Kistna anicut	10,500
	1915-16.	
6.	Reconstructing the Bezwada head sluice	24,000
	1906-07.	
7	Lock establishment quarters on Ryves canal	1,170
	1913-14.	
8.	Improvements to Bezwada lock entrance	2,760
	1914-15.	
9.	Improvements to Ryves regulator	21,500
	1916-17.	
10.	Providing steel lock gates to Seetanagaram head sluice ..	18,150
11.	Replacing the existing 3-feet shutters of Kistna anicut by shutters of 6 feet high	3,90,000
12.	Constructing locks and regulators across Ellore and Bandore canal	3,11,000

E. H. CHAVE,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

LIST OF MAIN IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED DURING THE YEARS 1903 TO 1927-28.

Divi Pumping System—1905-06.

The project was commenced during the year, . The amount expended on the project in this and the succeeding years consists of excavation of loop channel, construction of engine house, supplying engines, and etc., construction of quarters for establishment, excavation of channels and drains.

In addition to the above, the following are some of the main improvements carried out:—

A.—Irrigation.

		Estimate. RS.
1909-10.	Improvements to loop channel	37,600
1911-12.	Excavating south channel No. 1 distributory	..
1912-13.	Supplying portable engines and Mortan mills	..
1919-20.	Excavating Yetimoga branch channel	3,080
1920-21.	Excavating Yetimoga branch channel	2,300
	II. Improving and extending Aswarayapalem branch ..	1,830
1921-22.	Installing a nineth engine and pump at Divi	..
1923-24.	Improving and extending south channel	..

B.—Drainage Protective.

1909-10.	Extending the Divi flood bank from Mudaliar tank to tail end of east channel	5,180
1914-15.	Improvements to Linganna codu drain and excavating Codur drain	..
	Improvements to drainage channel of the central basin.	20,000
1918-19.	Improvements to Uppukalva basin	..
1923-24.	Improvements to Divi left flood bank from head to 16/2.	62,000

E. H. CHAVE,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT TO THE KISTNA EASTERN DELTA FROM 1899—1928.

Drainage and Protective Works.

Number.	Name of work.	Estimate amount.	Year of	
			Starting.	Completion.
		RS.		
1	Construction of an under-tunnel on the Dosapad channel	..	1899	1900
2	Constructing a drop at head of Pedapad escape drain	..	1899	1900
3	Excavating Pedapad escape drain	..	1899	1900
4	Do. Vinnakota codu drain	..	1899	1900
5	Do. Kuduavalli drain	..	1898	1900
6	Do. Munjalur affluent	..	1899	1900
7	Improvements to the Chendraya drain	..	1903–04.	1904–05
8	Reconstructing a bridge over the Chendraya drain at Yerikapad ..	..	1904	1905
9	Constructing a bridge over the Pedatummidi drain	..	1907	1908
10	Improvements to the Mopidevi drain	..	1907	1908
11	Excavating the Utukur drain	2,680	1915	1916
12	Do. the Lankalakalvagunta drain	8,000	1916	1917
13	Do. subsidiary drains to the Motur left side drain	20,700	1924	1925

S. D. SHROFF,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.

Drainage Works in Kistna.

Western Delta.

Number.	Name of work	Estimate amount.	Year of	
			Starting.	Completion.
		RS.		
1	Excavating the Bapatla East and West side drains	..	1899	1900
2	Perali drain—Excavating the—below the Railway bridge	..	1899	1900
3	Excavating the straight cut of the Repalli main drain	..	1899	1900
4	Excavating the Tungabhadra main drain	..	1899	1900
5	Excavation of the Pundla drain	..	1902–03	1904–05
6	Excavation improvements to the Repalli drains	..	1903–04	1903–04
7	Improvement to the Chendraya drain and reconstructing bridge over Chendraya drain at Yerikapad	..	1904–05	1904–05
8	Draining the Bapatla east swamp	17,207	1909–10	1913–14
9	Drainage of the Bapatla tast swamp. Outlay is Rs. 7,975	16,250	..	..
10	Excavating a straight out to Bhatiprole drain	41,360	..	..
11	Improvements to Bhattiprole drain from 12 miles to 16 miles, 6 furlongs 44 feet	34,000	1917–18	..
12	Improvments to the drainage of Murkondapad block	13,200	1917–18	1921–22
13	Excavating the Jupudi affluent and improving Gollimudipadu drain	9,700	1917–18	1920–21
14	Protecting the river margin at Pidaparru	30,000	..	..
15	Raising and strengthening the right and left flood banks of Kistna river	56,400	1916–17	1918–19
16	Forming the new diversion of the Kistna left flood bank from 37–0 to 40–0 and raising and strengthening the existing banks ..	36,000	1918–19	1919–20
17	Diversion of Nallamada drain	10,18,000	1923–24	September 1929.

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APPENDIX No. 9.

KISTNA, WEST AND EAST GODAVARIS.

Lease values expressed in terms of grain.

Taken from lease value enquiry of the settlement party.

DELTA WET.

Gudivada Taluk.

Early period, 1901--1905.			Later period, 1920--1924.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
10 0	....	..	1. Pasumarru	1,485
9 0	1. Koutaram	1,238	1. Angalur	1,016
	2. Bethavole	1,040	2. Vinnakota	1,709
	3. Pasumarru	1,039	3. Koutaram	1,181
			4. Do.	1,137
			5. Angalur	1,438
			6. Koutaram	1,248
			7. Do.	988
8 0	1. Tamirisa	935	1. Koutaram	925
	2. Vinnakota	543	2. Do.	897
	3. Nandivada	763	3. Do.	883
	4. Velpur	1,040	4. Do.	924
	5. Pedayerikapadu	867	5. Do.	909
	6. Kurada	815	6. Do.	1,168
	7. Koutaram	902	7. Do.	1,050
	8. Do.	560	8. Do.	1,046
	9. Do	937	9. Do.	1,076
	10. Do	902	10. Do.	1,059
	11. Pasumarru	902	11. Vinnakota	726
	12. Dokiparru	211	12. Pasumarru	1,052
	13. Velpur	1,246	13. Do.	1,038
	14. Bommulur	2,503	14. Angalur	925
	15. Do.	882	15. Do.	1,166
	16. Pasumarru	1,038	16. Do.	650
	17. Tamirisa	936	17. Pedayarikipadu	717
	18. Vinnakota	953	18. Pedapalaparru	847
	19. Bommulur	1,144	19. Nandivada	853
	20. Pasumarru	917	20. Bethavole	676
	21. Vinnakota	812	21 Do.	1,061
	22. Dokiparru	665	22. Chavatapalli	637
	23. Chavatapalli	1,036	23. Angalur	1,217
	24. Bethavole	728	24. Aynampudi	1,170
	25. Tamirisa	1,241	25. Nandivada	892
	26. Do.	599	26. Pedayerukapad	780
	27. Do.	598	27. Do.	936
	28. Do.	441	28. Do.	774
	29. Do.	599	29. Dokiparru	1,011
			30. Koutaram	1,093
			31. Do.	1,142
			32. Do.	726
			33. Do.	1,189
			34. Do.	1,171
			35. Pasumarru	1,011
			36. Do.	1,175
			37. Do.	782
			38. Koutaram	640
			39. Do.	885
			40. Do.	1,119
			41. Do.	911
			42. Pasumarru	1,046
			43. Vinnakota	833
			44. Do.	920
			45. Bommulur	863
			46. Tamirisa	859
			47. Thummalapalli	1,002
			48. Pedapalam	824
			49. Pedapalaparru	738
			50. Do.	963
			51. Nandivada	869
			52. Pedapalaparru	988
			53. Bommulur	1,130
			54. Velpur	1,081
			55. Angalur	1,098
			56. Do	1,040
			57. Do.	1,022
			58. Do.	1,109

DELTA WET—*cont.*

Gudivada Taluk—cont.

Rate of assessment.	Early period, 1901—1905. Name of village.	Early period, 1901—1905. Grain values per acre.	Later period, 1920—1924. Name of village.	Later period, 1920—1924. Grain values per acre.
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
			59. Angalur	1,143
			60. Pasumarru	704
			61. Do.	499
			62. Do.	1,355
			63. Koutaram	1,030
			64. Do.	857
			65. Do.	859
			66. Vinnakota	1,038
			67 Pedapalaparru	838
			68. Angalur	957
			69 Busanagutla	1,270
			70. Nandivada	959
			71 Koutaram	1,182
			72. Do.	923
			73. Do.	1,012
			74. Vinnakota	669
7 0	1. Tamirisa	205	1. Koutaram	770
	2. Vinnakota	626	2. Gudlavalleru	802
	3. Nandivada	332	3. Do.	721
	4. Koutaram	806	4. Pasumarru	1,040
	5. Dokiparru	717	5. Angalur	1,092
	6. Do.	702	6. Bethavole	809
	7. Do.	725	7. Dandiganapudi	462
	8. Do.	793	8. Do.	449
	9. Ramanapudi	700	9. Chavatapalli	507
	10. Do.	728	10. Aynampudi	1,112
	11. Tamirisa	572	11. Koutaram	1,142
	12. Vinnakota	153	12. Do.	1,145
	13. Do.	693	13. Do.	1,151
	14. Do.	693	14. Do.	492
	15. Do.	693	15. Pasumarru	964
	16. Do	992	16. Do.	935
	17. Bethavole	662	17. Do.	1,048
	18 Pedavirivada	614	18. Vinnakota	778
	19 Tamirisa	666	19. Do.	769
	20. Do.	671	20. Do.	776
	21. Do.	613	21. Koutaram	578
	22. Do.	823	22 Do.	866
	23. Do.	906	23. Vinnakota	888
	24. Do.	1,301	24. Do.	936
			25. Chavatapalli	507
			26. Tamirisa	915
			27. Do.	1,135
			28. Do.	1,042
			29. Do.	867
			30. Do.	1,135
			31. Do.	1,135
			32. Do.	460
			33. Rammannapudi	668
			34. Pedapalaparru	700
7 0	....	..	35. Nandivada	666
			36. Aynampudi	1,144
			37. Do.	1,191
			38. Tamirisa	Nil.
			39. Do.	990
			40. Angalur	1,052
			41. Gudlavalleru	312
			42. Vinnakota	935
			43 Koutaram	1,292
			44. Do.	1,292
			45. Do.	1,196
			46 Tamirisa	377
			47. Nandivada	710
6 0	1 Aripisala	414	1. Thummalapalli	306
	2. Nandivada	347	2. Tamirisa	778
	3 Do.	440		
	4. Tamirisa	796		
	5. Do.	697		
	6. Pasumarru	755		
	7. Nandivada	806		
	8. Vennanapudi	622		
5 0	1. Nandivada	626		
	2. Do.	626		

DELTA WET—*cont.*

Bezwada T. luk.

Early period, 1901—1905.			Later period, 1920—1924.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
9 0	1. Idupugallu	..	1. Velpur	1,051
	2. Kankipadu	900	2. Kankipadu	1,100
	3. Do.	857	3. Kolavennu	955
	4. Nepalla	793	4. Do.	1,400
8 0	1. Idupugallu	1,170	1. Lanjalanka Ganguru	1,040
	2. Do.	1,040	2. Nidamanuru	867
	3. Kolavennu	952	3. Do.	867
	4. Lanjalanka Ganguru	538	4. Do.	1,046
	5. Kankipadu	1,126	5. Poranki	988
	6. Do.	1,148	6. Do.	740
	7. Prodduturu	809	7. Kankipadu	1,040
	8. Nidamanuru	754	8. Kolavennu	1,040
	9. Konderu	..	9. Do.	1,109
	10. Nidamanuru	..	10. Do.	860
	11. Prodduturu	780	11. Konderu	770
	12. Do.	780	12. Do.	1,160
	13. Do.	824	13. Do.	728
	14. Konderu	251	14. Do.	837
	15. Idupugallu	851	15. Do.	827
	16. Do.	830	16 Do.	1,216
	17. Kandur	380	17. Prodduturu	1,258
			18. Do.	1,040
			19. Do.	1,040
			20. Idupugallu	1,140
			21. Do.	1,248
			22. Lanjalanka Ganguru	1,033
			23. Kankipadu	1,066
			24. Do.	1,050
			25. Do.	1,017
			26. Do.	1,107
			27. Do.	1,150
			28. Do.	1,087
			29. Do.	1,222
			30. Do.	1,216
			31. Do.	1,172
			32. Kunderu	1,085
			33. Do.	1,150
			34. Do.	1,097
			35. Nidamanuru	1,040
			36. Do.	1,040
			37. Do.	1,066
			38. Do.	1,123
			39. Kankipadu	1,130
			40. Do.	1,092
			41. Do.	1,082
			42. Kolavennu	1,017
			43. Kunderu	1,009
			44. Do.	891
			45. Nidamanuru	1,246
			46. Do.	1,248
			47. Do.	1,250
			48. Do.	1,249
			49. Do.	1,201
			50. Do.	1,275
			51. Do.	1,114
			52. Do.	1,245
			53. Do.	1,144
			54. Lanjalanka Ganguru	992
			55 Poranki	1,140
			56. Do.	1,109
			57. Uppuluru	1,017
			58. Kankipadu	911
			59. Do.	1,212
			60. Do.	1,185
			61. Kolavennu	1,122
			62. Do.	1,170
			63. Lanjalanka Ganguru	1,083
			64. Do.	1,083
			65. Do.	1,010
			66. Do.	1,040
			67. Do.	1,047
			68. Do.	1,090
			69. Kunderu	891

Early period, 1901—1905.			Later period 1920—1924.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.
DELTA WET—*cont.*				
Bezwada Taluk—cont.				
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
			70. Kunderu	563
			71. Do.	560
			72. Do.	560
			73. Do.	563
			74. Do.	1,067
			75. Do.	1,141
			76. Proddaturu	Nil.
7 0	1. Velpur	718	1. Poranki	922
	2. Do.	373	2. Do.	612
	3. Kankipadu	1,061	3. Enikapadu	1,020
	4. Velpur	792	4. Elupugallu	1,199
	5. Do.	Nil.	5. Kolavennu	763
	6. Lanjalanka Ganguru	Nil.	6. Donatkur	877
			7. Enikipad	998
			8. Do.	1 089
			9. Kankipadu	1,040
			10. Nidamanuru	1,040
			11. Velpur	1,086
			12. Kankipadu	976
			13 Enikipadu	1,065
			14. Lanjalanka Ganguru	1,218
			15. Velpur	988
			16. Do.	1,322
6 0	Nil		1. Tenneru	997
			2. Uppuluru	543
			3. Kunderu	1,315
			4. Do.	1,283
5 0	Nil.		1. Nidamanuru	655
4 8	Nil.		Uppuluru	707

(Lease values in kind.)

Early period.			Later period.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Lease values in kind per acre.	Name of village.	Lease values in kind per acre.
Kaikalur Taluk.				
RS. A.		SEERS		SEERS.
7 0	Chevur	2,800	Chevur	1,865
6 0	Mulakalapalle	460	Gopavaram	412
			Chevur	127
			Do.	935
			Do.	783
			Do.	818
			Do.	833
			Do.	832
			Do.	832
			Do.	832
			Do.	842
			Do.	1,387
			Do.	832
			Do.	1,400
			Do.	884
			Do.	1,100
			Lingala	..
			Mandavalli	476
4 8	....		Sriparrulanka	655
			Do.	431
			Do.	546
			Do.	505
			Do.	622

DELTA WET.

Ellore Taluk.

Early period.			Later period.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre (in kind).	Name of village.	Grain values per acre (in kind).
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
8 0	1. Gundugolanu, 1901	189		
	2. Do. 1903	487		
	3. Do. 1903	738		
	4. Do. 1905	778		
7 0	1. Madepalli 1901	700	1. Madepalli, 1921-22	752
	2. Do. 1901	463	2. Do. 1922-23	751
	3. Do. 1902	519	3. Do. 1922-23	1,007
	4. Do. 1905	880	4. Do. 1922-23	1,079
	5. Gundugolanu, 1905	707		
5 0	1. Do. 1901	663		
	2. Madepalli, 1902	469		

DELTA WET.

Narasapur Taluk.

Early period			Later period.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Rental values in grain per acre.	Name of village.	Rental values in grain per acre.
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
10 0	1. Mulaperudesa	1,100	Palaperudesa	1,000
	2. Mulaparru	900		
9 0	3. Do.	800		
7 0	4. Sitaramapuram	500		
	5. Do.	900		
	6. Penumadam	300		
6 0	7. Sitaramapuram	..	Madapadu	600
			Do.	700
			Do.	700
5 0	8. Rustumbada	400	Rustumbada	200
			Do.	500
			Do.	700
			Koppam	300
			Do.	700
4 8	....	..	Machapuri	300
			Rustambada	600
			Koppam	400
4 0	....	..	Machapuri	500
			Koppam	500

DELTA WET.

Amalapuram Taluk (East Godavari).

Early period, 1901—1905.			Later period, 1920—1924.	
Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
10 0	1. Bandarlanka	930		

Razole Taluk.

Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.
10 0	....	..	1. Sivakodu	900
9 0	....	..	2. Do.	639
8 0	....		3. Jagannadham	600
8 0	1. Anthatwadipalem	781		
7 0 7 0	2. Do.	636		
4 8	3. Jagannadham	31		

Rate of assessment.	Early period 1901-1905. Name of village.	Early period 1901-1905. Grain values per acre.	Later period 1920-1924. Name of village.	Later period 1920-1924. Grain values per acre.

DELTA WEST—*cont.*

Ramachandrapuram Taluk (East Godavari).

Rate of assessment.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.	Name of village.	Grain values per acre.
RS. A.		SEERS.		SEERS.
10 0	....		1. Velurupaka	808
			2. Someswaram	900
			3. Pasalapudi	1,143
			4. Anaparti	1,038
			5. Konkuduru	991
			6. ..	1,400
			7. ..	1,314
			8. Vedurupaka	1,117
10 0	1. Maredubaka	800		
	2 Lolla	460		
	3. Someswaram	509		
	4. ..	663		
10 0	1. Konkuduru	800	1. Konkuduru	1,318
	2. Do.	800	2. Do.	738
	3. Lolla	1,165	3. Do.	1,034
	4. Arikaravala	892	4. Do.	800
	5. Nadurupada	929	5. Lolla	1,165
	6. Do.	976	6. Arikaravala	800
	7. Do.	900	7. Do.	811
	8. Do.	932	8. Kapavaram	800
	9. Do.	889	9. Someswaram	903
	10. Do.	921	10. Anaparti	1,344
	11. Nadurupada	800	11. Pedaparti	873
	12. Machumilli	841	12. Machavaram	1,053
	13. Vedurupaka	1,509	13. Kokuduru	1,126
	14. Ontigunta	700	14. Do.	900
	15. Do.	700	15. Muchumilli	921
	16. Do.	726	16. Do.	1,163
	17. Muchumilli	260	17. Do.	960
	18. Pasalapudi	857	18. Do.	400
	19 Matsavaram	206	19. Pulugurata	1,006
	20. Pasalapudi	1,000	20. Machavaram	862
	21. Pulagurta	1,096	21. Muchumilli	1,105
	22. Yerupalli	631	22. Pulugurta	880
	23. Do.	1,000	23. Do.	1,000
	24. Konkuduru	1,000	24. Do.	391
	25.		25. Someswaram	140
			26. Pasalapudi	921
			27. Do.	933
			28. Arikaravala	1,054
			29. Odur	953
			30. Do.	970
			31. Yerrapalli	366
			32. Mareduballa	1,119
9 0	1. Nadurubada	3,180	1. Nadurubada	800
	2. Do.	932	2. Chodavaram	728
	3. Do.	760	3. Yerupalli	768
	4. Someswaram	576	4. Someswaram	852
	5. Do.	976	5. Pulugurta	588
	6. Vedurupaka	684	6. Vedurupaka	952
	7. Kapavaram	800	7. Someswaram	1,200
	8. Do.	880	8. Arikaravala	960
	9. Chodavaram	944	9. Yerupalli	401
	10. Do.	808	10. Do.	800
	11. Alikaravala	800	11. Do.	686
	12. Matsavaram	640	12. Pulugurta	935
	13. Do.	1,580	13. Lolla	1,031
	14 Palugurta	343	14. Do.	852
	15. Do.	677	15. Vedurupaka	777
	16. Do.	540	16. Kapavaram	1,056
	17. Do.	591	17. Machavaram	821
	18. Do.	374	18. Do.	741
	19. Do.	743	19. Mulleru	800
	20. Machavaram	900	20. Chodavaram	800
	21. Pullera	640	21. Konkuduru	684
	22. Chodavaram	935	22. Do.	840
	23.	..	23. Do.	214
	24.	..	24. Do.	840
			25. Do.	840
			26. Do.	880
			27. Do.	840
			28. Do.	840
			29. Do.	840
10 0	....	..	30. Do.	1,021
8 0	1. Chodavaram	804	1. Narsapurapetta	909
	2.	..	2. Chodavaram	960
			3. Narsapurapetta	777
			4. Do.	815
			5. Do.	773
			6. Chodavaram	800
7 0	Nil.		1. Narsapurapupeta	442

APPENDIX No. 16 (i).

KHATA ACCOUNT OF K. VEERESALINGAM GARU OF EDUPUGALLU.

Review of the method adopted in keeping this khata.

Mr. K. Veeresalingam has been keeping khata accounts ever since 1916 but he has supplied us his accounts for the years of 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 A.D. He has in addition supplied to us whatever information was available concerning the payments he made to his palerus. He has, in these khatas, entered daily accounts concerning his family, agricultural activities and his personal movements and interests in one continuous account. For instance, we can get information regarding the kind of agricultural work done on any day, the payment made in cash to the daily and permanent labour, the travelling expenses, the presents made to his relatives, the journey made by him or his palerus, the seed purchased, the grain sold, the money borrowed, the dismissal of a paleru, the improvements effected upon a particular field. Therefore it has become necessary to disentangle the various entries in order to be able to discriminate agricultural operations from other activities. He has been trying to make some profit by developing a betel leaf garden upon his two acres of dry land and the income from and the expenditure upon this garden has also to be differentiated from those due to paddy cultivation. It has not been quite so easy an affair to do this work and what is produced below can only be a close approximation to the actual experience of this cultivator and we cannot claim absolute accuracy in every detail for these facts.

To mention only a few difficulties in the way, the khata accounts indicate a very much smaller expenditure upon palerus in every year than what actually was spent by him.

Year.	Total actual expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Cash payment indicated by the khata. RS.	A.	P.
1924	322	0	0	177	9	6
1925	423	5	0	150	12	0
1926	476	5	0	262	5	3
1927	464	6	0	304	1	9
1928	183	12	7	151	4	0

He did not enter the cash equivalents for the payments made in kind in his khata accounts and so, if his khatas alone are relied upon, we get an entirely unreal and incomplete picture in this regard.

There is another difficulty in trying to distinguish the expenses upon labour needed for the betel leaf garden from those demanded by paddy cultivation. We have had to use our local knowledge, and the usual discretion, subject as it however has been by many hints thrown out by the khata as to the most important work done on the farm in any day or in any week. It is still doubtful whether some more items of expenditure upon labour could not have been added to or subtracted from those which are taken into consideration for our present purposes—expenses upon paddy cultivation.

A few items of expenditure, in the case of which payments are made mostly in grain, do not unfortunately find any place in these khata accounts and therefore, the expenditure indicated upon the head of improvements of land and manure is bound to be partial and unrepresentative of the actual condition of things.

Lastly this cultivator, being a Brahman and the karnam of the village, is not able to work actually in the fields, although he is found to be very enthusiastic and particular about his agriculture. He has kept in this period of 5 years, three to four palerus per annum, in addition to one or two temporary palerus, one or two watchers and one or two customary workers. Considering the fact that he has cultivated 10 to 13 acres of land in any year, such a large number of palerus strikes one as being too large and abnormal. But betel leaf garden demands close and careful attention of at least one paleru throughout the year and some attention of at least a juvenile paleru. We can therefore subtract Rs. 144 from the total expenditure upon palerus, in arriving at the figure for the expenditure upon palerus, for paddy cultivation. This calculation, though fair, cannot be applied in such years such as 1928 in which this ryot had to get on with insufficient hands because of the unexpected withdrawal of a paleru. If we keep in mind all these qualifications and difficulties in assessing the proper value to be attached to the following figures, we can rightly understand the question of costs of cultivation upon paddy.

COSTS OF CULTIVATION.

Table No. 1.

Year.	Manure.	Agricultural implements.	Maintenance of cattle.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total.
	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1924	82 0 0	16 8 6	85 3 0	260 0 9	178 0 0	621 12 3
1925	24 13 0	24 4 0	66 13 6	180 13 3	279 5 0	570 0 9
1926	35 0 0	20 9 9	161 6 3	187 13 6	332 5 0	427 2 6
1927	159 1 0	25 0 6	132 11 4	185 1 0	320 0 0	821 13 10
1928	152 13 0	16 13 0	203 9 9	215 2 0	183 12 7	771 2 4

EXTENT OF LAND CULTIVATED BY HIM.

Table No. 2.

Year.	Own land (wet)	Own (dry)	Rented (wet)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1924	6	2	2
1925	6	2	2
1926	6	2	5
1927	6	2	5
1928	6	3	5

As regards Table 1, the expenditure upon labour, paleru and manure is for paddy cultivation only, while that upon agricultural implements and maintenance of cattle is incurred on account of both dry and wet lands. Mr. Veeresalingam purchased an acre of dry land in 1928 for Rs. 800, hence the increase in his holding.

To take manure to start with, Mr. Veeresalingam has applied mostly castor cake, in addition to the waste straw and cattle-dung manure from his own stable. He has purchased on occasions some cattle shed sweepings and a small quantity of patimannu.

Manure.

Most of this manure was applied to the land in the months of August and September, i.e., after the seedlings have been in the field for 4 to 6 weeks. The ups and downs shown by this expenditure indicate one or two very interesting things. The first year, i.e., 1924 shows quite an appreciable expenditure per acre but the expenditure in the two following years goes down considerably, probably because the ryot expected his fields to yield well on the strength of the large supply of manure provided in the previous years. But the fact that he has spent equally big sums of money in the two last years supports the general plea put forth by the ryots (including himself) of his village that good manuring is essential.

Implements.

The expenditure upon agricultural implements does not represent all the expenses incurred by this ryot on this head in these years because it does not include the depreciation charges of the implements owned and maintained, not to speak of the interest upon the capital locked up in them. It only represents his expenditure upon the maintenance and repairs of these implements. The amount spent on this head in any year depends upon the importance of the repairs, replacements of certain parts and accessories effected, hence the variations in the total expenditures indicated in different years.

Cattle maintenance.

The expenditure upon cattle maintenance is for all the cattle maintained by Mr. K. Veeresalingam. He had only one she-buffaloe and a cow barring his plough cattle, and he spent very little—Rs. 24—on their maintenance. This item also includes the cart-hire paid whenever the services of the cattle were hired, the cost of labour engaged in reaping sun-hemp fodder, the cost of sun-hemp seed, in addition to the cost of additional fodder provided for his one pair of bullocks. In fact his one pair of bullocks was insufficient to cultivate his holding but finding that it was cheaper to hire the services of cattle now and then rather than maintian another pair, he preferred to pay fairly large sums of money for such services. This expenditure should therefore be taken to represent more the cost of the services of cattle (own or otherwise) for his holding than that of the maintenance of a pair of bullocks. The gradual increase in the cost is due to the increasing cost of sun-hemp seeds, the rising rates for the services of cattle, the higher prices for paddy bran, horse-gram and the increasing quantities of additional food provided to his cattle, in order to compensate for the hard work demanded of them on the wet lands and on the garden.

Labour.

The expenditure upon labour is typical of the changes that have come upon the general economic conditions of the ryots. Up till now, the ryots of these parts were still hopeful of a brighter future and the prices of paddy though on the decline, were not so very discouraging. Therefore ryots had an incentive to effect improvements upon their lands on an extensive and bold scale and were even willing to employ more labour than what is necessary to finish a particular piece of work. That Mr. K. Veeresalingam is no exception is shown by his expenditure upon labour, indicated by Table 1. In 1924 he spent Rs. 50 upon squaring and levelling his fields, hence the very high figure for that year. The following four years have been very unfavourable to ryots and Mr. K. Veeresalingam, like others, satisfied himself by spending only as much as is absolutely necessary to get the usual agricultural operations finished, but he has not been able to lower his expenses to any considerable extent and it has in fact been rising again in sympathy with the increasing wages demanded by labour.

When we come to his expenditure upon palerus there is some uncertainty. The year 1928 cannot be taken into consideration as the ryot had somehow to get on with insufficient hands. It is rather difficult to say what is indicated by the very low expenditure in 1924 as in that year the ryot engaged four palerus for only temporary periods and only two full-time palerus, one an adult and the other a juvenile. He engaged in addition one female customary worker who was kept to watch the fields and guard the crops. The details given by him clearly indicate that the salary paid to a paleru has increased in this quinquennial period from 18 bags to 22 bags per annum and the figures in the above tables bear out the general information received from the villagers.

Expenditure upon paddy cultivation per acre.

Year.	Manure.	Implements.	Cattle services.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1924	10 4 0	1 10 5	8 8 3	32 8 0	22 4 0	75 2 0
1925	3 1 7	2 5 2	6 8 6	22 9 7	34 14 6	69 7 4
1926	3 2 11	1 11 8	11 9 10	17 1 2	30 2 7	63 12 2
1927	14 5 6	1 14 9	10 3 4	15 12 1	27 13 0	70 0 8
1928	13 12 1	1 4 8	15 10 7	19 9 0	16 8 9	66 13 1
Total ..	44 10 1	8 14 8	52 8 6	107 7 10	131 10 10	315 3 3
			Palerus total up to 1927 ..		115 2 1	
Average ..	8 14 10	1 12 6	10 8 1	21 8 0	26 5 4	69 0 9

Therefore the normal average expenditure comes to Rs. 70-13-11. If we include the following items also it will rise up to Rs. 71-0-5 per acre per annum :—

Depreciation of cattle and implements, etc.

Item.	Price.	Life.	Average.	Cost per acre.
	RS.			RS. A. P.
Cattle	300	10	10	3 0 0
Cart	100	10	10	1 0 0
Ploughs	10	5	11	0 3 0
Other implements	..	..	..	0 4 0
Public Works Department mamuls ..	10	..	11	0 11 6
			Total ..	5 2 6

He gets a yield of 13 to 17 bags per acre, averaging about 15 bags worth Rs. 90. So the net income per acre he can expect is not very much. When the prices were higher, Mr. Veeresalingam could get for the same produce as much as Rs. 120 and his net income per acre could be at least Rs. 35 per acre. As it is, he is able to get a net return of Rs. 14 per acre per annum on the average over a period of five years.

APPENDIX No. 16 (ii).

KHATA ACCOUNT OF RAVILLA VENKATA RAMAYYA OF JUGHUVARAM.

A personal account.

Mr. R. V. Ramayya is a Kamma ryot of Jughuvaram, situated on the trunk road running from Bezwada to Masulipatam via Pamarru. He has had high-school education and his brother is also an educated youngman. They both are very hard-working ryots, actually taking part in all the agricultural operations. They are assisted at home in managing their household affairs by their experienced and capable mother. They have realized that it is undesirable for ryots like them to indulge in luxuries and wasteful habits and they have therefore managed not only to economise expenditure upon housing and clothing but also in avoiding litigation and speculation in business. They are really exceptional ryots among the Kammas of this and the neighbouring villages, in that they are enterprising, skilful, hard-working and businesslike and it is no

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wonder that they have been able to actually improve their condition, despite the fall in paddy prices and the increase in labour costs. Mr. Ramayya should be considered both as an agriculturist and cattle-breeder

Lands possessed by them.

Year.	Wet.	Dry.
	ACS.	ACS.
1921	33	..
1922	34·60	3·64
1923	34·60	3·64
1924	38·20	3·64
1925	38·20	3·64
1926	38·20	3·64
1927	40·00	3·64
1928	40·00	3·64
Total ..	296·80	25·48

Mr. R. V. Ramayya kept khata accounts since 1921, i.e., ever since he has begun to cultivate his lands himself, with the aid of his brother. His method of keeping this khata is very much more advanced than that of Mr. K. Veeresalingam of Edupugallu, in that he has tried from the commencement of the khata account, more or less successfully not only to differentiate the family account from the agricultural account but also to differentiate between the expenditures upon different main items of expenditure in agriculture. Thus, although he got confused at times about the proper places for the entry of certain items, it has been more easy to examine and verify his khata. Our analysis of his khata is, therefore, less dependent upon our discretionary calculations than in the case of the other khata.

Even in this khata, however, separate ledger accounts are not maintained for dairy cattle and draught animals nor were the home produce such as paddy husk and bran, and own farm produce such as horsegram valued. Therefore the expenditure indicated by this khata upon the maintenance of his cattle is incomplete and such, unreliable.

Costs of cultivation over his holding.

Year.	Manure.	Implements.	Cattle.	Labour.*	Paleru.	Public Works Department.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1921	39 6 0	12 4 6	452 6 6	333 13 7	620 8 0	10 0 0	1,468 6 7
1922	..	21 4 0	370 9 3	270 11 0	651 0 0	5 0 0	1,333 8 3
1923	..	15 3 0	440 7 9	421 0 0	620 8 0	6 1 6	1,503 4 3
1924	..	90 14 0	294 11 9	490 7 0	630 0 0	1 5 0	1,507 5 9
1925	20 0 0	46 5 0	412 7 0	412 4 6	585 12 0	..	1,476 12 6
1926	10 0 0	99 2 0	579 6 9	578 4 0	576 0 0	8 15 0	1,851 11 9
1927	50 0 0	27 14 0	581 2 3	750 12 0	592 0 0	10 12 0	1,512 8 3
1928	129 4 0	129 4 0	659 4 0	587 12 0	520 0 0	6 8 0	2,032 0 0

* These figures do not include the cash equivalents to the grain payments made by this ryot. It is customary in these parts to pay a worker 2 to 3 M.M. of paddy in addition to a cash payment of 5 to 7 annas. Only cash payments are accounted for in this khata.

Mr. R. V. Ramayya owned a site out of which large quantities of patimannu (2,000 cart-loads worth Rs. 3,000) has been dug and supplied to his lands. He also sold out Rs. 35 worth of patimannu. Hence the very small expenditure upon manure, indicated by his khata.

He bought a cart in 1921 A.D. for Rs. 132 and he had to spend large sums of money on two occasions in purchasing two pairs of wheels. He has in all three carts, and three ploughs, the depreciation charges for which, are not accounted for in his khata. Therefore, the expenditure indicated by the column for agricultural implements in the above table relates only to the repairing and maintenance of such implements.

We are in possession of greater details about the cattle possessed by this ryot.

Cattle possessed by him.

Particulars.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Bullocks	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Bulls	1	..	1	2	3	..	1	..
Cows	4	4	5	8	2	8	8	8
Milching she-buffaloes	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
Dry (she-buffalo)	4	4	4	5	4	3	6	5
Buffalo calves	6	6	6	7	6	3	6	5
Calves	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..

Cattle.

Apart from the natural increase or decrease due to the birth of new ones or the death of old cattle, the variations in the number of cattle maintained by this ryot from year to year are explained in the following table, the particulars for which are gathered from his own khata.

Year.	Purchases made.				Sales effected.			
	The animals bought.	Price paid.			The animals sold.	Price paid.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
1921	Bull	190	8	0	Bullock	150	0	0
1922	Calf	116	0	0	....	..		
1923	Bull	135	4	0	Bullock	20	0	0
	Cow	59	0	0	Bull	142	8	0
	....	..			Bull	140	0	0
1924	Bullock	190	0	0	Bullock	60	0	0
1925	She-buffalo	55	0	0	Bulls (2)	133	0	0
	Bull	626	0	0	She-buffalo	42	0	0
1926	....	..			She-buffalo	20	0	0
	....	..			Buffaloes	12	0	0
	....	..			Bullock	185	0	0
1927	Bullock	80	0	0	Bullock	35	0	0
	Bullock	130	0	0	Bulls	625	0	0
	She-buffalo	40	0	0	Bulls	633	0	0
		..			Bulls	73	0	0
1928	Cow	105	0	0	She-buffaloes	20	0	0
	Bullocks	263	0	0	....	..		
	Total	1,989	12	0	Total	2,290	8	0

Net gain on account of cattle .. .. Rs. 300-12-0

He lost Rs. 250 worth of cattle in 1925, owing to the outbreak of diseases in the uplands to which they were driven. Therefore, he got a total net income of Rs. 50-12-0 from his cattle account.

The above table clearly indicates that he has very cleverly managed to part with the most valuable of his bulls and bullocks while he was purchasing (except on one occasion), quite ordinary bullocks, but he paid very high prices for a high class cow and a heifer.

As can be seen from the results of our enquiry into cattle mortality, there can be no doubt that he has been most fortunate in not losing even one important animal in this period (except one in 1925). One or two of his cattle fell ill every year and he has saved them by timely medical aid (as is evidenced by the frequent entries made in his khata for medicine and other charges). He has lost, nevertheless, 8 cows driven to the forest in 1925, owing to cattle epidemics.

The following details culled from the additional statement supplied by him indicate how carefully and intelligently this ryot has managed his affairs in this regard :—

(1) "Sold out in 1921 an old bull for Rs. 150 and bought an useful and efficient bullock."

(2) "Retained the cow and the bull bought this year and sold out two bulls bred in his stable and an old bullock."

(3) "1925. Sold out two out of the three bulls owned and bought one big bull at a high price."

(4) "1926. As one of the bulls bred in his stable came to be useful for ploughing, one of his bullocks was sold out for Rs. 185."

Another very important and surprising fact that springs out of these details is that whereas even in his own village, most of the ryots who have less than ten acres of land each, feel obliged to own a pair of bullocks, Mr. R. V. Ramayya has tried to manage with only 2½ pairs of bullocks from 1921 till 1924, by engaging for hire others' cattle and carts whenever his own cattle and carts were not enough to cope with the work in hand and also by co-operating with his brother-in-law in the cultivation of lands. Much of the expenditure indicated in the column for cattle in table 1 is in fact due to the payments made by him for cart hire. He has maintained only four pairs of bullocks for this very large holding of 55 acres (five of his, and three belonging to his brother-in-law). It has certainly paid him to do so, as otherwise he would have had to sink at least Rs. 400 capital upon the purchase of another pair of bullocks and spend Rs. 70 per annum upon their maintenance. By 1925, he was able to get another bullock from his own stock and thus he came to have three pairs since then, besides those of his brother-in-law. He spends at the most Rs. 70 upon his cattle other than bullocks but considering the fact that he gets their manure for his fields it is not unreasonable to include this expenditure also in the cost of cultivation. The expenditure upon cattle maintenance and depreciation is too low because of the exceptional circumstances of this ryot and as such, cannot be said to be typical.

Palerus.

Year.	Number of palerus.	Payment.	Remarks.
1921	3	48 bags.	
	1	Rs. 40 plus food.	
	1	9 bags	Cattle paleru.
1922	4	64 bags.	
	1	9 bags	Cattle paleru.
1923	5	73 bags	Cattle paleru included.
1924	4	64 bags.	
	1	6 bags	Cattle paleru.
1925	4	64 bags.	
	1	7 bags	Cattle paleru.
1926	4	64 bags.	
	1	8 bags	Cattle paleru.
1927	3	48 bags.	
	1	Rs. 45 plus food.	
		6 bags.	

Paleru.

During 1928, one big paleru has given up his service as he fell ill and so the expenditure upon this item has come down considerably. These figures indicate that the salary demanded by cattle boys is on the increase and that a ryot has the option of paying his paleru either in kind or food and cash.

The expenditure on palerus would ordinarly be larger than in this case, since four members of his family (Ramayya, his brother, his brother-in-law, and his nephew) work in the fields regularly.

Bodi-channels

The importance of maintenance of bodi channels is brought out rather clearly by these khata accounts. That a ryot spends at least a rupee per acre on the average on the repairs of the channels, bodi channels and the boundaries of the field is indicated by his khata ; but even this expenditure is liable to variation because the Government canals are repaired by ryots only when the local Public Works Department officers fail to carry out necessary repairs. Field boundaries cost more in one year to be repaired than in another depending on the damages caused by floods, breaches, etc.

Transplantation, etc.

The cost of transplantation has shown a distinct tendency to rise within this period. His khata certainly lends support to the popular statement that the wages demanded by workers are not the same every year and the cost of any particular process of work is not the same either within two or three years or within the same year but different for ryots of different holdings. The cost of weeding also has been subject to very great variations because of the greater or less amount of weeding necessary in different years and also the changes in the wages paid and the number of workers employed per acre. Reaping shows similar variations. It has become, as a general rule, more costly in 1929 than in 1920 ; but there was a sudden jump in 1926 and the rise in the cost of reaping has more than maintained itself in 1927.

The amounts for 1920 and 1928 are incomplete while those for the other seven years, 1921 to 1927, are fairly complete, but for the fact that there was no entry for seeds in 1922 and 1925 and for weeding in 1927.

The variations in squaring, etc., is due to the greater or less interest taken by the ryot in temporary improvements necessary to his fields. Although ryots like him usually preserve seed out of the previous year's produce, they are sometimes obliged to purchase either seed of different variety of paddy from what they have preserved if on account of the rain they decide to put in a short crop variety or they purchase seedlings if their own seedlings are not ready. Moreover the price of seed as well as seedlings is subject to very great changes. Hence the variations indicated in his khata. The figures for 1922 to 1925 amply bear out the general remarks made in the section under transplantation, i.e., apart from the rate of wages, the number of workers needed per acre varies from year to year, depending upon the nature of the season and the total supply of local and immigrant labour in comparison with the total demand made for labour on any day by any particular ryot and also by all the ryots in a village on the same day. The expenditure upon heaping, harvesting and carting paddy and straw home is also increasing though not as fast as the cost of reaping. The real cost of heaping is not indicated by the figures given in the khata since the mamuls given to servants, to all the casual labourers, to all the customary workers and to all the palerus in the form of paddy and paddy straw are not accounted for. Moreover, the cost of carting also has varied from year to year depending upon the nature of the seasons.

Costs of cultivation of paddy per acre.

Year.	Manure.	Implements.	Cattle.	Labour.	Palerus.	Public Works Department.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1921	1 3 0	8 6 0	15 2 0	13 8 1	18 12 10	0 5 0	57 4 11
1922	..	0 9 0	9 12 0	13 13 1	17 4 7	0 2 6	41 9 2
1923	..	0 5 7	10 1 0	16 4 4	16 5 3	0 2 3	43 2 5
1924	..	2 4 4	7 5 7	18 0 4	16 2 6	0 0 6	43 13 3
1925	0 8 6	1 1 7	9 13 0	16 4 4	13 15 2	..	41 10 7
1926	0 5 0	2 5 0	13 9 8	18 2 8	13 11 5	0 3 10	48 5 7
1927	1 4 9	0 10 0	13 2 6	18 12 3	14 1 6	0 4 0	48 3 0
1928	3 1 3	3 1 3	15 11 1	18 10 6	12 6 1	0 2 6	53 0 8
						Average ..	47 2 2

NOTE.—In the above table, manure costs have not been included as this ryot has his own stock of patimannu. He has applied about 2,000 carts, worth about Rs. 2,000 to his lands, which works out at Rs. 10 per acre.

To the above calculation of cost of cultivation per acre should be added the following :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Net expenditure upon a cart Rs. 132 for the new cart less Rs. 40 for the old cart	92	0	0
The price of the two carts	240	0	0
Total ..	332	0	0

Depreciations of carts Rs. $\frac{332}{\text{Ten years} \times 40 \text{ acres.}}$

= Re. 0-13-3 per acre per annum.

All other implements—About Re. 0-2-9.

Total Re. 1 per acre per annum.

Manure per acre per annum Rs. 10.

Total cost of cultivation Rs. 11.

Therefore the average expense per acre upon paddy cultivation comes to Rs. 58-2-2 per annum. The cost would have been more but for the fact that in this case four members of the family do actual field work.

Income.

Mr. V. Ramayya has been able to increase the number of sources of income to a surprising extent. He has realized in one year Rs. 40 by selling away an old bullock cart and paid Rs. 132 rather a high price for a very good cart. He sold in 1924 and 1925 the babul trees got from his dry land and realized Rs. 61. He had his own stock of patimannu and sold Rs. 35 worth of it. He got on the whole net income from cattle and he managed to derive a total gross income of Rs. 442-15-7 over these seven years from his dry land or Rs. 18-1-4 per acre per annum. When he had some surplus of horsegram, and sunhemp seed, he disposed of them, and got ready cash. On the other hand, when he found horsegram selling at a very cheap rate in 1922, and again in 1926, he purchased large quantities of it, to suffice for those and the following years. Thus he has been always on the alert to take advantage of every favourable change in the market and he has succeeded not only in realizing the best prices for his produce but also in avoiding losses by disposing of his grain, cattle or implements just at about the right time.

Total expenditure upon paddy cultivation in these eight years comes to Rs. 17,255-5-2. The total income in these years comes to Rs. 31,879-13-4 or Rs. 107-6-7 per acre respectively. The net aggregate income comes to Rs. 14,624-8-2 or Rs. 49-4-7 per acre. But he had to pay Rs. 2,419-2-4 towards land revenue and so he was left with Rs. 12,205-5-10. The paddy that he kept for his family consumption, i.e., about four candies per annum may be said to be the equivalent of the value of the services rendered by his brother-in-law and his nephew. Supposing this ryot had not been able to realize any income from cattle and had been obliged, like most of the other ryots, to purchase all the bullocks needed, he would have had to incur an expenditure of Rs. 16,000 over eight years or Rs. 6-2-0 per acre, leaving a net income of Rs. 35-12-9 per annum. The maintenance charges of his family consisting of himself, his brother, his mother, his wife and sister-in-law and two children, come to not less than Rs. 1,200 per head. He has purchased seven acres of wet land and 3·64 acres of dry land for Rs. 1,27,000, most of which was borrowed at 12 per cent interest. Therefore the total expenditure for eight years upon family and interest upon debts comes to Rs. 11,886 (Rs. 9,600 for family maintenance, Rs. 2,286 for interest) in these eight years or Rs. 40 per acre.

This leaves a deficit of Rs. 4-3-3 per acre or Rs. 1,192-10-3 for the holding over these eight years. Mr. Ramayya and his brother received in the form of dowries from their wives Rs. 10,000. He has at present a debt of Rs. 7,000. This leads us to the conclusion that agriculture certainly enables such a big holder, who is enterprising, intelligent and capable, not only to maintain himself on fairly high standard of living but also to save a little every year.

Prices of paddy secured by him.

The following information concerning the prices of paddy obtained by him are gathered from these accounts. According to his account, prices rose quite abruptly in 1920 from Rs. 6-12-0 per bag to Rs. 8-13-4 and Rs. 9-14-0 and they have remained high even in 1921. The next year, i e., 1922, marked a fall but 1923 has shown that though the price of paddy has begun to fall, the possibility for paddy prices to rise has not disappeared and the same is indicated by the events of 1924 and 1925. But the prices secured by him in 1927 and 1928 clearly show that the prices have definitely come down, without any hope of rising in a steady manner.

The most important feature of this account is that there are so few sales effected before the months of June in any of these eleven years. Only very small amounts of grain were sold before June and for seven years, paddy was sold only *on three occasions in a year. In fact Mr. R. V.* Ramayya actually borrows small sums of money during the first four months in any calendar year, in order to be able to pay the kist, workers and to meet other expenses, without having to sell away his paddy. September and November seem to be the most important selling months for this ryot and he tries to avoid as far as possible both June and August He admits that there are *only two or three more ryots in his village who are able to store their paddy like him.*

In anticipation of rising prices.

He sells his paddy both by measure and weight and also in his village as well as in such distant markets as Masulipatam and Bezwada. He says that the merchants of Masulipatam always manage to deceive ryots in measuring paddy and yet it is found more profitable for a ryot to market his atragadda paddy in Masulipatam than in Bezwada. Mr. R. V. Ramayya tries to sell most of his kusuma paddy in Bezwada, where paddy is purchased only by weight. *Only small quantities of paddy are sold in his own village to merchants who go there for paddy.* Both in Bezwada and Masulipatam, he had to meet several expenses such as charity contribution, toll-gates, carting, commission to the dealers. But only his net receipts are taken into account for the purpose of our calculations.

What is meant by Government when they talk about paddy of first and second sorts is not known to us. But if it is meant that china kusuma paddy is of second sort and atragadda paddy is of first sort, it will mean that very few ryots are able to raise the paddy of first sort and even then only in very small quantities. For instance, in the whole of Jughavaram Mr. R. V. Ramayya has the largest extent of land under atragadda paddy and yet he was able to derive comparatively very little benefit, as is evident from the following figures, since only small quantities of it can be raised.

Mr. R. V. Ramayya's khata account shows that he sold most of his paddy on two or three important occasions in every year. In the period of 1921 to 1928, he effected the biggest sales when the prices were rather higher than at other times.

Month.	Number of years with big sales exceeding Rs. 500 on each occasion.
January	2
April	1
May	1
July	2
August	1
September	4
October	1
November	4
December	4

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He was fortunate enough to catch the highest price on every occasion. But it was not possible for him, nor is it possible for any one to sell almost all his paddy only when the price is highest in the year.

As for the variations in prices, only a few ryots like Mr. R. V. Ramayya can store up their paddy till the new crop comes and thus take advantage of the higher prices. But even he was not able to store much of such old paddy and the ordinary ryots are usually much less capable of storing thus their paddy.

The fluctuations in the market for paddy are becoming a serious factor in the income of the ryots since they have to depend for their economic well-being upon the cultivation of paddy crop alone. For instance in one month alone (November 1929) there were two prices paid for a bag of paddy, ranging from Rs. 8-13-4 up to Rs. 9-14-0. The market prices for paddy have come to be influenced more and more by the imports from Burma and other places and the internal movements of paddy and rice vary with different places within our country. For instance, this year 1929, owing to floods in Burma the shipments of rice to Madras were delayed by a few weeks and the local prices went up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 7-4-0 per bag and the Burma rice began to pour in again. By the time the price rose to Rs. 6-12-0 most of the paddy in the villages passed out of the hands of the ryots and the highest prices that ruled in the market were taken advantage of only by a few rich ryots and merchants.

Table showing the sums of money received by Mr. R. V. Ramayya for the grain sold in the respective months in the year of 1921 to 1928.

—	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
January	450 15 9 330 6 3	380 14 10	..	35 7 6 999 12 3	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	183 14 6	313 0 0	..	95 7 0
March	..	..	..	..	163 7 0	..	..	92 0 0
April	200 12 6 400 1 0	..	..	200 1 0	164 8 0	46 2 0 418 0 3	..	..
May	199 0 0	182 3 0	..	..	..	946 2 6	..	..
June	..	..	135 7 0	276 0 0	..	..	..	..
July	..	456 5 10	75 5 3	..	125 0 0	..	..	..
August	..	69 9 6	632 0 0	..	2,660 11 9	..	327 8 0 251 4 0	..
September 95 bags.	94 14 6	..	..	..	828 2 0	660 0 0	327 8 0	2,025 0 0
September 105 ,,	986 3 6	..	..	1,460 7 6	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	1,382 0 0 528 15 6	12 0 0	..	..	..
November	..	1,010 4 6	1,392 8 3 528 15 6	..	712 0 0	..	800 0 0 3,006 10 0	251 0 0
December	1,075 12 9	85 12 3	12 0 0	..	..	710 0 0	710 7 9	1,555 0 0

Prices of Kusuma paddy from 1918–1928.

Year.	Average price for the year. RS.	A.	P.	Year.	Average price for the year. RS.	A.	P.
1918	6	2	6	1924	9	4	6
1919	6	11	3	1925	7	10	0
1920	9	8	10	1926	7	5	4
1921	8	3	11	1927	7	9	7
1922	7	5	11	1928	7	8	5
1923	6	15	11				

Prices of Atragadda paddy.

Year.	Average price for the year. RS.	A.	P.	Year.	Average price for the year. RS.	A.	P.
1920	9	2	2	1925	10	4	4
1921	9	1	2	1926	9	1	8
1922	7	13	6	1928	7	1	0
1924	7	8	3				

APPENDIX No. 16 (iii).

KHATA ACCOUNTS OF Y. RAMAYYA, BHIMADOLE.

Method adopted in his khata.

Mr. Y. Ramayya of Bhimadole in Ellore taluk has been keeping accounts for the last eight years. He furnished us with full details concerning the khatas for the years of 1926, 1927 and 1928. When asked why he kept these accounts, he said that he wished to see how much it cost him to finish the cultivation operations upon his land and to economise, if possible, in the use of permanent as well as temporary labour, in view of the fact that wages are rising higher and higher. He wanted to show the necessary details about the work turned out on every day in every part of his holding. As far as his expenditure upon labour is concerned, his khata affords us as complete information as can be got under the present circumstances. We have abstracted but a few details for the purpose of this enquiry.

In explanation of the statistics given below, it may be stated at the outset that this ryot has tried to consider the value of work contributed by his palerus on any day in terms of money. He has considered this contribution as a source of income, while what he was paying out in the form of salaries was considered expenditure. For our purposes, we have preferred to consider the value of the contribution made by palerus as so much additional expenditure upon labour.

Total expenditure upon casual labour.

Years.	Removing the seedlings.	Transplantation.	Weeding.	Reaping.	Heaping.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1926-27	31 9 6	69 5 0	154 2 0	117 7 0	56 0 0
1927-28	60 7 0	111 10 0	137 12 0	173 9 0	81 2 0
1928-29	35 9 6	81 14 0	134 14 0	128 12 0	72 0 0

The total in these three periods—

	RS. A. P.
1926-27	428 6 6
1927-28	562 8 1
1928-29	453 1 6

He makes his payment for heaping only in kind, i.e., bundles of cut paddy, seven of them yielding one bag of paddy. He actually considers as his proper produce what is left after paying thus the workers engaged for heaping and it is therefore thought better to omit it out of account.

The expenditure per acre upon temporary labour.

Year.	Removing seedlings.	Transplantation.	Weeding.	Reaping.	Heaping harvest.	Total per acre.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1336	1 2 3	2 8 3	5 9 7	4 4 4	2 1 6	15 9 11
1337	1 9 9	2 15 7	3 10 9	4 10 0	2 2 6	15 0 7
1338	1 3 0	2 11 8	4 10 6	4 4 8	2 6 5	15 4 3
Total ..	3 15 0	8 3 6	13 14 10	13 3 0	6 10 5	45 14 9
Average ..	1 5 0	2 11 10	4 10 3	4 6 4	2 3 6	15 4 11

As for his palerus, he has employed a fairly large number of them in these three years, and more in 1338 fasli than in 1336. The following table indicates the importance of the expenditure incurred on this head :—

Expenditure upon permanent labour.

Year.	Total expenditure upon palerus.	Estimated income upon their labour.	Net expenditure.	Extent of land served.	Expenses per acre.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
1336	754 9 0	100 14 0	653 11 0	27 53	23 12 4
1337	883 2 5	121 5 6	761 12 11	37·45	20 5 0
1338	1,186 6 10	103 12 0	1,082 10 10	29·85	36 1 8
				Average ..	28 11 8

	RS. A. P.
Total average expenditure per acre upon all kinds of labour—	
Casual labour	15 14 11
Palerus	26 11 8
	42 10 7
Income over three years from this holding	6,277 13 11
Expenditure upon labour except heaping charges	1,236 15 0 2,498 2 9
	3,735 1 9

Labour expenses.

Therefore over these three years, the expenditure upon labour alone formed 59·44 per cent of the total income from paddy cultivation. The cost of removal of seedlings has risen to an extraordinary extent in 1927–28 as the ryot had to convey the seedlings over longer distances and as the rates of wages demanded were higher than usual. Transplantation is becoming a costlier process of work year after year but weeding seems to be subject to its own changes uninfluenced to any great extent by any changes in the general level of wages. Reaping seems to be the only process of work over which the ryot had to spend a uniform amount of money. Heaping, though paid for in kind, is less costly in one year than in another owing to the exigencies of the labour market.

This ryot manages to keep a large number of customary workers in reserve by offering them priority of employment whenever there is work on his holding and by giving them certain customary mamuls at the time of the harvest. By carefully watching the amount of labour engaged for any field to perform a particular process of work and the output of work got out of such labour and by so adjusting his demand for labour, in the light of his experience in other fields for similar work as not to engage much more than what can usefully be employed, he has tried with much success in the last six years, to minimise the waste of labour, engaged at an increasing rate of wages. That, in spite of all this scientific care taken by this ryot, he had to spend on the average Rs. 15–5–0 per acre per annum upon casual labour alone for the performance of the most important processes of work, is strong enough proof for the statement made in the oral evidence given by ryots in most of the villages, that the cost of labour needed per acre is a little more or less than Rs. 20 per annum. If the expenditure upon squaring and levelling the land, repairing the bodi channels and field bunds and cleaning and watering the seed beds are taken into account, the labour budget of even this ryot will come up to Rs. 17–5–0 per acre per annum. It must also be observed that it costs per acre much less for this ryot to engage labour than for the usual small holders having too numerous fields in different places of the village ayacut.

His experience of palerus.

The experience of this ryot as regards palerus is most instructive. He has been able to realize 1/7 to 1/10 of the total expenditure incurred upon palerus though the work contributed by them, when the full days of intensive fieldwork was alone taken into account. During the rest of the year, these workers were found to be doing some useful work or other which was considered to be valuable and serviceable for the farm, as otherwise, this careful ryot would not have engaged them. That he should have thought it wise to increase the number of palerus in 1338 fasli shows that, despite this unfavourable fact indicated by his khata, this ryot must have found the services of his palerus indispensable not only on the days of intensive work but also in the slack seasons. It is therefore evident that it clearly pays a ryot under certain circumstances to keep a certain strength of permanent labour upon his farm. This account also demonstrates the fact that a permanent paleru is found to be absolutely necessary even by the most efficient and careful ryots, although in a few places like Tadikalapudi, some ryots may try to get on without them. This account further proves that actual saving in the way of daily labour that can be made by a ryot and a helper (either his wife or relative) by actually working in the fields side by side with the casual labour, can be only very little, being at the most Rs. 20 per person.

APPENDIX No. 16 (iv).

THE KHATA ACCOUNT OF MEKA SUNDARA RAMAYYA, A RESIDENT OF KOTHAPETTAH.

Mr. M. Sundara Ramayya has 5·50 acres of wet land in two fields of 3·50 and 2 acres in the village of Aswaraopalam of Divi island. He has kept a khata account for the expenses incurred by him upon labour. He usually makes payment in kind but he has entered the cash equivalents of such payments in his khata account.

The following table gives us an idea of the number of workers needed to finish the different processes of work :—

Field of 3·50 *acres.*

Number.	Kind of work.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Average per acre.
1	Seedlings	11	..	11	3
2	Transplantation	..	24	24	7
3	Heaping	16	10	26	8
4	Reaping	23	9	32	9

The field of 2 acres.

Number.	Kind of work.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Average per acre.
1	Uprooting the seedlings	16	..	16	8
2	Transplantation	.	26	26	13
3	Reaping	22	15	37	18
4	Heaping	10	5	15	7

These tables exemplify the fact that the number of workers needed varies between different processes of work and also between different fields. More workers per acre had to be engaged to cultivate a field of two acres of land than in the cultivation of a bigger field of 3·50 acres and this is due partly to the fact that the number of workers needed per acre to finish any process of work tends to diminish up to a limit as the size of the field increases.

The cost of labour employed for this holding.

	Total.			Cost per acre.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Uprooting the seedlings	13	8	0	2	7	3
Transplantation	18	12	0	3	6	6
Weeding	23	14	0	4	5	9
Reaping	30	2	0	5	7	3
Heaping	23	12	0	4	5	1
Harvesting	22	3	0	4	0	0
Total ..	132	3	0	23	15	10

The total produce from this holding was only 56 bags or Rs. 364 at Rs. 6–8–0 per bag and the labour costs alone absorbed 36·2 per cent of it.

This khata account affords the strongest evidence of the veracity of the oral statements made by villagers in many villages, as to the labour costs on their farms. It also proves that the smaller the holding and the more numerous are the fields in the holding, the greater is the number of workers needed and the higher the total cost of labour employed per acre.

APPENDIX No 16 (v).

KHATA ACCOUNT MR. VEGESINA VENKATRAZU OF LANKALAKODERU.

Mr. V. Venkatrazu has kept khata accounts since 1911 A.D. He had a holding of 11·20 acres in 1911, including the Lankapolam of 2·78 acres which he bought early that year, and which was eventually sold in 1919. He himself cultivated this land fully or partially until 1921, in which year he leased it out, as he fell ill and as he found out that his own cultivation was not as profitable as leasing it out to others. He is a very hardworking and thrifty ryot, and has tried to minimise his needs for palerus, by himself working in his fields.

How his khata is kept.

His khata is kept in a very curious manner. All incomes got and expenses paid for in cash are entered in it, while no other particulars are provided. The palerus who were paid mostly in kind are not accounted for, except for the very small payments made in cash for the purchase of cloths; and the mamuls given in kind to workers and others are not entered at all in his khata. He has attempted to keep the cattle account separated from the general account, but the account needed for the years under consideration is not sent to us. It is, nevertheless, clear that he has not succeeded in separating the cattle accounts from the main khata accounts, because many items concerning the maintenance of cattle are entered in the latter also. Many other payments made in cash were entered in the miscellaneous accounts khata which is not available for us.

Dalva accounts are mixed up with those for the Sarava crop. For some years, he seems to have cultivated only one field (2·78 acres) while in another year he went into partnership with another ryot in cultivating his lands.

The capital expenditure incurred upon the purchase of agricultural implements and cattle and initial improvements effected by him upon his lands is not accounted for by his khata.

He has not attempted to keep his agricultural accounts separated from his family accounts but all the payments made in grain to dhobie, barber, potter, madiga and others are not entered, while the paddy kept by him for his family consumption also does not find a place in the khata. Therefore, the total expenditure indicated by the khata represents only a part of the actual expenses incurred by him in financing his agriculture and in maintaining his family, while the income indicated is also a part of the total income got by him, as the various grain payments are left out of account. The results indicated by his khata can only be taken as those that result after all other items of expenditure and income are partially or fully accounted for and as indicating how much of profits he eventually got in any one year, after paying the kist, meeting the agricultural and family expenses but excluding the expenses accounted for in the miscellaneous accounts khata. If we look at the following statistics, bearing in mind all these defects inherent in this khata account, we may be able to assess them at their proper value.

Lands cultivated by him.

Year.	Extent of land cultivated.	Was there a Dalva crop ?	Number of palerus.	Draught animals maintained.	Own or joint or partially own cultivation.
1911	11·20	Yes.	2	4 bullocks.	Own.
1912	11·20	Do.	2	4 ,,	Own.
1913	11·20	Do.	2	4 ,,	Joint.
1914	11·20	Do.	2	4 ,,	....
1915	11·20	Do.	2	4 ,,	....
1916	2·78	Do.	2	4 ,,	Own cultivation in part.
1917	2·78	Do.	2	4 ,,	Partially own cultivation.

Palerus.

Mr. Venkatrazu always engaged two palerus, one a big one and another a boy, and paid both of them not more than 20 bags of 166 lb. each per annum. He himself worked more efficiently than an ordinary paleru; and therefore two adult permanent workers and one juvenile permanent worker were needed in his case to cultivate a holding of 11·20 acres of wet land or 4½ acres per one permanent worker.

Cattle.

He maintained throughout this period two pairs of bullocks and he hired for temporary periods a pair of he-buffaloes and kept in addition two or three cows and she-buffaloes. If we consider that on the whole he had 2½ pairs of draught animals throughout this period, we get 4½ acres of land per pair.

What his total actual expenditure upon the maintenance of these cattle was, could only be guessed since his khata accounts show only an expenditure of Rs. 57-3-3 and since the items entered into his miscellaneous accounts khata could not be obtained.

But his capital expenditure upon and the income from the sale of capital are entered in detail in the khata and the following facts are abstracted therefrom :—

Purchases.

Date.	Particulars about animal.	Price paid.		
		RS.	A.	P.
17th July 1911	Buffalo	43	12	0
19th October 1912	Cow	15	0	0
January 1914	Buffaloes	82	9	0
April 1915	Do.	19	0	0
November 1916	Do.	35	0	0
Do.	Bullock	43	0	0
	Total ..	238	5	0

Sales.

Date.	Particulars about animal.	Price got.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1913 A.D	Buffaloes	24	12	0
	She-buffalo	25	0	0
	Buffalo	11	0	0
	Do.	15	0	0
1914	Buffaloes	60	0	0
	Total ..	135	12	0

There was thus a net expenditure of Rs. 102–9–0 upon the capital account of cattle in these seven years or Rs. 14–10–5 per annum. As he had by June 1917 as in 1911 only two pairs of bullocks and one cow and a she-buffalo, he has had to incur this additional expenditure in the course of these seven years in trying to purchase strong and useful buffaloes and to sell useless and worn-out buffaloes and a bullock. Therefore we shall have to add this to the usual item of depreciation of cattle in order to get a truer idea of the weight of depreciation of cattle upon ryots.

Expenses upon labour for the whole holding.

		RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
1911.	Removing the seedling	3	2	0			
	Transplantation	34	10	0			
	Weeding	9	9	0			
	Reaping	19	2	6			
	Thrashing, carting, etc.	14	8	0	80	15	6
1912.	Removing the seedling	7	6	9			
	Transplantation	47	1	6			
	Weeding	7	3	6			
	Reaping	21	6	0			
	Thrashing, carting, etc.	12	0	3	95	2	0
1914.	Removing the seedling	10	12	0			
	Transplantation	51	0	6			
	Weeding	6	1	6			
	Reaping	16	13	6			
	Thrashing, carting, etc.	4	8	0	89	3	6
1915.	Removing the seedling	6	0	0			
	Transplantation	44	8	0			
	Weeding	3	4	0			
	Reaping	17	0	6			
	Thrashing, carting, etc.	15	3	0	85	15	6

Labour expenses upon Lanka Polam of 2·80 *acres.*

	1916 RS.	A.	P.	1917 RS.	A.	P.
Transplantation	10	8	9	12	11	0
Weeding	0	8	6	2	3	0
Reaping	4	13	0	6	11	6
Thrashing	4	2	0	8	6	9
Total ..	20	0	3	30	0	3

Thus there was an expenditure of Rs. 8–15–9 per acre upon these four processes of work for which also casual labour is engaged.

If we allow at least 20 cents of land for seed-bed and field bunds over this holding of 11·20 acres, we shall be left with 11 acres of land. There was thus an expenditure of Rs. 7–5–8 in 1911, Rs. 8–10–1 in 1912, Rs. 8–1–9 in 1914 and Rs. 7–13–0 in 1915. These figures cannot be taken as entirely reliable because many payments made in kind were not entered into khata at all. If at all these figures indicate anything, it is that the expenditure upon labour cannot be less than what is indicated by this khata, even in cases in which the owner and his dependent actually work hard in the fields, for this ryot is one of the most hardworking, economical and efficient ryots of his village. Moreover, his real expenditure upon the labour needed to perform all the processes of work that need to be performed on his farm is included, to some extent, in his expenditure upon palerus or permanent workers.

Total expenditure upon permanent and casual labour.

Year.	Casual labour. RS.	A.	P.	Permanent labour.* RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
1911	80	15	6	106	12	8	187	12	2
1912	95	2	0	106	8	2	201	10	2
1914	89	3	6	102	10	2	191	13	8
1915	85	15	6	95	15	0	181	14	6
Total ..	351	4	6	411	11	0	763	2	6

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* For the grain payment made by this ryot, cash equivalents are calculated according to the average prices ruling in that year, indicated by his own khata. To these payments are added the small cash payments made by this ryot.

The expenditure upon a part of the casual labour and paleras per acre per annum comes to Rs. 17-5-6. Since the ryot's khata is very imperfect and since many items of expenditure upon labour are omitted in this estimate, his actual expenditure must be more.

Coming now to his profits from agriculture, after the family and agricultural expenses (excluding of course the items entered in his miscellaneous accounts khata) are met, we have information for ten years, although details for cultivation accounts are available for only six years.

Profit and Loss Statement.

Year.	Money income.	Most of the money expenditure	Surplus or deficit.	Deficit.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.
1911-12	368 9 6	262 5 5	106 4 1	..
1912-13	462 12 0	267 8 2	195 4 1	..
1913-14	368 6 3	164 6 6	203 15 9	..
1914-15	318 9 0	335 0 11	..	16 7 11
1915-16	585 13 0	358 11 9	227 1 6	..
1916-17	292 3 0	211 6 9	80 12 3	..
1917-18	415 5 3	130 6 0	284 15 3	..
1918-19	458 0 3	305 6 3	152 10 0	..
1919-20	673 14 3	577 5 6	96 8 9	..
1920-21	663 8 6	526 6 3	137 2 3	..
Total ..	4,607 1 0	3,138 15 6	1,484 9 11	16 7 11

Net income Rs. 1,468-2-0 for ten years.

Net income for one year Rs. 146-13-0.

During the years 1917 to 1921, Mr. Venkatrazu has got rather very high money incomes. Both his income and expenditure show an abnormal increase since 1918-19. His expenditure rose to such an extent that it swallowed the major portion of his money income, leaving him in every one of these three years, much less surplus per annum than what he got in the previous period. This extraordinary thing can be explained by only one factor, i.e., the abnormal rise in the general level of prices and the consequent rise in the cost of standard of living and in the costs of cultivation.

Yet another important and interesting fact emerges from these figures. In 1917-18, when he was still cultivating his lands, he got a total money income of Rs. 415-5-3 only, while in the succeeding years, it had steadily increased until it was nearly 50 per cent higher. This was because the price of paddy rose from Rs. 4-8-0 in 1917 up to about Rs. 8-8-0 on the average. One would have expected that his money income also should have risen to 90 per cent, i.e., the rise marked by grain prices, in direct sympathy with the rise in grain prices but other influences such as lower yield and failure to take full advantage of higher prices have lowered the rise in the money incomes got.

All that this ryot was able to save, after paying a total kist of Rs. 55 per annum was Rs. 13 per acre after having raised two crops almost in every year and after having cultivated his lands most carefully. But even this saving is only nominal since the expenditure entered in his miscellaneous accounts khata has not been deducted. Indeed he found that his money income from his lands was barely sufficient only to maintain himself and his family of (four for sometime) three and he had to borrow Rs. 1,760 in order to meet emergent expenses.

	RS.
House construction and repairs	1,100
Medical expenses, 1927	400
Grandmother's death ceremonies	200
Improving the land	60
Total ..	1,760

He sold away 2·75 acres of wet land for Rs. 1,500 in 1919 to liquidate a portion of his debts and he has at present a debt of Rs. 1,100 taken from the local co-operative credit society.

It is therefore clear that a ryot like him who can be taken to be an ideally efficient and hardworking one is not able to save enough from his agricultural income from a holding of 11 acres.

APPENDIX No. 16 (vi).

KHATA ACCOUNT OF MR. KORUKONDA SOMAYYA OF TADIKILAPUDI.

Mr. K. Somayya has kept khata accounts since 1925-26 and he has tried to differentiate the expenditure upon agriculture from that upon his family maintenance ; but he has not been able to carry this analysis further in order to give us a clear idea of expenditure upon wet cultivation as against that upon dry cultivation nor has he entered in his khata details regarding the extent of wet land transplanted and reaped, and the extents of dry land, which are to be devoted for the raising of different dry crops. He has moreover failed to enter all the details concerning all his dealings in cultivation. For instance, he mentions in his accounts for 1925 and 1927 that he spent Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 8-12-0, respectively, upon the incidental expenses upon carting straw from some distant place, to his place but he does not say from whom he got that straw and how he got it. His khata account indicates rather too low an expenditure upon manures, the maintenance of cattle and palerus while there was no entry for agricultural implements. Mr. K. Somayya has 10 acres of wet land and 41 acres of dry land and he cultivated this land all by himself in these four years. He had a pair of bullocks and a cart but he did not employ even one permanent paleru, and managed to get on by employing on the whole four temporary palerus whenever he needed their assistance.

The great variations indicated by the above table in the expenditures upon every item between different years are due, to a very great extent, to the fact that not the same crops were raised in any two years nor was the same crop raised on the same extent in different years. Moreover some crops were not harvested at all in some years and even if harvested, the labour expenses were too low as the crop was a failure and the income therefrom correspondingly diminished.

Seeds.—He purchased small quantities of different seed, whenever his own supplies, preserved from the previous year's yields were either insufficient or unsuitable and the following statistics, entered in his khata accounts show that a ryot has to purchase seed.

Particulars.	1925.			1926.			1927.			1928.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Paddy	..			8	0	0	*15	3	0	14	0	0
Cholam	2	8	0	1	0	0	12	14	6	..		
Horsegram ..	7	0	0	..			9	12	0	3	0	0
Castor	4	9	6	2	8	0	..			..		
Gingelly ..	..			..			2	8	0	1	8	0
Greengram ..	..			0	8	0	2	0	0	..		
Blackgram ..	..			1	0	0	1	4	0	7	0	0
Total ..	14	1	6	13	0	0	43	9	6	25	8	0

* Sale of paddy seedlings fetched him Rs. 4-8-0.

Greengram and blackgram were not raised in 1925 and so, Mr. Somayya had to purchase seed in 1926. He had to purchase horsegram seed in 1927 as he did not grow it in 1926 and as the 1925 seed would be useless. Gingelly seed had to be purchased in 1927 but in smaller quantities in 1928 since a crop was raised in 1927.

Manure.—The water-supply to the local tank is entirely dependent upon the local rainfall and the catchment area of the tank is not very great. There is no assurance that a good paddy crop can be raised consecutively for two years and therefore, there is no incentive for ryots to manure and improve their lands well. Hence the very low and inadequate expenditure upon manures, incurred by this ryot.

Cattle.—This ryot is a Vaisya by caste and is more apt to look to the money aspect of every problem, while an ordinary ryot is more influenced by sentiment, prestige and custom. Therefore it costs certainly less for the Vaisya to maintain a pair of bullocks than for an ordinary ryot. Moreover, Mr. K. Somayya, being a merchant, is able to supply the waste produce of different products to his cattle and so he needs spend less than others. Apart from all these, he lives in a village which is close to the forests, and in which there is plenty of poramboke land for cattle to wander about and he gets now and then, large supplies of straw from elsewhere to replenish his supplies of fodder for his cattle. Therefore the expenses incurred by him upon the maintenance of cattle are only nominal.

Palerus.—There is plenty of forest work for the Panchamas of this village and so only a few of them are willing to be engaged as palerus and even they are not willing to serve as palerus for more than one or two years, as the remunerative wages possible in the forest work always act as an alternative attraction. The salaries demanded are higher, the demeanour of the workers over-bearing and the work got out of them less. Therefore, Mr. K. Somayya has preferred to employ only for temporary periods one or two or more palerus and get his most urgent work finished with their aid.

Palerus.

Name of paleru.	Year of service.
Ankineedu	1925 to 1928
Maligadu	1925 to 1928
Tirapatigadu	1926
Pothadu	1925
Manikyam	1925
Venkadu	1927
Venkataramayya	1928
Pentayya	1928

Thus out of the eight palerus whom he engaged at some time or other, five gave up his service after a few months, in the first year of their service. A ryot can get but indifferent work from palerus who are new to the work.

Labour.—Coming now to the most important item of expenditure, i.e., labour, we have to observe that it is subject to the same influences which have been noticed in the case of seed. If a crop fails in one year, the reaping of that crop is avoided and if there is another crop, which needs heavy labour in reaping or harvesting, the reaping charges go up high. If a crop like blackgram or castor or greengram is substituted for horsegram, or cholam, more labour per acre will be needed. If the previous years crops were a great success, the ryot becomes optimistic and tries to plough all his land and grow different crops. Whether in the end he is able to realize any enhanced or proportionate income or not his labour budget swells and the cost of labour per acre increases. All the uncertainties which attend dry cultivation influence the cost of labour per acre also.

This khata indicate, more than anything else, that the expenses upon paddy, and cholam do not vary from year to year to any great extent while the income from those crops is subject to very great variations. Whether the crop is a failure or a success, a ryot has to plough the same extent of land, improve, and fence it and supply what little manure he can scrape up for it. It is found on a more detailed enquiry into the khata accounts that considerable sums of money were spent even in such a poor village as this ryot in 1926 upon carrying out earthwork removing the wild growth, and squaring the fields and fencing them properly.

Income.—The total agricultural income, this ryot got from his lands in these four years was Rs. 1,468-2-6 and the expenditure he incurred was Rs. 1,156-3-9 leaving a surplus of Rs. 311-14-9. He had to pay a kist of Rs. 182-5-0 or a little more than 58 per cent of his agricultural income. He had therefore a net agricultural income of Rs. 129-9-9 or Rs. 32-6-5 per annum. Thus Mr. K. Somayya has not been able to earn at least half as much as is usually paid to a paleru, although he used all his business experience in addition to paying his best attention to his lands. He has not only tried to improve his lands, a rare thing in these poverty-ridden places but also attempted to derive some income from even such comparatively unimportant source as the soapnut trees. He has maintained only one pair of bullocks for his large holding while many others would have thought of maintaining two or three pairs and he has economised his expenditure upon palerus by avoiding the engagement of permanent palerus. In spite of all these exceptionally intelligent adjustments, he was able to derive an insufficient income from his holding. He has thought it more profitable to lease out a large portion of his lands.

APPENDIX No. 18

DETAILED REVIEW OF CHANGES OF DIGLOT PATTAS IN THE LAST 30 YEARS.

LIKHITAPUDI (NARSAPUR TALUK).

This report for this village was written by Mr. Holdsworth himself and this evidently formed the model for the other investigators. Our remarks upon the other features of his report are to be found in our report upon the detailed economic conditions of this village. We therefore confine our attention to his discussion of the history of the landholders in the last 30 years.

According to Mr. Holdsworth, out of the 104 pattas at the time of the last resettlement only in 4 cases, the original families have increased their holdings and 46 pattas "are held by the original pattadars or their heirs" while "in 20 cases the area owned has decreased" and "the land in the remaining 34 pattas has entirely changed hands." So this is the story for the last 30 years, that only 40 out of 104 pattas are held without any change.

Causes for complete change of hands—

1. Leaving the village for good		21
2. Nominal alienations		4
3. Economic pressure—		
(*a*) Marriage expenses	2	
(*b*) Medical expenses	2	
(*c*) Sold before the improvements	5	
		9
		34

Mr. Holdsworth is at pains to explain away the otherwise sinister significance of the first 21 cases and says that "the pattadar sold his land simply because he was leaving them to settle elsewhere. The sale proceeds were used to purchase lands or build a house in his new home". However ingenious this explanation may be, it certainly is a far fetched one. No Indian ryot likes to leave his village, so long as his holding fetches him sufficient income and he has no other encumbrances. Indeed, a ryot and his family consider it a calamity if they are obliged to leave their native place. To say in a complacent manner that so many ryots have quietly left this village to settle elsewhere is rather surprising. We can safely infer that out of these 34 cases, 32 were due mostly to economic pressure and his conclusion that "only 23 pattadars appear to have been in economic difficulties" is a misrepresentation of facts.

Partial sale—

	NO.	ACS.
Marriage expenses	3	16·27
Litigation expenses	1	0·64
Medical expenses and family expenses	4	13·99
Payment of debt	4	23·79
Relinquishment of poorland	2	5·85
	14	60·54

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These cases are "related chiefly to land in the submerged area and were due to special expenses in medical, legal in 8 out of the 14 cases." There are clearly 13 cases in the above list which can be said to be due to economic pressure.

Mr. Holdsworth says that "the conclusion suggested is that where a holding comprises reasonably good land and is of sufficient size to be economically worked, the profits of agriculture are enough to meet normal requirements of a normal family or if the family too large, debt is, in the long run, probable and certain if to the above be added special expenditure in marriage, litigation or doctors." This is exactly what is found by us to be the truth. But Mr. Holdsworth forgets these facts by the time he comes to the end of the report and concludes in a hopeful manner.

Sources of agriculture—

1. Profits of agriculture		10
2. Sale of land elsewhere		1
3. Trade		5
4. Emigration		3
5. Coolie work		4
6. Occupational profits—		
Pleader	1	
Purohit	4	
Washerman	2	
Teacher	1	
Merchants clerk	1	
Weavers	2	
		11
7. Gift, assignment and suit		5
Total		39

These details certainly do not indicate that agriculture in this village has enabled many ryots to conquer new realms. If they indicate anything at all, it is that more and more of the land of the resident and actual ryots is passing into the hands of the non-resident people, a sure sign of decay in agricultural industry. Yet, he writes "agriculture is apparently holding its own" and no wonder, guided as they are by such curious thinking and facile argument, the other investigators even soared into the region of imagination to explain away the real significance of actual facts.

Causes for the sale of lands in 1920 to 1924—

A. Speculation	7
B. To meet unusual expenditure, e.g., marriages and funeral expenses.	6
C. To purchase lands elsewhere	2
D. To obtain money to build a house	1
E. To repay debts contracted in Rangoon	3
F. To meet debts incurred in the village	3
G. Nominal	3
	25

Thus here again there were 9 cases in which economic pressure played a prominent part. But Mr. Holdsworth explains the facts of sales for marriage expenses as "the realization of assets to meet emergencies". He seems to have forgotten the fundamental fact that land is not like a deposit in the bank but a means of living and that expenses upon marriages should normally be met out of the accumulated savings made out of agriculture. No wonder he sets the seal in a self-satisfied manner to this enquiry he made by saying that "it cannot be said that the economic history of Likhitapudi is gloomy reading." Even the historical facts he himself furnishes to us make a gloomy reading. He also admits that "the ryots have to meet serious natural difficulties", and in another place "there are people in the village who cannot make both ends meet and have eventually to sell their property to cover accumulated debt" and yet comes to the extraordinary conclusion that "most of the ryots are solvent and maintaining their position."

MACHAVARAM (DIVI TALUK).

(Kistna District.)

The official report says "At the beginning of the resettlement period there were 205 pattas. Of these 41 pattas are still held by the original pattadars or their heirs. In 80 cases, the area owned has decreased." In 38 cases there was no economic significance and 42 cases of losses of land were due according to the Government Investigator to economic pressure.

Out of the 22 holdings which have increased, only eight are "due to 'Damasha' and profits from agriculture."

The decrease of land in the following 42 cases has economic significance :—

(*a*) Sale of a portion of holding for marriages and other family expenses, repayment of debts, etc.	19
(*b*) Sale of a portion for arrears of assessment	1
(*c*) Relinquishment	1
(*d*) Due to loss in trade and litigation	1
(*e*) On account of family expenditure	20
	42

Sixty pattas have disappeared completely out of which 41 "have economic significance"

The following are the cases :—

(*a*) Land sold by Government for arrears of revenue	2
(*b*) Relinquished by the pattadars being unable to pay the assessment.	13
(*c*) Disappeared on account of debts	26
	41

Only 145 out of a total number of 524 pattas are held by the original pattadars or their heirs. Yet the Investigator goes on to say that "the economic outlook of the village may be pronounced to be quite satisfactory". He concludes "it is obvious that the ryots generally have succeeded in improving their financial position and cultivation of land does not by any means appear to be such a wholly unprofitable business proposition as some of them were anxious to make out to me".

AMARAVATHI (KAIKALUR TALUK).

There were 36 pattas at the time of the last settlement and only four of them are now in the hands of original pattadars or their heirs.

The 22 cases of alienation of land are explained in the following manner by the Government Investigator :—

Purpose.	Number of cases.
To clear off debts made for family maintenance	13
Poor land	2
Revenue sales	2
Marriages	3
Free gift	1
Non-resident	1
	22

There remain 20 cases in which the sale was due to economic pressure, such as, family expenses, poor land, revenue default and marriage expenses. Owing to natural difficulties of tail-end irrigation, saline soil and want of patimannu, the lands do not generally yield well; of the 20 cases, four relate to an extent over 10 acres.

In six cases, the holdings were reduced in size—

Purpose of sale.	Number of cases.
Repayment of debts made for family maintenance	3
Wrong registry	2
Free gift	1
Losses in trade	1
	7

The Investigator makes the following remarks regarding four of the above cases. "The partial sales were due to economic pressure, three out of these four are traceable to poor yield on land and high expenses of maintaining a family."

In concluding his section upon diglot pattadars, the Investigator writes "out of 36 old pattas, the owners of 20 have sold the whole and three a part of their land; in other words, the owners of 23 pattas appear to be in economic difficulties. Yet of the 20 holdings sold, only four could be considered sufficiently large to be profitably worked. The conclusion suggested is that where a holding comprises reasonably good land and is of sufficient size to be economically worked, the profits of agriculture are enough to meet the normal requirements of a normal family." But on his own showing out of 36 pattadars, 23 were found to be in economic difficulty in a village in which the ryots being Upparas are proverbially hard working and have a very important subsidiary source of income.

Even if we examine the causes for which 39 sales were effected in the period of 1920 to 1923, we can but find the same influence at work—

Purpose.	Number of cases.
1. Nominal sales	3
2. To meet unusual expenditure, i.e., marriage and funeral expenses.	6
3. To meet debts incurred for family maintenance	18
4. To meet losses in trade	5
5. Land being distantly situated	4
6 Being non-resident	3
	39

The Investigator also admits that "there are pattadars of the village who cannot make both ends meet. These represent 18 out of 39." But he tries to minimise the importance of No. 2 by saying that "it means only a realization of assets to meet emergencies" in spite of the fact that the expenditure upon marriages and funerals should form a part of the normal family budget of ryots. Despite all these unfavourable and gloomy facts, this Investigator draws the comfortable conclusion that " it cannot be said that the economic history of Amaravati makes gloomy reading ". After making the above statement, it is strange to find him giving away his whole case by writing as follows : " The ryots have to meet serious natural difficulties, such as, saline soil, tail-end irrigation and want of patimannu." If the hardy race of Upparas are in this plight of economic depression, it must certainly be more difficult for the less industrious and less thrifty but socially more advanced, Kapus of Pallivada and Vinjaram to make both ends meet.

VINJARAM (KAIKALUR TALUK).

Vinjaram is a small village in Kaikalur taluk, which is distinctly in a decadent condition. The Kapu ryots of this village have only small holdings and are slowly losing their hold upon the land. Out of the total extent of 110·4 acres of wet land, 50 acres of wet is subject to submersion and the large portion of the dry land is damaged by percolation of water in the two channels, one an irrigation channel and the other, a drainage channel.

The Government Investigator says that " Kapus have sold much of their land to discharge debts, incurred for family maintenance as they are lazy and extravagant in their expenditure, while the other castes have increased their holdings by their savings from professional avocations ". But, in fact, none of the resident ryots has been able to improve his condition and only a few Mangalagiri weavers have purchased lands in this village. The above remarks about the Kapus were made by the Investigator to explain away the otherwise inconvenient fact of many sales of land, which are detailed below :—

Cause.	Number of cases.
Alienation.	
Purchase of lands elsewhere	4
Losses in trade	2
Marriage and family maintenance and economic pressure	15
	21
Partial sales.	
To purchase lands elsewhere	1
Poor yield of crops	2
Family maintenance	10
Marriage expenses	6
	19

Out of the people who have lost lands owing to family maintenance, etc., 25·46 acres were lost on account of family expenses and 29·27 acres for marriage expenses. Thus, out of a total number of 58 pattas, only 13 are held still by " old pattadars and their heirs without any material alteration in size ", while all the other pattas have undergone material changes of ownership. It is indeed surprising to find this Investigator writing in the face of these incontrovertible facts that " there is no economic stringency even though it is one of the poorest villages in the taluk ".

Sale deeds.—Fifty-six sales were made in the period of 1920 to 1923.

Causes of selling land.	Number of cases.
To meet unusual expenditure for marriages	3
To purchase lands elsewhere	7
To obtain money to build a house	2
For family maintenance and purchasing oxen	5
For purchasing jewels and gain to family	5
To repay old debts and court decrees	30
Loss in trade	4
	56

The Investigator is willing to concede that there are only five cases where " there are people who cannot make both ends meet " arguing all the time that all the cases included in No. 6 are due to extravagant living on the part of the Kapus.

Out of the 15 people who have purchased lands, only three are supposed to have paid for the lands out of the profits from agriculture while all the others have drawn upon the money got by the sale of lands and from their subsidiary occupations.

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PALLIVADE (KAIKALUR TALUK).

At the time of the last settlement there were 196 pattas, of which only 46 are still held by the original pattadars or their heirs all the rest having passed into the hands of others.

Entire change of hands	69
Pattas decreased in area	73
	142

Causes of sale.

1. Loss in agricultural operation and poor yield	2
2. Family maintenance and liquidation of old debts	49
3. Partitions	7
4. Sold being submersible lands ..	7
5. Sold for arrears of kist	2
6. Subdivision of Local Fund road poramboke	3
7. Marriage expenses	5
8. Exchange	1
9. Transfer of land to other pattas belonging to the same parties.	6
10. Transfer due to long enjoyment.	2
11. Sold to meet the loss in trade ..	6
12. Sold by court in satisfaction of dues	
13. Change due to errata approved.	1
14. Nominal transfers	3
15. As a result of improper management	1
16. Relinquished to Government for want of income	1
17. Sold on account of change of residence	12
18. Sold being tail-end and unprofitable lands	5
19. On leaving the village for good.	11
20. For purchasing lands elsewhere	7
21. Conversion of lands from wet ..	9
	142

At least 100 acres of losses of land were due to economic pressure. As against these, there were only 24 cases of acquisition of land owing to profits from agriculture. These facts certainly indicate that the economic condition of the ryots is weakening and that more and more of their lands are passing into the hands of others.

Sources of acquisition.

1. Profits from agriculture ..	24
2. Sale of lands in other villages.	7
3. Sale of jewellery	3
4. Co-operative debt not yet fully liquidated	1
5. Debts fully liquidated	5
6. Sheep rearing and sale ..	3
7. Exchange of lands	3
8. Darkhast grants	6
9. Money-lending business ..	7
10. Trade earnings	6
11. Employment	3
12. Professional income	1
13. Toddy-shop renting	1
14. Cattle watching	3
15. Gift	2
16. Nominal sale	1
	76

NANDIVADA (GUDIVADA TALUK).

At the last resettlement there were 208 pattas in this village. Of these, 72 pattas are still held by the original pattadars or their heirs without any material alteration in size. In 22 cases the original families increased their holdings, while in 41 cases the area owned has decreased. The land in the remaining 73 cases has entirely changed hands. As many as 72 pattadars have not been able to improve their condition in these 30 years and 73 pattadars have actually lost their lands, while 41 pattadars had to sell away a portion of their lands, leaving only 22 pattadars or 11 per cent of the total number of Pattadars, who can be said to have improved their position.

(*a*) *Pattas decreased*—41.

Cause of sale.	Number of cases.
1. Donation, partition and for purchase of lands elsewhere	2
2. Marriage expenses	3
3. To purchase lands elsewhere	8
4. Partition	3
5 Sold as the lands are not fertile	2
6. Liquidation of old debts and debts incurred for family expenses ..	12
7. To purchase cattle	1
8. Leaving the village for good	1
9. For litigation and for building houses	2
10. To liquidate old debts and partly to purchase lands	1
11. Being non-resident	1
12. As a result of bad character	1
13. Nominal and trivial transaction or sales	4
	41

(*b*) *Pattas entirely changed hands.*

	Causes of sale.	Number of pattas.
1.	Non-residents	13
2.	To liquidate the debts contracted for family maintenance and for liquidation of old debts	11
3.	Lands not being fertile and within easy reach of cultivation	6
4.	Exchange	2
5.	Litigation	1
6.	Construction of houses	1
7.	Educational expenses	1
8.	Nominal transfers	2
9.	Leaving the village for good	8
10.	To purchase better lands in this village and in other villages	11
11.	Marriage expenses	2
12.	To meet agricultural losses	1
13.	Gift	2
14.	Partly to liquidate debt and partly as gift	1
15.	For drinking and for family expenses	1
16.	To meet losses in trade	1
17.	Inability to cultivate lands	1
18.	Leper and sanyasin	2
19.	House site sales	1
		68

Most of the cases of decrease occurred in the case of ryots having 5 acres and less, showing that such small holdings are incapable of maintaining ryots unaided by any other occupation and that most of them are obliged to sell away portions or all of their lands in order to clear off their debts. The Government Investigator, being unwilling to admit this fact, tried to draw some help from the fact that such losses were incurred " in many cases a few years after the last resettlement and that there have been very few changes after that time ". But the present-day landholders of even this village are heavily burdened with debts.

Out of the 41 cases in which there was a decrease in the holdings, 24 cases are clearly due to economic pressure in one form or the other ; but the Government Investigator tries to underestimate the importance of this fact by using ambiguous phrases.

Pattas which have entirely changed hands (due to economic pressure).

1.	To liquidate the debts contracted for family maintenance and for liquidation of old debts	11
2.	Lands not being fertile and within easy reach of cultivation	6
3.	Litigation	1
4.	Construction of houses	1
5.	Leaving the village for good	8
6.	Marriage expenses	2
7.	To meet agricultural expenses	1
8.	Partly to liquidate debts and partly as gift	1
9.	For drinking and for family expenses	1
10.	To meet losses in trade	1
11.	Inability to cultivate lands	1
12.	Leper and sanyasin	2
		36

Thus, out of 68 cases in which pattas have entirely changed hands, at least 36 were due to economic pressure ; yet the Government Investigator writes, "the causes of alienation or sales in many cases were due to circumstances not pertaining to economic pressure. Only 18 cases can be said to have taken place on account of economic difficulty."

The following remark is interesting :—" These ryots who had no property sufficient to meet all their family expenses and who have large families, had to sell their lands to meet their expenses and debts."

The sale-deeds registered in the period of 1901 to 1905 and 1920 to 1924 are analysed in the following manner by the Government Investigator :—

First period.

	Number of cases.
1. Non-resident lands elsewhere	27
2. To purchase lands elsewhere	10
3. To build houses and exchange	5
4. To meet family expenses and for family benefit	13
5. Leaving the village for good	1
6. Marriage dowry and marriage expenses	3
7. Satisfaction of a court decree	1
8. Old debts liquidation	33
9. Nominal transaction	5
	98

In all these 98 cases, he could find economic pressure only in Nos. 4 and 8, i.e., 46 cases, leaving Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 7 making up another 10 cases.

Later period.

Causes for sale.	Number of cases.
1. Non-resident and not useful	20
2. To purchase lands	18
3. To build houses and exchange	3
4. To meet family expenses and for family benefit	28
5. Leaving the village for good	1
6. Marriage dowry and marriage expenses	4
7. Court litigation expenses	2
8. To liquidate old debts	34
9. Nominal transactions	7
10. Maintenance of father	1
	118

Here also, he detects economic pressure only in Nos. 4 and 8, making up in all only 60 cases, leaving 11 cases, which are evidently due to economic pressure, out of account.

KOMARAVOLE (GUDIVADA TALUK).

At the time of the last settlement there were 108 pattas of which only 29 are still held by the original pattadars; in 6 cases the original holding was increased, in 38 it was decreased and in 35, the holding has completely changed hands.

Those changed hands entirely.

Causes of alienation—

1. Leaving the village	16
2. Sold to buy fresh lands and exchange property	15
3. For the maintenance of a big family	3
4. Sold for the pattadar's 3 marriages	1
	35

Twenty of these cases were due to economic pressure. Sixteen people were reduced to such plight that they had to leave the village for good.

The holdings have been reduced in the following cases.

	NO.	ACS.
(*a*) Sold at high cost to buy lands at Tadivarru and Addada at cheap rates	26	166·16
(*b*) Given away as a gift to his brother-in-law	2	21·37
(*c*) Family maintenance and marriages	9	29·05
(*d*) Loss in trade	1	29·13
Total	38	245·71

Nine cases were due to economic pressure in cultivation.

Sources of acquisition—

1. Assignment	2
2. Purchasing land with profits of agriculture and partition among joint families.	28
	30

No deduction can be drawn from these figures since partition and profits from agriculture are mixed up.

Causes of sales from 1919–22—

(a) Purchase of lands in Tativarru, Addada and in other villages	80
(b) Repaying old debts	33
(c) Family maintenance and marriages	11
(d) Building a house	2
	126

Forty-four cases of sales of lands were due to economic pressure. The official investigator concludes however that " it can be said that the economic history of Komaravole is fair reading."

MALESWARAM (BANDAR TALUK).

This is one of the poorest villages in the deltaic portion of Kistna district. Most of the local ryots are Gollas, who are very hardworking and thrifty. These people try their best to earn as much as possible by dairy farming and shepherding also. In spite of all this, out of 62 pattas at the time of the last settlement, there were only 22 which were held in 1924 A D. " by the same persons or their heirs without material change in area " and " in one case of the same tenure the holding has increased while in 10 it has decreased and in other 29 cases the land has changed hands."

Pattas decreased—10.

1.	Unable to manage the lands being a female	1
2.	Gift	1
3.	Sold being poor lands	1
4.	For liquidation of old debts	2
5.	Subdivision as poramboke	2
6.	Consequent on getting high prices	1
7.	Net lying within easy reach for cultivation	1
8.	Marriage dowry	1
		10

What exactly is meant by Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 7 is not known. Nothing is said as to what was done by the sale-proceeds of these lands. Old debts accounted for two cases.

Pattas entirely changed hands.

1.	Partition in	1
2.	For liquidation of debts incurred for family maintenance	15
3.	Consequent on getting fair prices	2
4.	For family maintenance	4
5.	Non-residents	1
6.	Marriage dowry	1
7.	Poor land	1
8.	Acquired by forest department	1
9.	Gift	1
10.	On leaving the village for good	1
		28

No. 1, i e., partition, indicates that a man sold his lands but it does not say what was done with the money realized. Nos. 3, 7 and 11 are also equally silent about the fate of the sale money. But Nos. 2 and 4 are clearly due to economic pressure. If we add No. 10 also, we get 20 clear cases which were due to economic pressure alone. Yet the Government investigator says " economically the village appears to be prosperous."

New pattas.

			NO.	ACS.
1.	Partition and gift		8	17·03
2.	Money lending business		3	7·40
3.	Sale-proceeds of lands in other villages		3	13·74
4.	Professional earnings—			
	Trade earnings.	(a) Contracts	2	11·11
		(b) Golla profession	10	28·24
		(c) Chakali profession	1	0·75
		(d) Archaka earnings	1	0·87
		(e)	3	7·28
		(f) Hotel-keeper	1	0·58
		(g) Department of Public Works Calassi	1	2·70
		(h) Toddy-drawing	1	6·71

New pattas—cont.

		NO.	ACS.
5.	Debt not yet cleared	2	11·69
6.	Agricultural earnings	4	14·22
7.	Exchange	2	1·08
8.	Registry corrected	2	3·47
9.	Marriage dowry	1	5·45
10.	Darkhast and gift	1	2·33
11.	Debt since cleared	1	10·98
12.	Darkhast partly and debt not yet cleared partly	1	5·44
13.	Darkhast grants	12	100·39
14.	Forest sales, agricultural earnings, money-lending, pleadership and trade, etc.	12	182·46
		72	

Out of 72 cases of acquisition, only four involving 14·22 acres are put down definitely as due to agricultural earnings.

The darkhast grants alone absorbed 283 acres of land and almost all the rest of the land which was newly acquired was paid for with money got out of the various non-agricultural and quasi-agricultural (shepherding) employments. These figures do not indicate any progress in the economic conditions of the original resident pattadars. But the investigator sings the usual song that "on the whole I should call the village prosperous and see no reason why it should not remain so."

ELAPROLE.

There were 111 pattas at the time of the last settlement and 25 of them are in the hands of the original pattadars.

Causes for the change of personnel.

Out of the 111 pattas (diglot)—

(*a*) 20 are retained by heirs.

(*b*) In 6 cases, there are no changes, but a shuffling.

(*c*) In 13 cases, holdings have increased.

(*d*) In 43 cases, the area has decreased.

(*f*) In 29 cases, the land has changed hands completely.

N.B.—Nearly one-fourth of the pattas have changed hands and in the case of nearly half the pattas, there has been a decrease in the area held.

(*a*) Out of the 29 cases, that have completely changed lands, 14 cases are due to economic pressure.

(*b*) Out of these 14, 12 pattas have changed hands for family and marriage expenses.

(*c*) In the case of the 43 reduced pattas, 41 cases were due to economic pressure (including 86 cases due to marriage and family expenditure).

Examination of the pattas.

(*a*) In the examination of the pattas the causes for the selling of land are given as due mostly to family and marriage expenses.

(*b*) In patta No. 28, the resident pattadar is said to have sold his land of acres 68·64 to meet his family expenses. But in fact much of the loss was due to unprofitable cultivation, interest upon old debts and expensive living and the maintenance of family.

(*c*) Pattadars of 69, 88, 111, 26, 33 and 43 pattas have sold lands of acres 4·22, 10·00, 3·82, 14·46, 2·84, and 5·96, respectively to meet family and marriage expenses.

(*d*) The ryot of patta No. 33 sold his holding of acres 14·46 to meet family expenses.

(*e*) In no case, agriculture is cited as a cause for any of these holdings.

Present pattas—182—

Single	55
Joint	127

(*a*) Out of the 55 single pattas, 29 are diglot pattas.

(*b*) The rest 26 are occupied by strangers.

(*c*) Profits from lands have been attributed for the buying of these lands.

Sales.

From 1920—25—

(*a*) There were 56 cases of sale out of which 42 were due to marriages and family expenditure.

LINGALA (NANDIGAMA TALUK).

Out of the 42 single pattas, only seven are held by the original pattadars or their heirs. Again out of the 46 pattas at the time of the last settlement, 37 were single pattas, out of which only 13 are held by the original pattadars. All the rest have passed into the hands of outsiders and new landholders.

Those that have changed hands entirely

(Causes of alienation).

(*a*) Debts caused for the maintenance of families	13
(*b*) Family maintenance and marriages expenses	2
(*c*) Marriage or for debts incurred for marriage	2
(*d*) Free gift to Gods	1
(*e*) Investing the money for trade or interest	2
(*f*) For purchasing lands elsewhere	4
	24

As many as 21 cases of losses of land were due to economic pressure.

The holdings have increased in the following cases :—

(*a*) Surplus earnings on the lands—5.

This investigator thus accounts for only five cases of increase. All the other pattadars were either able to retain what they had or were obliged to lose a portion or all they had.

Causes of decrease.

		ACS.
(*a*) Family expenses	1	80·45
(*b*) In favour of local funds for a rest-house	1	1·27
(*c*) Partition	1	14·38
	3	96·10

Thus 80 out of ·96 acres of land were lost owing to economic pressure.

Sources of acquisition.

1. Profits of agriculture	15
2. Sale of lands	2
3. Trade	1
4. Interest	5
5. Sale of jewellery	1
6. Free gift by mother	2
7. Substitution of new patta in place of old one	1
8. Occupational profits—	
(*a*) Author of dramatic books	1
(*b*) Nizam's clerk	1
(*c*) Tanedar	1
(*d*) Deputy Dalddar	1
(*e*) Nizam's revenue inspector	1
(*f*) Washerman	1
	33

Out of these 33 cases of new acquisition of land, only 15 are supposed to be due to profits from agriculture. These facts do not indicate much progress.

TORRAGUNTAPALEM (NANDIGAMA TALUK).

This is a depopulated village in the extremely poor taluk of Nandigama. Most of the lands belonging to the ayacut of this village is owned by the Vaisyas and others of Jaggayyapetta and is cultivated by the ryots of Tirumalagiri and the neighbouring villages. The ryots of these villages are not at all in a position to maintain themselves on their present very low standard of living with their agricultural earnings. There were in this village 24 pattas at the last settlement, out of which 14 were single. The changes in the single pattas are detailed below. Three of them are in the hands of the original pattadars.

Those changed hands entirely.

Family maintenance on account of improper yield in their lands as the soil is rocky and poor	11

These eleven cases only represent several such cases occurring in almost every village in this taluk. The rainfall is scanty and uncertain, the soil is not at all fertile and the vegetation is not luxurious. The money-lenders have very little faith in the solvency of the ryots and therefore charge ruinously high rates of interest. No wonder more and more of the pasture land of these parts is passing into the hands of the deltaic ryots while the arable land is bought by money-lenders.

Sources of acquisition.

Priest	1
Trade	3
Profits of agriculture	1
Weavers profession	1
Free gift to Christians	3
Surplus savings from the other lands	2
Partly agricultural savings and partly savings from labour	2
	13

These details also show that in these parts as in other places, not many cases of acquisition can be discovered, which are due to the profits from agriculture. The Government investigator persists in saying that "the economic condition of Torraguntapalem cannot be said to be altogether unsatisfactory, though it is depopulated one."

GOKAVARAM (BANDAR TALUK)

This is one of the poorest villages; out of the 90 pattas at the time of the last settlements only 30 are still held by original pattadars or their heirs. In 10 there has been some increase and in 11 they passed into the hands of outsiders and "the area owned in the remaining 39 cases has decreased."

An abstract of alienation and their causes—

		ACS.
(*a*) Gifts	3	8·42
(*b*) Debts clearing	19	122·81
(*c*) Nominal sales	4	58·46
(*d*) Partition	4	31·05
(*e*) Sale on account of non-residence and as unprofitable concern.	2	13·43
(*f*) Relinquishment of land	1	9·79
(*g*) Revenue sale	1	4·24
(*h*) Family disputes	1	14·01
(*i*) Sale in usual course for no difficulty	3	4·94
(*j*) Salt cottaur transaction	1	14·64
	39	281·79

At least 27 cases have economic significance. Economic pressure seems to have been responsible for such losses. The Government investigator himself says that "the sales made in many cases were on account of the non-profitable nature of the lands and that there would have been no such sale had the quality of the land been good and had the same been a source of income to the ryots sufficient for the maintenance for their familie.

The means of acquisition and the source of purchase —

1. Profits of agriculture	9
2. Trade	9
3. Coolie work	1
4. Occupational profits (salt peon)	1
5. Salt cotaur	2
6. Partition and subdivision	5
7. Darkhast	4
8. Contracting of debt	3
9. Gift or nominal transfer	3
	37

Out of all these 37 cases of acquisition of land the Government investigator could discover only nine cases which were due to profits from agriculture. He comes however to the surprising conclusion that "many of them are solvent in spite of other natural difficulties." The actual cultivators are not able to make even their agricultural budget balance, and the only people who are able to maintain then position are the Komattis who earn on money-lending and salt cotaur business.

PULIGADDA (DIVI TALUK).

There were 230 pattas at the time of the settlement of which 30 pattas are still held by original pattadars or their heirs; in only 11 cases was there some improvement and in 74 cases there was decrease while in the remaining 115 pattas have entirely changed hands. Thus nearly three-fourths of the ryot population has been adversely affected in the last therty years.

Pattas which have changed hands—

(*a*) Leaving the village to settle elsewhere	31
(*b*) Nominal alienation	5
(*c*) To evade the creditors	2
(*d*) Due to the mistake in the diglott register	1
(*e*) Transferred by a nominal pattadar to a real pattadar	1
(*f*) Land acquired by the Government	28
(*g*) Transfer of lands to other pattas	7
(*h*) Change from a joint to a single	1
(*i*) Partly acquired by the Government, partly transfering the remainder to other pattas	4
(*j*) A portion of the land acquired by Government and the remaining portion is sold away	5
(*k*) Sold away for a very low price as they were in danger of being eroded	1

The following cases are due to economic pressure :—

(*l*) To meet the debts due to loss in trade	2
(*m*) To build a brick house	1
(*n*) On account of debts accumulated for cultivation expenses	4
(*o*) To meet the loss in trade	3
(*p*) Major portion to meet the marriage expenses and the next being eroded or acquired	3
(*q*) To liquidate the debt contracted for bare subsistence	9
	108

More than 50 cases of losses were due to economic stress and 37 cases were due to the Government acquisition of lands. Since Government did not provide these people with wet land in other villages in exchange for the lands acquired by it in this village for the canals, etc., many of the ryots had to become landless, although they became free from debts by giving away the sale proceeds.

Which have decreased in extent —

(*a*) Relinquishment, consequent on erosion or acquisition	45
(*b*) Purchasing lands elsewhere	4
(*c*) Free gift to a nephew	1
(*d*) Non-resident pattadars	2
(*e*) Purchase of better lands	2
(*f*) Partition	3
	57

The following cases have some significance :—

(*g*) Marriage expenses and loss in contract	1
(*h*) Fear of erosion	1
(*i*) Marriage expenses	2
(*j*) Partly acquired and partly sold for livelihood	3
(*k*) Livelihood	6
(*l*) Partly relinquished or acquired and the rest sold for cultivation expenses.	2
(*m*) Loss in contract	1
(*n*) Litigation and marriage	1
(*o*) Sold, being unfit for cultivation	1
(*p*) Arrears of land revenue	2
	20

These twenty cases were due to sheer economic pressure.

Pattas which have increased—

(*a*) Lending money for interest		1
(*b*) Contracting debt		2
(*c*) Gift		1
(*d*) Subdivision from other joint pattas		2
(*e*) Profits from profession.		
1. Purohit	1	
2. Washerman	1	
3. Toddy drawing	2	
	—	4
		10

Not even one original agriculturist was able to improve his position with profits from lands. Two people have even borrowed money for purchasing lands but they would soon have to sell those lands to clear off the debt.

Sources of acquisition.

(*a*) Profit of agriculture		2
(*b*) Sale of lands elsewhere		3
(*c*) Trade		1
(*d*) Contract		1
(*e*) Caste profession—		
1. Toddy drawing	7	
2. School master	1	
3. Engineering	1	
4. Pleader	1	
5. Boat plying	1	
	—	11
(*f*) Gift		1
		19

Non-agricultural people who had more remunerative employments than cultivation to depend upon, have been able to acquire lands. Only two of our 19 are said to have bought lands with profits from agriculture.

Purpose of sale.

(*a*) To pay land revenue	5
(*b*) Meet unusual expenditure and funeral expenditure and those of marriage	2
(*c*) To purchase lands elsewhere	3
(*d*) To liquidate debts contracted in the village	24
	34

Thirty-one cases tell a sorry tale about the poverty and helplessness of the ryots of this village. In the face of all these too clear indications of decay and poverty, the official investigator could but conclude that "the economic history of Puligadda since the last settlement cannot be said to be particularly bright."

KANCHUMARRU (WEST GODAVARI TADEPALLIGUDEM TALUK).

The Government investigator was able to write, that "it cannot but be said that the economic history of the village is not without some encouraging features. The condition of affairs is better than at the opening of the resettlement period. The advent of the new line of the railway and any further endeavours towards the improvement of drainage in the delta will remove the submersion under which a portion of the village labours and increase the general prosperity of the agriculturist." The only result of the advent of the railway and the buses has so far been to induce most ryots to waste their money upon these new luxuries. As for other factors, we shall try to show in his own words and by his own facts how unwarranted his optimistic conclusions are—

1. "Out of the 110 cases of sale of land in 1920 to 1924 A.D., 54 were due to old debts, six for old debts, etc., two for maintenance expenditure and only 25 for purchase of lands." These figures do not indicate any rosy conditions.

2. After examining the present rent roll, as it existed in 1924, he found that there were only 19 new pattadars.

Sources of acquisition.

Money-lending	2
Profits from agriculture	1
Rangoon	10
Sale of lands elsewhere	3
Dowry	1
Nominal	1
	18

These facts do not indicate that it has become possible for ryots to achieve much success.

In the past 30 years, there were 17 cases of decrease in holdings. Of these, ten were due to family expenditure, sickness, marriages, and partition and one due to loss in trade, and another to immoral living and only four due to the purchase of lands elsewhere. These figures speak of the fact that land is passing into the hands of money-lenders, workers and others who have made their savings in non-agricultural pursuits.

The fact that several non-agriculturists have invested their money in land is taken advantage of, by the Government investigator, to prove that "Agriculture is apparently holding its own with other occupations." But he forgets that the Kapus and others who made their savings in Rangoon look upon agriculture as a deity and are anxious to turn to it at the earliest opportunity and also the fact that money-lenders purchase lands in order to raise their social status and that others go in for land as it is thought to be a more safe avenue for permanent investments.

RACHUR (TADEPALLIGUDEM TALUK).

Rachur is a tail-end village. Out of a total extent of 2,618 acres of wet land, as much as 817 acres of land is occasionally subject to submersion. Out of the 171 pattas given at the last settlement, 108 are still in the hands of the original pattadars or their heirs without any material change, i.e., "41 are held by the original owners, 20 have substantially increased their holdings while in 47 pattas the area owned has decreased and the land in the remaining 63 pattas has entirely changed lands."

Of these 63 pattas, 39 are of over 5 acres—

1. To liquidate family debts	24
2. Non-residents sold the lands got on darkhast	28
3. Economic pressure	11

Thirty-five ryots out of a total number of 171 have been obliged to part with their lands owing to economic pressure. All the cases of decrease (47) are in one way or the other due to economic pressure.

1920–21.

Sales of land.

(*a*) To purchase lands elsewhere	22
(*b*) To construct houses	2
(*c*) To meet marriage expenses	1
(*d*) To meet family expenditure	16
(*e*) To meet the loss in trade	2
(*f*) Inability to cultivate lands	4
(*g*) To meet cultivation expenditure	3
(*h*) To dig an irrigation bodi	1
(*i*) For the benefit of the family	4
(*j*) Purpose not stated	33
(*k*) To clear off old debts and previous debts	85
	173

"Nearly half of the cases relate to the liquidation of old debts presumably not the ones incurred by the pattadar." The real significance of the sales due to old debts is that the ryots have not been able to clear off their debts over a number of years, may be over one or two generations with the profits from the agriculture and have, therefore, been obliged to sell away their lands to clear them away.

Sources of acquisition of land.

1.	Purchase by outsiders out of their savings from their lands, etc. ..	47
2.	Profits from trade	4
3.	Gift	10
4.	Assignment	13
5.	Coolie labour	13
6.	Profits from medicine	1
7.	Profits from carpentry	1
8.	Purchase from the savings in fish-trade	1
9.	Savings from pali tenure	2
10.	Sale-proceeds of land in other village	2
		94

There were no resident ryots who have been able to purchase lands with their profits from agriculture. Only two cultivators who have rented others' lands have been able to purchase small extents of land. Non-agricultural people, and the absentee or immigrant landholders and people who have a subsidiary industry to augment their earnings found it possible to purchase lands which were sold by the ryots of this village. These facts speak of the inherent economic weakness of the cultivating ryots of this village. But the investigator concludes in the usual manner by saying that "the economic condition has appreciably bettered during the last decade and is now virtually on a par with the rest of the wet villages of the taluks.

SINGAVARAM (ELLORE TALUK).

"At the time of the last settlement, there were 52 pattas. Of these 32 were single pattas", of which 18 only are in the hands of the diglot pattadars, in 6, the holding has decreased, in 7, the lands changed hands, leaving only 5 which have increased in their extent.

Increase of pattas.

(*a*)	Surplus on other lands and money-lending business	3
(*b*)	Purchase out of surplus on other lands	2
		5

सत्यमेव जयते

Only two cases of increase were entirely due, according to the official investigator, to profits from cultivation.

Partial alienation.

(*a*)	Idleness of the pattadar	1
(*b*)	Family expenses	3
(*c*)	Family expenses and purchase of other lands	1
(*d*)	Free gift	1
(*e*)	Marriage and other family expenses	1
		7

Six of these cases were due to economic pressure.

Complete alienation.

(*a*)	Improper yield and cultivation expenses..	3
(*b*)	Family expenses	8
(*c*)	Purchase of an upstaired building site in Ellore..	1
(*d*)	Free gift	1
(*e*)	Civil litigation	1
		14

Thus the total number of pattas which have completely changed hands or decreased is 14 plus 7 or 21. Excluding the pattas in which the decrease or entire change of hands is due to illness, free gift, improper yield, cultivation expenses, purchase of building with site and civil litigation, we have 13 cases, the sale in which appears to be due to economic difficulties.

Sources of acquisition.

(Single pattas.)

1	Out of the surplus earnings and other lands	8
2.	Surplus of earnings on other lands and money-lending business	3
3.	Money-lending business	1
4.	Partly by debt not repaid and partly out of earnings on other lands	1
5.	By debt not repaid	1
6.	Free gift	2
7.	Settlement deed	1
8.	New assignments from poramboke lands	22
		39

Only 12 cases of acquisition of land are supposed to be due to profits from cultivation.

Sources of acquisition.

(Joint pattas.)

(*a*)	Surplus of earnings on other lands	1
(*b*)	Surplus of earnings on other lands and money-lending business.	2
(*c*)	By money-lending business and debt not repaid	1
(*d*)	Money intended for the purchase of jewels	3
		7

These statistics gathered by the official investigator himself do not warrant his conclusion that " the economic condition of the village is satisfactory."

KODERU (NARASAPUR TALUK).

" Against 36 single and 27 joint pattas (old) there are to-day 39 single and 37 joint pattas. Of the former 8 pattas covering *an area of 5·34 acres are still held by the old pattadars or their heirs* with no change in holding, 17 pattas covering an area of 32·55 acres have entirely changed hands, 10 pattas have decreased in holding from 58·50 to 22·71 acres." Except for one, all these ten cases of decrease in holdings are said to have been due to family and marriage expenses and debts. Ryots borrow money for their family purposes which include of course agricultural purposes also. Of the 17 pattas which have entirely changed hands, 12 were due to economic pressure.

Even out of the 23 new pattas only 8 pattas, covering not more than 10 acres, are entirely due, according to the official investigator, to the income from own land. It is, however, feared that he was not able to distinguish the Rangoon earnings sufficiently from the income from own land.

VELAGALERU (NARASAPUR TALUK).

There were 96 pattas at the last settlement of which 68 were single. Of these 32 are still in the hands of the original pattadars or their heirs.

Cases in which lands have entirely changed hands.

1.	Sold to migrate elsewhere	10
2.	Nominal alienations	3
3.	Economic pressure	11
4.	Marriage expenses	4
5.	Medical expenses	1
6.	Litigation	1
7.	Pattadars intemperate habits	1
		31

Reviewing these figures, the investigator states that "42 per cent of the changes are not due to economic pressure at all and is a high percentage in support of the contention that assessment does not bear heavily on the land". But he does not state why ten people have sold away their lands in migrating to other places. If they have purchased lands elsewhere that fact would have been mentioned. So the only legitimate inference that can be drawn about these cases is that they must have been obliged to leave the village in order to seek shelter in other places. The groups Nos. 4, 5 and 6 also represent mostly cases of sale due to economic pressure.

In concluding this section, the investigator makes the extraordinary statement that "the cases of sale due to economic pressure or 32 per cent are in my judgment a very promising indication for the future". It is hard to imagine what exactly is meant by this statement. In trying to explain the final withdrawal of these very small holders from the ranks of small holders, he says that "there is a limit in wet and dry holdings beyond which subdivision should not go. When that limit is passed and discord among families multiplies small holdings, the unescapable reminder of economic facts steps in and small holdings and their owners part company. The assessment in this case, even if remitted could not save these holdings which have transgressed the margin of utility." Therefore he comes to rather strange conclusion that the assessment should be raised upon holdings which are distinctly unprofitable.

Sale.

	NO.	ACS.
1. Marriage and family expenses	8	9·72
2. Economic pressure	2	0·53
3. Speculation	1	0·35
4. Exchange of lands	1	1·51
5. Casual loss (abkari contract)	1	1·46
6. Intemperate habits	1	5·42
7. House construction	1	0·54
8. Nominal (to give honorary gifts to daughters)	1	4·48
9. To purchase lands elsewhere	3	2·24
10. Medical expenses	1	0·46
	20	26·71

Except for Nos. 3, 5, 8 and 9 all the other cases of sale were due to in some way or the other (not to speak of losses due to marriages, house construction, etc.) to economic pressure.

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Sources of acquisition.

Number of cases.	Extent.	Sources
	ACS.	
20	13·77	Income from lands.
22	16·24	Labour earnings in Rangoon.
1	0·85	Trade and labour earnings in Rangoon.
4	10·71	Income from land and daily wages.
3	1·32	Sale-proceeds of other lands.
3	13·73	Income from land and by raising loans.
2	1·40	Income from land and weaving.
2	2·26	Income from trade.
1	3·01	Nominal alienation.
1	0·65	Exchange of land in and other villages.
1	1·15	Income from land and gifts.
1	0·14	Coolie earnings.
6	3·28	Income from lands.
3	4·16	Labour earnings in Rangoon.
72	73·73	

This investigator is clever enough to introduce profits from land in several items so that no clear inference can be drawn from the above abstract of facts. But it is evident from the above table that much the largest area was bought with income derived from non-agricultural occupations, including emigration to Burma. The number of cases in which ryots are obliged to sell their lands in order to clear off their debts is less in this village than in other villages because many of the ryots are able to send one or two of the male dependents from their families to Rangoon to earn enough to pay off their debts made in this country.

VEMAVARAM (BHIMAVARAM TALUK).

At the time of the last re-settlement there were 57 pattas of which 48 were single. Of these single pattas, 36 are still in the hands of the original pattadars or their heirs and only two holdings have increased. The investigator admits that "the total number of single pattas which completely changed hands or decreased is 24". He says "that the sale of land was only due to special expenditure but not due to any real economic pressure in 7 pattas." He admits, however, "that the remaining 17 single pattas seem to have economically suffered."

1.	To purchase lands elsewhere	4
2.	Gift	1
3.	For construction of a house and family expenses	2
4.	Marriage and family expenses	1
5.	Family expenses	4
		12

Decrease in original pattas.

(*a*)	Heavy family expenses	6
(*b*)	Marriage and family expenses	5
(*c*)	Medical expenses (leprosy)	1
		12

All these cases of decrease were due to economic pressure.

Decrease in holdings.

(*a*)	Surplus earnings on lands	1
(*b*)	Sale of wet lands	1
		2

These figures do not indicate that the local ryots are prospering.

Sources of acquisition.

1.	By raising loans not repaid yet	2
2.	Sale-proceeds of jewellery and by inherited cash	2
3.	Surplus income in other lands	8
4.	Professional earnings and coolie work	1
5.	Earnings on coolie work	3
6.	By professional earnings and income in other lands	1
7.	Assignment sale acquisition to last settlement	1
8.	By income on other lands and money-lending business	3
9.	Professional earnings and inherited cash	1
10.	By agricultural income and loan not repaid	1
11.	Benami sale	1
		24

Only eight cases of acquisition were due purely to profits from agriculture. Again out of these 24 people who have acquired lands, 12 are outsiders and so the lands sold by the villagers could not be purchased by the other residents.

CHILUKUR.

Chilukur, in Bhimavaram taluk, suffers from both water scarcity and submersion. There were 127 pattas at the time of the last settlement, out of which only 29 are in the hands of the original pattadars or their heirs.

Clauses for the change of holdings.

	Partial change	37	
	Complete change	50	
			87
1.	Division of family property		6
2.	Sold on account of improper yield		6
3.	Sold for marriage and family expenses		31
4.	Sale on account of accumulated debts		28
5.	Purchase of new lands elsewhere and exchange for other lands.		14
6.	Nominal registry at last resettlement since transferred to the proper man		1
7.	Gift		1
			87

It is thus clear that out of 87 pattas, that have partially or fully changed hands, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 accounting for 71 cases were due mostly to economic pressure.

The following details regarding the 50 pattas that completely changed hands are instructive :—

Pattas under —	Number of cases.
1 acre	5
2 acres	8
3 „	10
5 „	17
Over 5 acres	50

The following remarks of the investigator show the real position of this village. 'Out of 127 old pattas, 87 decreased or disappeared, 11 pattas increased in holding and 29 pattas remained unchanged. The disappearance or decrease in 59 pattas was due to economic pressure.'

One of the most important results of these sales of land is that more and more land is gradually passing into the hands of the non-resident ryots who numbered in 1924 A.D. 91 as against the 96 resident pattadars. If the local land, which is sold, is not bought by residents but by non-residents and if most of the local pattadars are not in a position to purchase lands that come for sale, it only means that the villagers are as a whole, fast losing their hold upon their possessions.

It is also noteworthy that out of the 91 non-resident pattadars, 77 are cultivators belonging to the neighbouring villages of Mahadevapatnam, Caraguparru, Uppulur, Yendagandi and Valivarru.

Sources of acquisition.

1. Purchase from surplus income of lands	20
2. Purchased with money borrowed for the purpose	13
3. Obtained in exchange for other lands	3
4. Acquired by division of family property	1
5. Purchased from money on coolie work	8
6. Acquired by gift	5
7. Acquired by professional earnings	1
	51

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Thus there were 20 cases of acquisition of land out of a total of 51, which were supposed to be entirely due to surplus income from lands. Even if we accept the doubtful analysis of this investigator, we have to remember that this account for only 25 per cent of the total number and that there are, to set off against these cases of acquisition, as many as 50 cases of complete change of lands and 37 of partial changes.

Partial increase sources of acquisition.

1. Purchased from surplus income on lands	5
2. Purchased by loans raised.	4
3. Acquired on darkhast	1
4. Purchased from professional earnings	1
	11

These details show that many ryots try to purchase small extents of land with borrowed capital, in the hope of paying off these debts with the profits from lands and labour. But these debts become old debts in a short-while and account in their turn for many of the sales of land. Secondly, there are only 5 cases out of a total of 11 which are supposed to be due to income from land.

The Government investigator thought it proper to conclude that "the economic history of Chilukur cannot be said to be disappointing." The only factor that he can advance in support of this extraordinary conclusion is that "the village has attracted as many as 164 pattadars, 87 residents and 77 non-residents" but he does not pause to consider what must have happened to the previous owners of the lands acquired by these people.

SETTIVARIGUDEM (CHINTALAPALLI TALUK).

At the time of the last Settlement there were 54 pattas, of which only 16 are still held by the old pattadars or their heirs and in 4 other cases, the holding was increased. In 10, the holding was decreased and in the remaining 24 pattas, the lands have completely changed hands.

Partial alienation.

1. To clear off debts made for family maintenance	2
2. Gift of shares to relations	2
3. Poor yield of land	2
4. Land being distant	1
5. To clear off debts made for improvement of land	1
6. Relinquishment of water logged portion	1
7. Subdivision of joint holdings into separations	1
	10

Eight cases are evidently due to economic pressure. It is sad that the ryot has to sell a portion of his lands because of his inability to clear off debts made for improving his lands. The poverty of these villages is indicated by the fact that there are two more cases of complete loss of lands for the very same reason.

Complete alienation.

1. To clear off debts made for family expenses	8
2. For want of possession or not being made owner	3
3. On leaving village or being non-resident	2
4. To clear off debts made for improving lands	2
5. By taking land in exchange of their selling for maintenance	2
6. To meet debts made by fat living	2
7. Purchasing lands elsewhere	1
8. Gift	1
9. Benami transaction	1
10. Inability to manage owing to death	1
11. Poor yield	1
	24

Fifteen of these cases are again due to economic pressure.

Increase of holdings.

(*a*) Due to subsequent assignment	3
(*b*) Subdivision of joint holding and transfer to own patta	1
	4

No ryot has been able to increase his holdings by his savings.

Sources of acquisition.

1. By assignment on land darkhast	37
2. By surplus produce of land	2
3. By grain trade	1
4. Sale of lands elsewhere	2
5. Savings from zamindari	1
6. Employment	1
7. Dasi profession	1
8. Making debts	2
9. Sale cattle	1
	48

Out of all these 48 cases, only 3 cases can be taken to be due to the profits made in agricultural and similar occupations. This is one of the poorest villages, and that fact is clearly evidenced by the above facts and yet the official reporter says that "the conditions obtaining in Settivarigudem cannot be said to look dark and unsatisfactory."

MULIKIPALLI (RAZOLE TALUK).

There were at the time of the last Settlement 64 pattas, out of which 16 are still in the hands of the original pattadars, or their heirs.

Cases in which holdings have entirely changed hands:—

Out of the 27 cases of losses of holdings, in fifteen the extent of land lost was less than an acre in each case.

1.	Bought elsewhere	2
2.	Went to Rangoon	1
3.	Drunkard	1
4.	Family expenses	9
5.	The land was a waste	1
6.	Purchased it with borrowed money, sold it to pay it off	1
		15

Out of these 15 cases there are 12 clear cases of economic pressure (Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6). The Government Investigator dismisses these cases by saying that " these holdings are minor holdings, which by itself is not a sufficient property to maintain a family ".

Serial—

7.	To purchase lands elsewhere	5
8.	Maintaining a big family	1
9.	Marriages	3
10.	Marriage expenses and poor yields of lands	1
11.	Lands did not yield well	2
		12

Seven of these are due to economic pressure.

The ryots concerned in cases Nos. 10 and 11 said to the Government Investigator that they had lost their lands since they could not raise good enough crops and since their debts multiplied, but the Investigator dismisses this explanation by saying that " it is not likely to be "

Cases of decrease in the holdings.

1.	Marriages	6
2.	To pay off purchase money	1
3.	Gambler	1
4.	For building a house	1
5.	To discharge brother-in-law's debts	1
6.	Family expenses	3
		13

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Eleven of these are due to economic pressure.

The Investigator unhesitatingly declares that " it will be seen that in none of the cases the decrease was due to economic pressure ". A veritable jugglery with facts and figures. In 5 other cases the extent involved is less than an area in each case and the cause of alienation is none but economic pressure.

Sources of acquisition.

1.	Earnings on land taken on lease		29
2.	Savings on patta land in the village		1
3.	Savings in other villages		21
4.	Sale of lands elsewhere		5
5.	Selling lands in some diglot pattas and purchasing in some		2
6.	Trade		1
7.	Coolie work in Rangoon		27
8.	Coolie work in the village		3
9.	Begging for alms		1
10.	Occupational profits—		
	Washerman	4	
	Purohit	2	
	Kolagaram	1	
	Medical practice	1	
	Goldsmith	1	
	Shoemakers	2	
			11
11.	Stridhanam and gift		8
			109

In all the above 109 cases of fresh acquisition of land in the last 30 years, we can find only 80 cases in which lands possessed by pattadars are supposed to have enabled their holders to purchase additional land. All the other cases are due to earnings got out of non-agricultural occupations. It is also found on detailed examination of the facts supplied by the Investigator that almost all the first 29 cases of acquisition, given by him, represent only very small extents, mostly for house-sites.

PALAGUMMI (RAZOLE TALUK).

This is a tail-end village in Razole taluk. Most of the land in this village is owned by Brahmans and Kapus and Settigas, of whom Settigas are very poor people and live by their coolie labour and by renting others' lands. There are only three cases in which the once landless people have managed to secure small extents of land with the money saved over a number of years out of their earnings in coolie work in this village and in Rangoon.

There were at the last resettlement 34 pattas. Out of these 22 are still held by the original pattadars. "In 10 cases of these, the holding has been increased while there is decrease in 4 cases, the area in the remaining 8 cases being unchanged. In 9 out of the remaining 12 cases of old pattas, the land has entirely gone into the hands of new pattadars but it is only partial alienation in 2 cases". It is therefore clear that there has been partial loss or complete loss in the case of 13 pattadars or one-third of the total number of pattadars in the village.

Causes for the loss of lands.

(*a*) A Brahman spent upon marriages and building a house	1
(*b*) Losses incurred in renting others' lands	5
(*c*) Marriages and litigation	2
(*d*) Family expenses and ficklemindedness	1
(*e*) Debts made in Rangoon	1
(*f*) Cultivation expenses and losses incurred upon rented lands ..	1
	11

In concluding, the Government Investigator says that "in none of the above-mentioned cases alienation of land is not due to failure of crops or improper yield". Whatever this may mean, the above facts clearly indicate that in this village, as in most other villages, it is not profitable to rent others' lands, and also that many ryots are not able to save enough to pay for the occasional marriages and are therefore obliged to lose all or a part of their lands. At least ten of these 11 cases of losses of lands were due to economic pressure.

Sources of acquisition.

(*a*) Earnings as a coconut merchant	1
(*b*) Professional trade (Abkari trade)	1
(*c*) Rangoon earnings	1
(*d*) Rangoon earnings and profits from rented lands and coolie	1
(*e*) Money-lending business	1
(*f*) Earnings on cultivation of lands in three villages	2
(*g*) Profits from rented land, paddy trade and borrowing Rs. 1,400 on mortgage deed	1
(*h*) Partly from earnings in labour in Rangoon	1
	9

In none of these cases of acquisition of land, could one find the profits from agriculture alone accounting for the purchase of lands. The sources of income which are supposed to have enabled these ryots to purchase lands are so many that it is impossible to draw any inference definitely from these figures. If one is to infer anything at all, it is that savings made by coolie labour and business (of one kind or other) were more important than the profits from cultivation, in helping these people to obtain small extents of land.

NALLAMILLI (AMALAPUR TALUK).

This village is only 1½ (one and half) miles from Amalapuram and is supposed to enjoy excellent irrigation facilities. But a portion of the land suffers from submersion and is not very suitable for the sarava crop. The yield of the crop is low. Out of the 73 pattas at the time of the late settlement, 32 are held by original pattadars and the rest have undergone changes owing to the unprofitable nature of cultivation.

Pattas entirely changed hands.

(*a*) Intemperate habits of pattadars	1
(*b*) Marriage and family expenses	6
(*c*) Marriage expenses	4
(*d*) Family expenses	4

(e) Purchasing lands elsewhere	2
(f) Debts incurred in purchase of some land	2
(g) Gift	1
(h) Loss in trade	2
(i) Partly to exchange for other land and partly to clear off debt incurred in purchase of land	1
	23

These facts do not indicate any economic progress, cases b, c, d, f, i, accounting for 17 cases out of a total of 23 are mostly due to economic pressure. The three cases of loss of land to clear off debts made for purchasing of lands supports the results of our general observation that it does not pay a ryot to purchase lands with borrowed capital.

Partial decrease in extent.

		ACS.
1. To bear loss in trade	1	6·95
2. Intemperence of pattadar	1	6·93
3. To purchase lands elsewhere	2	3·89
4. To meet family expenses	4	2·78
5. Loss in trade	1	1·22
6. Marriage expenses	2	5·73
7. To clear off debts incurred in purchasing land	1	1·13
	12	28·63

Even here, one can discover economic pressure in at least 8 cases.

Complete acquisition.

1. Profits on agriculture		5
2. Gift		2
3. By raising a loan		3
4. By sale of property situated elsewhere		2
5. Income from other estate		4
6. Nominal sale		1
7. Trade profits		8
8. Coolie work		1
9. Emigration to Rangoon		12
10. Land in exchange		1
11. Professional earnings —		
Pleader	1	
Doctor	1	
Clerk under a rich landholder	1	
Ex-public servant	1	
Barber	1	
Coachman	1	
Toddy drawer	1	7
		46

Barbers, coachmen, toddy drawers and coolies always sink, as they did in this village, all their savings in the purchase of house-sites and in building houses.

Except for the first five cases, which are due to incomes from land, all the other cases of acquisition of land are due to non-agricultural or quasi-agricultural causes. Thus while many ryots are losing their lands owing to the inability of the land to afford them a sufficient income to maintain themselves and perform the necessary marriages, most of their lands are purchased by people who make their savings in non-agricultural avocations.

Partial increase.

		ACS.
(a) Purchase with profits on other lands	1	0·30
(b) Profits realized in trade and cultivation	1	0·21
(c) Profits on cultivation	1	1·68
(d) Purchased with borrowed money	1	0·14
(e) Earnings in Rangoon	1	1·00
(f) Partly from the earnings in cultivation and partly from division of joint holding	1	0·34
	6	3·67

Most of the cases of acquisition which are due to earnings in Rangoon and income from labour relate to the purchases of house-sites and are therefore relatively unimportant. Yet the Investigator sings the usual song that " it will be clearly seen that the people are quite solvent as a whole, if not affluent and this is clearly an indication of how easily the present assessment is borne." He is quite enthusiastic about the people being " quite comfortably off " and grows imaginative and says that " with the growth of education and the further development of the country Nallamilli should go on from strength to strength and be quite flourishing in the near future."

APPENDIX No. 24 (i).

LIST OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH THE INDEBTEDNESS ENQUIRY HAS BEEN MADE BY SETTLEMENT PARTY IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Serial number.	Village.	Single resident pattadars enquired into.	Single resident pattadars not enquired into.
1	Rajahmundry	1	Bolleddupalem	20	..
		2	Errampalem	13	2
		3	Vemagiri	25	27
		4	Jambupatnam	18	6
				76	35
2	Ramachandrapuram	5	Tossipudi	35	132
		6	Koppavaram	28	162
		7	Dwarapudi	19	97
		8	Velagatodu	16	234
		9	Ippanapadu	19	97
		10	Artamuru	39	138
		11	Polamuru	18	314
		12	Ramavaram	33	111
		13	Konkuduru	58	42
		14	Someswaram	74	483
		15	Lolla	40	54
		16	Mahandravada	51	426
			(*sic*)	430	2,290
3	Amalapuram	17	Gangalakurru	10	27
		18	Penumalle	12	44
		19	Gollavilli	13	130
		20	Vemavaram	10	65
		21	Kunavaram	8	86
		22	Entrukona	12	34
		23	Tadikona	10	17
		24	Rellugedda	9	20
		25	Madupalle	9	71
		26	Kondavaram	13	54
		27	Irusumanda	11	70
		28	Pasupalle	9	35
				126	653
4	Peddapuram	29	Lingamparti	18	10
		30	Pulemeru	11	1
		31	Posulur	7	2
		32	Rangapuram	20	11
			(*sic*)	56	24

N.B.—Vadlapalu and Tapeswaram were originally enquired into and the total debts came to Rs. 77,350 and Rs. 25,100, respectively, but these were not taken into consideration as can be seen from their absence in the consolidated statement and in place of these two, other villages presumably Konkudurru and Lolla with 98 cases amounting to only Rs. 10,750 must have been taken up.

ABSTRACT.

—	Number of villages	Enquired.	Not enquired.	Total.
1. Rajahmundry	4	76	35	111
2. Ramachandrapur	12	430	2,290	2,720
3. Amalapuram	12	126	653	779
4. Peddapuram	4	56	24	80
		688	3,002	3,690

N.B.—Out of 3,690 cases only 688 cases (resident single pattadars) have been enquired into, i.e., 16 per cent of the total single resident pattadars. This shows that the enquiry is very incomplete and it also shows that such cases favourable to their report might have been taken up.

LIST OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH INDEBTEDNESS ENQUIRY HAS BEEN MADE BY SETTLEMENT PARTY IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Serial number.	Taluk.	Serial number.	Name of village.	Single resident pattadar enquired into.	Single resident pattadar not enquired into.
1	Tanuku	1	Navatupalam	5	61
		2	Badampudi	19	223
		3	Chebrolu	21	220
		4	Bommidi	9	95
		5	Racherla	2	153
		6	Vaduru	5	198
		7	Malleswaram	18	162
		8	Kanteru	9	163
		9	Kakileru	6	86
		10	Krishnayapalem	51	117
		11	West Vipparru	25	176
				170	1,654
2	Narasapur	12	Achanta	41	557
		13	Peddamallam	28	14
		14	Penumadam	17	84
		15	Gummaluru	28	63
		16	Ilapakurru	34	106
		17	Kaza	23	11
		18	Tundurru	21	264
		19	Lakshmaneswaram	26	92
		20	Kummarapurugupalem	9	92
				227	1,212
3	Bhimavaram	21	Palakoderu	102	Nil.
		22	Peda Amiram	15	Nil.
		23	Maipa	6	10
		24	Vendram	15	7
		25	Kopalle	34	138
		26	Kumudavalli	18	84
		27	Gollalakoderu	43	186
		28	Garagaparru	80	20
		29	Tillapudi	42	80
		30	China Amiram	17	103
		31	Chilukuru	6	229
		32	Komarada	37	10
		33	Korukollu	34	Nil.
		34	Pedapulleru	8	95
		35	Mahadevapatnam	15	243
		36	Chinapulleru	6	47
		37	Madugupolavaram	12	320
		38	Andaluru	12	211
				565	1,783

ABSTRACT.

	Number of villages.	Cases enquired into.	Not enquired into.
Tanuku	11	170	1,654
Narasapur	9	227	1,212
Bhimavaram	18	565	1,783
	38	962	4,649

Total cases	5,611
Cases enquired	17 per cent of the total cases.

NB.—1. From a separate statement of Gollalakoderu prepared by the Special Revenue Inspector, it appears that the total debt of the village was Rs. 53,630 but another statement has been prepared so as to bring down this figure by one half, i.e., Rs. 26,700 and this has been shown in the consolidated register.

2. From a separate statement of Chilukur prepared by the Special Revenue Inspector, it appears that the total debt of the village was Rs. 39,800 but another statement has been prepared so as to make the figure Rs. 11,250 and this has been shown in the consolidated register, the balance of the total debts originally arrived at having been ignored.

3. Two statements prepared for the village of Yendagandi and Kundopadu have not been taken into account. They are Rs. 79,900 and Rs. 53,100. In the place of these villages, it is quite possible that Chinapalleru and Tillopudi must have been taken up with their indebtedness figures of Rs. 4,250 and Rs. 7,960 respectively.

LIST OF VILLAGES FOR WHICH INDEBTEDNESS ENQUIRY HAS BEEN MADE BY THE SETTLEMENT PARTY IN KISTNA DISTRICT.

Bandar Taluk.

	Single resident pattadars enquired into.	Single resident pattadars not enquired into.
1. Tallapalem	142	19
2. Amudalapalle	28	Nil.
3. Serivartallapalli	26	Nil.
4. Buddalapalem	15	Nil.
5. Pottepalu	16	2
6. Nandigama	40	20
7. Chinapandraka	28	17
8. Arisepalle	28	5
	323	63
Total ..	386	

N.B.—The villages selected are very petty villages and most important taluks that are burdened with indebtedness have not been enquired into.

ABSTRACT (*Villages*).

1. East Godavari district	32
2. West Godavari district	38
3. Kistna district	8
Total ..	78

APPENDIX No. 24 (ii).

LIST OF VILLAGES OF 'MORTGAGES' ENQUIRED INTO BY THE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATORS.

Kistna District.

1. Kanchikacherla ..	.. Nandigama taluk.	7. Nandivada ..	.. Gudivada taluk.
2. Konakanchi ..	.. Do.	8. Gokavaram ..	.. Bandar taluk.
3. Lingala ..	.. Do.	9. Malleswaram ..	.. Do.
4. Torraguntapalem	.. Do.	10. Pallevada ..	.. Kaikalur taluk.
5. Edupugallu ..	.. Bezwada taluk.	11. Vinjaram ..	.. Do.
6. Komaravolu ..	.. Gudivada taluk.	12. Amaravati ..	.. Do.

West Godavari District.

1. Khandavilli ..	.. Tanuku taluk.	4. Vemavaram ..	.. Bhimavaram.
2. Vegeswerapuram	.. Kovur taluk.	5. Lankalakoderu	.. Narasapur taluk.
3. Devarapalli ..	.. Do.		

East Godavari District.

1. Nallamilli ..	.. Amalapur taluk.	2. Gummalladoddi	.. Rajahmundry.

REPORT

OF THE

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Vol. III—Appendices

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1931

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE—Vol. III.

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APPENDIX No. 2 (ii).

Table showing rainfall in inches.

(i) *Gudivada.*

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890	..	..	..	0·17	..	7·60	5·12	2·05	4·85	6·03	8·77	0·22	34·81
1891	..	..	..	..	0·70	3·90	5·50	7·47	6·47	1·10	0·05	..	25·19
1892	..	..	..	..	0·22	2·55	4·81	6·88	6·82	18·01	0·24	0·01	39·54
1893	0·01	0·86	1·26	..	2·30	4·54	8·48	6·32	5·59	1·77	9·14	..	40·27
1894	0 (9	..	..	2·26	..	2·48	1·64	4·37	5·53	11·51	4·12	..	32·00
1895	..	..	0·66	0·68	2·14	2·87	8·90	8·03	9·99	8·55	1·94	..	43·76
1896	..	..	..	..	2·01	3·22	4·96	4·59	1·61	0·88	3·69	..	20·96
1897	..	0·28	2·14	..	2·48	1·31	3·23	10·92	5·94	5·16	0·11	..	31·57
1898	..	2·02	..	..	0·66	4·15	7·93	2·24	2·24	3·82	5·74	..	28·80
1899	..	..		2·94	0·33	0·96	2·87	7·55	5·75	1·87	..	..	22·27
Settlement Officer's average for 30 years from 1893 to 1923	0·37	0·26	0·25	1·06	1·80	3·67	6·26	5·81	5·32	5·50	2·84	0·22	33·36

(ii) *Nandigama.*

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890	..	..	1·40	..	..	8·00	15·85	4·20	5·45	2·15	3·55	..	40·60
1891	..	1·30	..	..	1·10	2·70	5·98	3·95	9·33	0·95	2·00	..	27·31
1892	..	..	..	0·20	0·90	5·98	7·53	9·55	10·50	8·24	0·07	..	42·97
1893	0·50	1·82	2·43	0·25	0·95	3·85	7·62	7·37	6·85	1·53	5·29	..	38·46
1894	..	..	..	0·84	0·20	4·66	3·16	7·80	7·13	4·59	1·89	..	30·27
1895	..	0·50	..	1·06	2·48	4·04	12·52	11·23	18·74	4·83	..	..	55·40
1896	..	..	0·25	..	0·03	5·99	7·59	3·96	4·43	..	1·31	..	23·56
1897	..	1·48	..	..	2·31	1·52	7·84	9·93	11·12	2·55	1·00	..	37·75
1898	..	0·73	..	..	2·37	3·10	12·13	2·02	4·97	4·89	1·48	..	32·69
1899	..	..	..	3·34	2·93	0·60	2·76	5·80	6·87	0·81	..	..	23·11
Settlement Officer's average for 30 years from 1893 to 1923.	0·40	0·21	0·35	1·00	1·19	4·23	6·78	5·94	6·55	3·82	1·59	0·25	32·31

(iii) *Ramachendrapuram.*

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890	..	..	0·70	0·35	0·55	8·65	8·55	4·05	7·70	8·05	4·19	..	42·79
1891	..	..	..	..	1·0	5·25	6·70	6·97	5·95	0·30	..	0·02	26·19
1892	..	0·70	..	..	0·11	8·69	6·93	12·50	7·45	24·57	0·07	..	61·02
1893	0 (9	0·17	1·70	1·13	2·50	8·12	5·70	7·28	5·82	6·45	35·69	1·17	75·82
1894	..	..	..	1·14	0·52	6·74	3·50	5·00	4·00	15.60	1·57	..	38·07
1895	..	..	..	1·65	1·00	2·34	7·70	7·09	1·47	8·31	..	..	39·56
1896	..	..	0·18	..	0·03	1·61	6·02	5·20	2·81	0·53	2·11	..	18·49
1897	..	0·25	2·49	..	3·39	2·93	5·42	8·46	10·82	8·35	0·37	..	42·48
1898	..	1·09	..	..	0·14	7·89	11·23	5·81	5·03	6·36	11·19	..	48·74
1899	..	..	..	3·07	2·11	4·98	2·24	4·16	2·90	2·84	..	..	22·30
Settlement Officer's average for 30 years from 1893 to 1923.	0·22	0·29	0·35	0·88	1·70	5·40	6·84	6·95	7·01	6·96	3·50	0·27	40·37

(iv) *Peddapuram.*

Years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890	..	..	..	..	1·20	6·35	8·70	1·70	8·50	2·30	2·50	..	31·25
1891	..	..	..	..	..	2·60	8·00	7·30	5·30	1·00	..	..	24·20
1892	..	..	..	0·45	0·79	4·63	3·32	8·37	7·17	23·21	0·10	..	48·04
1893	..	1·02	4·10	1·06	1·93	2·96	7·63	11·52	5·53	5·37	14·32	..	55·44
1894	..	..	..	0·29	2·60	5·18	4·53	5·53	5·17	18·67	1·33	..	43·30
1895	..	..	0·45	0·25	0·67	3·69	7·14	5·00	7·29	9·89	..	..	34·38
1896	..	..	0·57	..	0·85	2·16	7·12	4·50	3·76	..	1·06	..	20·02
1897	..	1·67	1·08	0·43	2·76	2·25	4·41	14·40	8·22	10·55	0·35	..	46·12
1898	..	0·77	..	0·44	1·64	4·29	8·97	7·22	3·77	6·31	8·82	..	42·23
1899	01·3	..	..	3·11	1·39	1·71	1·90	7·31	6·79	3·01	..	..	25·35
Settlement Officer's average for 30 years from 1893 to 1923	0·27	0·47	0·46	1·23	2·26	5·19	6·48	6·70	6·52	6·19	2·63	0·23	38·53

Table showing rainfall in inches—*cont.*

(v) *Bhimavaram.*

Years.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890	..	..	..	..	..	11·10	6·30	1·70	2·70	0·50	6·60	..	29·90
1891	..	..	1·60	..	0·60	1·70	3·60	6·90	9·00	0·40	..	..	*23·80*
1892	..	..	..	..	0·10	9·40	4·44	12·70	7·29	23·33	0·07	..	*57·33*
1893	..	0·44	1·32	0·26	1·91	5·97	4·28	3·93	9·40	7·95	15·48	..	*50·94*
1894	0·16	..	..	0·40	0·03	3·80	1·66	4·63	2·75	10·94	3·35	..	27·72
1895	..	..	..	1·15	4·20	1·87	15·59	6·86	14·33	6·88	..	..	*50.88*
1896	..	..	..	..	1·94	4·20	5·43	6·16	2·11	0·81	2·65	..	*23·30*
1897	..	..	0·40	0·68	2·75	1·76	3·67	13·58	14·54	5·29	3·16	..	45·83
1898	..	0·88	..	..	0·85	4·05	5·46	3·76	16·62	4·88	0·01	..	*40·51*
1899	..	..	..	6·93	0·33	2·81	3·69	6·83	8·99	1·29	..	..	30·87
Settlement Officer's average for 30 years from 1893 to 1923.	0·16	0·30	0·14	0·83	1·44	4·37	7·10	6·80	6·37	6·14	3·02	0·32	36·99

(vi) *Ellore.*

Years.	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1890	..	..	..	..	0·54	8·78	11·30	3·56	0·95	5·53	4·55	..	35·21
1891	..	..	0·35	0·25	1·85	2·90	4·40	4·05	6·41	0·68	..	..	*20·89*
1892	..	..	..	..	0·25	7·57	4·35	9·56	8·13	14·50	..	..	*44·36*
1893	..	0·10	1·25	0·30	1·04	5·90	3·17	8·10	8·52	3·50	5·69	..	37·57
1894	..	..	...	1·08	0·40	5·77	3·40	4·00	7·12	10·97	2·07	..	34·81
1895	..	..	..	1·30	1·93	4·13	13·44	7·14	16·16	10·25	0·06	..	*54·41*
1896	..	..	0·13	..	0·60	3·21	5·98	6·77	3·12	1·90	2·76	..	*24·47*
1897	..	1·93	1·09	0·66	2·19	1·41	4·59	6·75	10·59	6·91	0·90	..	37·02
1898	..	1·38	..	..	..	3·47	9·27	0·81	1·80	2·52	3·29	..	*22·54*
1899	..	..	..	2·04	1·37	2·72	2·46	5·94	8·87	..	..	..	*23·40*
Settlement Officer's average for 30 years from 1893 to 1923.	0·42	0·27	0·35	1·10	2·08	5·46	9·50	8·80	6·66	4·17	1·38	0·20	40·39

APPENDIX No. 3 (i).

Statement showing the average monthly cultivation in hundreds of acres for each taluk, both for dry and wet lands in ordinary years.

Name of the months.	Bundar.		Divi.		Gudivada.		Kaikalur.		Bezwada.		Nandigama.		Gannavaram		Nuzvid.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
KISTNA DISTRICT (including West Godavari).	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	1	12	8	6	3	3	5	..	..	1	8	..
July	60	121	9	34	12	436	42	209	79	83	260	3	1	19	21	8
August	9	140	10	206	16	353	53	210	48	60	59	19	3	17	16	30
September	7	49	7	110	9	49	27	67	249	17	691	18	9	19	68	6
October	12	51	13	4	4	1	25	7	124	3	277	5	2	..	81	1
November	13	4	23	1	3	..	18	2	52	7	79	2	1	..	14	1
December	17	2	23	1	19	4	6	3	25	15	31	2	23	8	5	1
January	10	36	22	2	89	41	3	1	11	33	4	..	53	..	..	..
February	1	2	4	..	8	..	4	4	3	3	10	..	..	..	..	..
March	2	2	..	1	18	1	8	88	15	..	..	..	265	389	..	..
Total ..	131	407	111	359	179	897	194	614	609	224	1,416	49	357	453	213	47

Name of the months.	Tiruvuru.		Ellore.		Yernagudem.		Narasapur.		Bhimavaram.		Tanuku.		Whole district.		Total.
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
KISTNA DISTRICT (including West Godavari)—*cont.*	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
April	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	19	19
May	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	18
June	1	..	26	..	104	7	4	24	1	101	12	75	173	229	402
July	17	3	57	168	226	44	122	396	33	552	148	592	1,087	2,668	3,755
August	4	21	83	191	51	27	26	124	17	182	28	115	423	1,695	2,118
September	34	3	100	106	134	15	10	30	2	10	20	4	1,367	503	1,870
October	36	6	111	16	265	5	20	5	3	5	32	3	1,005	112	1,117
November	2	1	42	6	73	3	10	3	1	..	16	3	347	33	380
December	2	..	27	5	10	2	12	4	1	4	6	5	207	56	263
January	..	..	27	15	7	1	35	169	3	33	3	27	267	358	625
February	..	..	11	36	6	11	17	146	12	185	9	96	85	483	568
March	12	3	2	4	1	5	7	75	3	146	27	176	360	890	1,250
Total ..	108	37	493	554	880	120	263	977	76	1,219	301	1,097	5,331	7,054	12,385

APPENDIX No. 3 (ii).

CULTIVATION ACCOUNT—EAST GODAVARI.

Statement showing the average area sown in each taluk during each month of the year.

Months.	Ramachandrapuram.		Amalapuram.		Rajahmundry.		Cocanada.		Peddapuram.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
April	60	1,088	35	150	..	4	4	280	62	581
May	127	720	105	635	2,010	69	13	102	1,359	557
June	913	3,995	933	2,929	7,507	525	170	1,125	6,663	638
July	15,633	48,105	27,304	27,917	17,916	6,567	2,852	28,349	20,318	12,213
August	7,408	19,011	7,681	20,365	22,614	12,276	2,984	14,979	9,250	13,005
September	2,821	4,298	5,589	5,524	9,436	2,542	1,769	3,302	13,530	3,656
October	3,346	891	3,130	607	18,529	1,122	1,144	105	15,956	2,486
November	5,531	5,304	9,059	6,981	13,302	3,628	483	609	10,161	3,580
December	5,571	11,528	8,605	6,974	2,552	381	615	2,225	1,440	4,036
January	519	1,956	2,048	7,643	869	136	196	446	256	689
February	1,097	3,028	916	8,219	605	282	142	1,117	6,144	3,157
March	4,303	17,296	262	976	581	547	3,462	14,847	8,075	6,819
Total ..	47,329	117,220	65,667	88,920	95,921	28,079	13,834	67,486	93,214	51,417

Months	Razole.		Pithapuram.		Tuni.		The whole district.		Total.
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
April	34	72	..	..	6	..	201	2,175	2,376
May	27	35	246	..	1	28	3,888	2,146	6,034
June	296	3,083	5,643	5,832	1,690	200	23,715	18,327	42,042
July	26,624	23,071	3,563	5,036	2,735	1,210	116,845	152,468	269,313
August	5,810	10,626	654	1,984	2,352	1,415	58,753	93,660	152,413
September	4,985	1,115	512	201	2,000	3,179	40,642	28,817	64,459
October	5,732	711	283	28	1,792	115	49,912	6,065	55,977
November	4,134	583	95	408	265	..	43,030	21,093	64,123
December	2,492	7,324	103	4,833	37	323	21,415	37,624	59,039
January	2,565	3,854	..	..	11	158	6,464	14,882	21,346
February	859	2,755	..	..	25	8	9,788	18,566	28,354
March	15,060	2,863	..	..	..	..	31,943	43,348	75,091
Total ..	68,518	56,091	11,099	18,322	10,814	6,636	406,396	434,171	840,567

APPENDIX No. 4.

KISTNA, WEST AND EAST GODAVARIS.

Remissions.

Kistna district.

Serial number and name of the village.	Taluk.	Occupied wet	Period of remission.	Number of years for which remission was granted.	Extent of land remissioned.	Amount remissioned.
		ACS.				RS. A. P.
1. Komaravolu	Gudivada	1,019·80	No remission.			
2. Nandivada	Do.	2,147·21	Remission not generally granted.	Faslis 1326 and 1328.	..	.. (*a*)
3. Kavutaram	Do.	1,607·84	No remission.			
4. Pasumarru	Do.	1,169·29	Nil.			
5. Idupugallu	Bezwada ..	1,305·27	Nil.			
6. Poranki	Do. ..	222·26	Nil.			
7. Elaprole	Do. ..	369·59	From 1314 to 1333.	7 years ..	1,345·21	6,994 13 0
8. Korukollu	Kaikalur ..	1,315·17	..	Fasli 1335 only.	40·00	..
9. Pallevada	Do. ..	..	From 1322 to 1338.	16 years ..	Not noted.	13,790 15 0
10. Vinjaram	Do. ..	..	From 1313 to 1324.	11 years ..	Do.	1,071 13 0
11. Amaravati	Do. ..	382·04	From 1326 to 1338.	8 years ..	260·42	1,431 2 0
12. Puligadda	Divi ..	..	(Nil) Dry village.			
13. Machavaram	Do. ..	1,712·98 (Project wet).	Nil.			
14. Koduru	Do. ..	..	..	3 years.	..	280 0 0 (*b*) (in one year)
15. Malleswaram	Bandar ..	290·58	Nil.			
16. Gokavaram	Do. ..	..	Dry village.			
17. Konakanchi	Nandigama.	178·81	About 5 years ago, remission was granted for 100 acres. (*c*)			
18 Kanchikacherla ..	Do.	144·17	Nil. (*d*)			
19. Lingala	Do.	164·23	..	3 years ..	Extent (not given).	518 0 0 (*e*)
20. Torraguntapalem ..	Do.	491·96	Not noted. (*d*)			

(*a*) One hundred and fifty acres was left waste due to the fear of submersion.

(*b*) Remissions are usual.

(*c*) Upland wet, remissions not usual.

(*d*) Upland wet.

(*e*) Project wet.

West Godavari District.

Serial number and name of the village.	Period of remission.	Number of years during that period.		Extent remissioned.	Amount of remission.	Drainage difficulty
		When remission was granted.	When it was not granted.			
				ACS.	RS. A. P.	ACS.
1. Chilukuru (Bhimavaram) ..	Fasli in 1334.	..	..	3·62	12 11 0	300
2. Dirusumarru (do.) ..	1322 to 1338 6 years.	16	..	9,798 nearly.	23,776 10 0	800
3. Vemavaram (do.) ..	1331 to 1338 7 years.	4	3	31·56	144 9 0	75
4. Mogallu (do.) ..	1305 to 1309 5 years.	5	..	..	1,096 0 0	..
	1323 to 1337 14 years.	9	5	2,095·44	7,842 3 0	No.
5. Kanchumarru (Tanuku taluk).	1329 to 1336 8 years.	6	2	583·71	2,378 2 0	No mention (*a*)
6. Rachur (do.)	1322 to 1338 17 years.	Not definite.		227·62	903 7 0	Submersion.
7. Mudunur (Tadepalligudem).	1322 to 1335 14 years.	11	3	1,783·80	9,347 11 0	Yes.
8. Nallacherla (do.)	1323 to 1334 12 years.	5	7	369·01	1,266 13 0	No.
(Irrigations under rainfed tank only ; no canal irrigation.)						
9. Singavaram (Ellore) ..	1322 to 1336 15 years.	9	6	516·40	1,207 1 7	..
10. Chataparru (do.) ..	Remission is not generally granted.					40·0
11. Velagaleru (Narasapur taluk).	No need for remission.					Yes.
12. Koderu (do.)	Remissions are not granted.					Yes.
13. Lankalakoderu (do.)	1915–1929	11	4	392·10	2,455 9 0	Yes.

(*a*) This account is for the second crop submersion.

West Godavari District—cont.

Remission.

Serial number and name of the village.	Period of remission.	Number of years during that period.		Extent remissioned.	Amount of remission.	Drainage difficulty.
		When remission was granted.	When it was not granted.			
	Even previous to 1915 remissions were common.					
	Fasli.			ACS.	RS. A. P.	
14. Likhitapudi (Narasapur taluk).	Remissions are granted to the extent of Rs. 400 or 500 but they are not granted even if there is insufficient outturn.					..
15. Vadlur (Tanuku taluk) ..	Remission is not often granted.				..	..
	1329 to 1333 5 years.	4	1	230·14	1,039 14 0	..
16. Khandavilli (do.) ..	Granting remissions is not prevalent.					No.
17. Tadikolapudi (Chintalapudi)	No mention.					..
18. Devarapalli (Kovvur) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Gegeswarapuram (do.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

East Godavari District.

Serial number and name of the village.	Period of remission.	When remission was granted.	When it was not granted.	Extent remissioned.	Amount of remission.	Drainage difficulty.
1. Gorinta (Peddapur taluk) ..	1322–1333 16 years.	4	12	..	1,972 0 0	Yes.
2. Dontamur (do) ..	1328–1338	4	6	423·17	995 0 0	Yes.
3. Mulikipalli (Rajole taluk) ..	Remission is not usually granted as it is observed according to rules that lands yielding less than ten kunchams of paddy per acre will be granted remissions.					Yes.
4. Palagummi (do.) ..	Remission is not usually granted.					No.
5. Pasarlapudi (do) ..	Now-a-days remission is not granted.					100 acres.
6. Ravulapalem (do.) ..	No remission in the last six years.					No.
7. Nallamilli (Amalapuram) ..	(Not mentioned.)					No.
8. Madupalli (do.) ..	(Do.)					..
9. Gollavilli (do) ..	Remission is granted occasionally.					..
	In 1920 for			75·0	480 0 0	Yes.
10. Jagannadhagiri (Cocanada taluk)	No remissions during the last 16 years.					No.
11. Pedabrahmadevam (Cocanada taluk)	Remission is granted in extreme cases of crop failure.					For 300 acres insufficiency of water.
	The only case occurred in fasli 1334.				124 15 0	100 acres subject to submersion.
12. Vendra (Cocanada taluk) ..	No mention.					150 acres liable to submersion.
13. Addampalli (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	No remission during the last eight years.					Yes. (*a*)
14. Someswaram (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	No mention.					200 acres affected.
15. Gangavaram (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	1. Remission is the order of the day. 2. Not a single year passes without remission being granted. 3. Remission is granted in several cases for assessment apart from water tax.					⅓ of the land of this village is subject to submersion due to drainage difficulty.
	1311-1338 27 years.	15	12	Incomplete.	987 13 9	..
16. Choppella (Ramachandrapuram taluk)	..	..	..	..	..	Yes.
17. Gummalladoddi (Rajahmundry taluk)	1327–1338 10 years.	7	3	250·0	1,950 10 0	No drainage channel.
18. Chinakondepundi (Rajahmundry taluk)	No mention.					
19. Yellavaram (Yellavaram division)	Remissions are unusual.					..
20. Busarajupalli	No mention.					..

(*a*) Crop spoiled.

APPENDIX No. 5.

DISCHARGE STATEMENTS.

Months.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.	Average.	Ayacut. ACS.	Duty.
(i) Godavari Eastern and Central Deltas.															
1. June	..	2,335·0	3,215·8	2,103·5	1,096·5	1,092·0	5,084·9	2,210·6	2,935·6	3,254·6	2,634·1	25,982·6	2,598	354,458	136·4
2. July	..	6,818·0	7,239·9	7,513·4	5,165·2	4,848·1	5,672·1	4,433·5	6,133·5	6,520·8	5,412·6	59,757·1	5,976		59·3
3. August	..	6,902·2	5,734·2	7,173·3	8,106·5	7,386·8	4,704·3	5,608·0	6,004·8	6,414·6	3,447·2	61,481·9	6,148		57·7
4. September ..	..	6,757·7	7,001·7	7,440·1	6,203·6	5,238·2	6,568·2	5,049·5	6,369·0	6,217·6	5,590·6	63,436·2	6,344		55·9
5. October	..	5,447·9	6,104·4	6,508·1	6,104·3	6,083·8	4,803·1	5,914·2	6,447·8	5,346·7	..	52,760·3	5,862		60·5
6. November ..	..	4,429·3	5,529·3	5,578·2	4,343·7	3,663·6	4,911·0	4,799·7	3,704·4	4,355·2	..	41,314·4	4,590		77·2
7. December ..	..	2,655·3	4,576·7	5,114·0	4,607·6	3,164·0	3,738·0	4,337·1	3,842·3	3,607·0	..	33,624·0	3,736	101,093	27·1
8. January	..	2,042·0	2,123·5	3,858·7	4,713·2	4,219·9	3,988·4	3,967·1	4,006·8	3,351·3	3,432·5	35,703·4	3,754		26·9
9. February.. ..	..	4,107·5	1,895·6	3,346·3	2,834·8	2,695·3	2,673·1	4,198·0	3,037·5	3,068·8	3,695·8	31,554·7	3,155		32·0
10. March	..	2,222·3	782·1	1,783·7	1,927·5	1,299·3	1,625·4	3,239·5	1,940·1	2,385·1	2,852·5	20,052·5	2,005		50·4
11. April	..	1,424·0	835·5	1,335·7	1,734·5	1,343·8	1,385·5	3,018·0	1,546·8	1,639·0	2,009·7	16,262·5	1,626		62·2
12. May	..	2,590·3	1,002·0	..	1,365·0	1,140·0	1,600·0	1,446·0	1,357·0	1,462·0	1,112·0	13,074·3	2,208		45·8
(ii) Godavari Western Delta.															
1. June	3,989·7	1,390·7	2,048·8	1,523·5	638·3	948·6	3,937·7	1,568·2	2,358·0	2,534·6	..	20,930·1	2,093	402,744	192·4
2. July	5,612·6	5,375·0	4,568·4	5,036·5	3,335·1	3,930·0	4,603·7	4,081·3	3,557·8	4,762·9	..	44,863·3	4,486		89·8
3. August	5,590·3	5,499·2	4,176·0	5,731·6	5,819·4	5,700·0	1,694·5	4,954·5	4,337·1	5,383·9	..	48,886·5	4,889		82·4
4. September ..	5,835·0	5,435·5	4,440·0	5,279·7	4,463·3	3,206·7	4,388·7	4,880·0	4,300·7	5,100·0	..	47,329·6	4,733		85·1
5. October	3,516·1	4,230·6	4,070·2	4,958·1	4,776·0	4,316·1	3,372·4	5,117·7	4,887·1	2,696·3	..	41,940·6	4,194		96·0
6. November ..	4,133·3	4,044·0	4,356·0	3,585·7	2,233·3	2,714·9	3,791·0	4,414·3	2,816·5	3,721·3	..	35,850·3	3,585		112·3
7. December ..	4,000·0	2,963·9	3,450·0	3,212·3	2,822·6	2,527·4	2,775·8	3,503·2	3,366·1	3,077·1	..	31,498·4	3,150		127·2
8. January	..	4,519·4	1,518·1	3,450·0	3,975·1	2,948·4	2,573·5	3,400·3	3,183·9	3,485·5	3,191·0	32,245·2	3,225	151,147	46·9
9. February.. ..	..	4,505·0	1,230·9	3,161·1	2,962·9	2,813·8	2,374·9	3,670·0	2,479·6	3,522·1	3,622·0	30,342·3	3,034		49·8
10. March	..	2,460·0	947·6	1,098·7	1,920·6	1,392·8	1,711·1	2,946·1	1,974·9	2,502·7	3,031·0	19,985·5	1,999		75·6
11. April	..	1,394·8	873·1	860·3	1,477·3	1,109·7	1,442·6	2,749·7	1,575·6	1,850·8	1,732·1	15,066·0	1,507		100·3
12. May	..	1,250·0	996·0	883·3	..	860·5	1,541·3	..	1,633·3	..	2,464·0	9,628·4	1,376		109·8
(iii) Bezwada, Kistna Eastern Delta.															
1. January	677	1,595	666	2,461	1,413	703	940	1,108	697	1,445	..	11,705	1,171	..	..
2. February.. ..	301	918	441	874	544	298	458	855	340	1,009	..	6,038	604	..	..
3. March	172	359	479	409	839	116	230	743	164	590	..	4,501	450	..	..
4. April	208	238	825	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	..	1,535	384	..	..
5. May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	..	518	518	..	..
6. June	3,166	2,038	2,819	2,128	1,216	2,392	1,825	1,773	2,517	4,335	..	24,809	2,481	410,111	165·3
7. July	5,651	6,381	5,141	5,885	5,611	5,555	5,144	5,207	4,825	5,984	..	55,304	5,535		74·1
8. August	5,996	6,315	6,304	6,206	7,396	6,322	2,033	5,252	4,398	5,530	..	55,782	5,578		73·5
9. September ..	6,033	4,872	4,051	5,118	4,289	3,092	4,848	4,689	4,390	4,371	..	45,753	4,575		89·6
10. October	3,880	4,388	3,648	4,138	3,519	3,268	3,801	5,646	4,762	2,591	..	39,641	3,964		103·5
11. November ..	3,568	3,136	4,403	2,323	2,251	1,972	4,293	4,384	2,101	3,598	..	31,989	3,199		128·2
12. December ..	2,347	1,167	2,552	1,287	1,341	1,908	1,924	1,593	2,046	1,993	..	18,558	1,856		222·0

DISCHARGE STATEMENTS—*cont.*

(*iv*) *Divi Project.*

Months.	1919	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.	Average.	Ayacut.	Duty.
1. June	136	212	163	156	..	170	..	..	113	253	..	1,203	172	ACS. 36,630	213·0
2. July	345	441	262	..	378	314	309	305	414	563	..	3,331	370		99·0
3. August	543	531	446	418	579	467	366	577	416	528	..	4,901	490		77·8
4. September ..	369	308	302	334	339	234	350	395	341	379	..	3,351	335		109·3
5. October	359	380	260	317	283	333	452	351	386	285	..	3,406	341		107·4
6. November ..	262	340	380	334	187	287	282	262	125	300	..	2,759	276		132·7

(*v*) *Water returns of Muniyeru Anicut from* 1920–1929—*Discharges through Head Sluice—Average per day.*

Months.	1919	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.	Average.	Ayacut.	Duty.
June	..	143	115	83	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	482	121	Acres 6,859	56·7
July	..	229	289	255	230	89	279	287	273	315	146	2,392	239		28·7
August	..	259	373	234	466	166	476	508	493	525	320	3,820	382		17·9
September	..	316	290	464	537	426	519	488	419	460	526	4,445	445		15·4
October	..	203	364	434	474	398	392	514	509	463	528	4,279	428		16·0
November	..	134	373	386	564	412	535	314	478	477	461	4,134	413		16·6
December	..	51	154	73	346	209	194	131	477	125	..	1,412	157		43·7

(*vi*) *Godavari Eastern.*

Months.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.	Average.
1. June	..	1,355·0	1,607·8	1,378·5	603·5	578·0	2,764·9	1,241·6	1,485·6	1,805·6	1,234·1	14,074·6	1,407·46
2. July	..	3,704·0	3,949·9	4,148·4	2,848·2	2,608·1	3,170·1	2,573·5	3,143·5	3,333·8	3,031·6	32,511·1	3,251·11
3. August	..	3,705·2	2,529·2	3,838·3	4,235·5	4,102·8	2,698·3	3,101·0	3,050·8	3,563·6	1,087·2	31,911·9	3,191·19
4. September	..	3,623·7	3,532·7	3,881·1	3,174·6	2,776·2	3,424·2	3,428·5	3,245·0	3,363·6	2,990·6	33,440·2	3,344·02
5. October	..	2,719·9	3,132·4	3,538·1	3,373·3	3,177·8	2,640·1	3,367·2	3,227·8	2,728·7	..	27,905·3	3,100·60
6. November ..	..	2,317·3	2,747·3	2,939·2	1,816·7	1,757·6	2,479·0	2,552·7	1,583·4	2,053·2	..	20,246·4	2,249·60
7. December	..	1,387·3	2,116·7	2,653·0	2,082·6	1,425·0	1,835·0	2,017·1	1,940·3	1,835·0	..	17,294·0	1,921·55
8. January	..	..	1,223·5	1,883·7	2,563·2	2,264·9	1,731·4	2,013·1	2,267·8	1,627·3	1,841·5	17,416·4	1,925·16
9. February	..	2,180·5	1,154·6	1,867·3	1,610·8	1,552·3	1,493·1	2,244·0	1,672·5	1,543·8	2,104·8	17,455·7	1,745·57
10. March	..	1,230·3	565·1	1,081·7	1,121·5	606·3	878·4	1,820·5	1,095·1	1,340·1	1,572·5	11,311·5	1,131·15
11. April	..	866·0	754·5	717·7	1,003·5	769·8	732·5	1,808·0	905·8	957·0	798·7	9,313·5	931·35
12. May	..	850·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	850·3	850·30

Discharge Statements—*cont.*

(vii) *Godavari—Central Delta.*

Months.	1919.	1920.	1921	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.	Average.
1. June	Not noted.	980	1,608	725	493	514	2,320	969	1,450	1,449	1,400	11,908	1,191
2. July	Do.	3,114	3,290	3,365	2,317	2,240	2,502	1,860	2,990	3,187	2,381	27,246	2,725
3. August	Do.	3,197	3,205	3,335	3,871	3,284	2,006	2,507	2,954	2,851	2,360	29,570	2,957
4. September ..	Do.	3,134	3,469	3,559	3,029	2,462	3,144	2,621	3,124	2,854	2,600	29,996	3,000
5. October	Do.	2,728	2,972	2,970	2,731	2,906	2,163	2,547	3,220	2,618	Nil.	24,855	2,762
6. November	Do.	2,112	2,782	2,639	2,527	1,906	2,432	2,247	2,121	2,302	..	21,068	2,341
7. December	Do.	1,268	2,460	2,461	2,525	1,739	1,903	2,300	1,902	1,772	..	16,330	1,814
8. January	Do.	2,042	900	1,975	2,150	1,955	2,257	1,954	1,739	1,724	1,591	18,287	1,829
9. February	Do.	1,927	741	1,479	1,194	1,143	1,180	1,954	1,365	1,525	1,591	14,099	1,410
10. March	Do.	992	217	702	806	693	747	1,419	845	1,045	1,275	8,741	874
11. April	Do.	558	81	618	721	574	653	1,210	641	682	1,211	6,949	695
12. May	Do.	1,740	1,002	..	1,365	1,140	1,600	1,446	1,357	1,462	1,112	12,224	1,358

APPENDIX No. 7 (i).

FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS.*

—	Kistna.				East Godavari.				West Godavari.				Total for these three districts.			
	No. of Patta-dars.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.	No. of Patta-dars.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.	No. of Patta-dars.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.	No. of Patta-dars.	Percentage.	Extent.	Percentage.
			ACS.				ACS.				ACS.				ACS.	
1 acre and less	766	23·3	354·95	1·4	2,274	46·0	1,081·37	7·1	321	24·3	147·21	1·3	3,361	35·2	1,583·53	3·0
5 acres and less but over 1	1,311	39·9	3,612·28	13·8	1,950	39·5	4,337·41	28·7	518	39·1	1,257·60	11·4	3,799	39·6	9,107·29	17·9
10 ,, ,, 5	581	17·7	4,184·12	16·5	373	7·6	2,481·03	16·4	203	15·3	1,430·93	13·0	1,157	12·1	8,096·08	15·8
15 ,, ,, 10	222	6·7	4,162·49	16·4	132	2·7	1,666·55	10·9	93	7·1	1,129·09	10·3	447	4·7	6,958·13	13·5
20 ,, ,, 15	153	4·7	2,681·64	10·5	57	1·2	983·70	6·5	47	3·5	776·07	7·1	257	2·7	4,441·41	8·6
25 ,, ,, 20	80	2·4	1,782·46	7·0	35	0·7	761·79	5·0	37	2·8	791·75	7·2	152	1·6	3,336·00	6·5
30 ,, ,, 25	42	1·3	1,180·98	4·7	68	1·4	628·76	4·2	20	1·5	573·77	5·2	130	1·4	2,383·51	4·6
50 ,, ,, 30	91	2·8	4,394·73	17·3	29	0·6	1,072·74	7·1	45	3·4	1,680·43	15·3	165	1·7	7,147·90	13·8
80 ,, ,, 50	23	0·7	1,347·34	5·3	7	0·1	458·94	3·0	27	2·0	1,577·58	14·4	57	0·6	3,383·86	6·6
Over 80 acres	18	0·5	1,791·23	7·1	13	0·2	1,644·45	10·9	13	1·0	1,521·01	13·9	44	0·4	4,956·69	9·7

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* Information abstracted from the replies sent by karnams.

APPENDIX No. 7 (ii).

Fragmentation of Holdings.

Abstract for Kistna and West and East Godavaris.

[Information taken from the replies to the Ryots' Questionnaire.]

Ryots having	Number of ryots.	Total extent.	Number of fields.	Average holding of a ryot.	Average size of a field.	Number of fields in an average holding.
Kistna district.		ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	
5 acres and less	10	38·49	16	3·85	2·40	2
10 acres and less but over 5 acres	20	163·18	85	8·16	2· 0	4
15 ,, ,, 10 ,,	12	151·29	53	12·60	3· 0	5
20 ,, ,, 15 ,,	7	132·10	22	19· 0	6· 0	4
25 ,, ,, 20 ,,	2	46·70	8	23·35	6· 0	4
30 ,, ,, 25 ,,	3	90·12	17	30· 4	5· 0	6
50 ,, ,, 30 ,,	4	157·76	45	39· 0	3·50	12
80 ,, ,, 50 ,,	6	404·09	39	67·33	10·30	7
Over 80 acres	2	190· 0	17	95· 0	11·50	9
East Godavari.						
5 acres and less	41	101·42	86	2·50	1·18	2
10 acres and less but over 5 acres	34	272·80	127	8· 0	2· 0	4
15 ,, ,, 10 ,,	15	201·80	90	13·42	2·24	6
20 ,, ,, 15 ,,	15	275·40	89	18·30	3· 0	6
25 ,, ,, 20 ,,	10	228·31	57	22·83	4· 0	6
30 ,, ,, 25 ,,	3	83· 0	13	28· 0	6·38	5
50 ,, ,, 30 ,,	14	542· 0	88	39· 0	6·17	7
80 ,, ,, 50 ,,	6	387·23	63	64·54	6·17	11
Over 80 acres	1	100· 0	8	100· 0	12·50	8
West Godavari.						
5 acres and less	73	186·93	130	2·56	1·44	2
10 acres and less but over 5 acres	35	271·45	125	8· 0	2· 0	4
15 ,, ,, 10 ,,	16	207·10	65	13· 0	3·20	4
20 ,, ,, 15 ,,	17	302·72	88	18· 0	3·44	6
25 ,, ,, 20 ,,	6	137·50	48	23· 0	3· 0	8
30 ,, ,, 25 ,,	11	320·80	59	30· 0	5·35	6
50 ,, ,, 30 ,,	11	460·25	65	42· 0	7· 0	6
80 ,, ,, 50 ,,	6	383·75	71	64· o	5·40	12
Over 80 acres	4	607·40	51	152· 0	12· 0	13
Consolidated abstract for the three districts of Kistna, East and West Godavaris						
5 acres and less	124	326·84	232	2·63	1·41	2
10 acres and less but over 5 acres	89	607·43	332	6·82	1·83	4
15 ,, ,, 10 ,,	43	559·69	208	13· 2	2·70	5
20 ,, ,, 15 ,,	39	710·22	199	18·21	3·63	5
25 ,, ,, 20 ,,	18	412·51	113	22·90	5·65	7
30 ,, ,, 25 ,,	17	493·92	89	29·05	6·55	6
50 ,, ,, 30 ,,	29	1,165·01	198	40·17	5·09	8
80 ,, ,, 50 ,,	18	1,174·98	173	63·65	6·79	10
Over 80 acres	7	897·40	76	128·20	11·81	11

APPENDIX No. 8.

Agricultural Statistics—Fasli 1330.

Taluk.	Occupied.		Number of									Extent of each holding, column 3 — 5.	Assessment of each holding, column (4) — (5).	Number of acres per plough, column (3) — (6).
	Area.	Assessment.	Pattas.	Ploughs.	Working cattle.	Breeding stock.					Sheep and goats.			
						Cows.	Bulls and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Total.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
I. EAST GODAVARI.	ACS.	RS.										ACS.	RS.	ACS.
1. Yellavaram	8,637	8,585	574	3,858	11,116	8,411	5,087	884	447	25,945	4,193	15	15	2
2. Polavaram	45,598	26,972	1,636	1,425	22,163	25,256	13,278	9,931	9,759	80,387	11,582	28	17	32
3. Chodavaram	1,221	1,916	77	5,664	11,245	12,872	10,854	763	1,017	36,751	7,684	16	26	5 ploughs per acre.
4. Ramachandrapuram . ..	75,914	5,68,492	22,188	16,657	24,559	22,233	17,558	19,563	13,358	97,271	2,725	3	26	5
5. Amalapuram	63,816	3,56,701	13,204	17,256	34,117	20.958	20,546	12,042	7,746	95,409	6,021	5	27	4
6. Razole	57,951	2,97,539	14,946	17,409	37,153	19,589	18,724	16,861	12,191	104,518	4,316	4	20	3
7. Rajahmundry	110,702	1,86,223	7,786	14,232	39,449	13,546	13,947	10,330	7,266	84,538	9,786	14	24	8
8. Peddapur	103,166	1,88,072	6,779	19,701	28,857	26,343	46,946	15,021	10,734	121,901	26.847	15	28	5
9. Cocanada	47,807	2,76,006	6,971	16,601	21,767	14,991	15,106	13,720	9,537	75,120	5,733	7	40	3
Total ..	514,812	19,10,506	74,161	113,003	230,426	164,199	156,045	99,115	72,055	721,840	78,747	7	26	5

Taluk.	Occupied.		Number of									Extent of each holding, column (2) — (4).	Assessment of each holding, column (3) — (4).	Number of acres per plough.
	Area.	Assessment.	Pattas.	Ploughs.	Working cattle.	Breeding stock.					Sheep and goats.			
						Cows.	Bullocks and heifers under four years.	She-buffaloes.	Young buffaloes.	Total.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
II. KISTNA AND WEST GODAVARI.	ACS.	RS.										ACS.	RS.	ACS.
1. Bandar	45,724	99,958	8,182	3,646	9,135	4,697	3,617	6,339	5,541	29,329	8,982	6	12	13
2. Divi	50,867	1,15,147	15,058	3,956	13,032	7,331	3,711	8,018	6,288	38,375	10,406	3	8	13
3. Gudivada	71,037	4,82,082	12,991	7,205	17,099	8,694	6,249	16,279	10,443	58,764	6,883	6	37	10
4. Kaikalur	85,243	2,98,290	13,624	8,251	17,483	8,938	6,086	7,843	5,495	45,845	9,174	6	22	10
5. Bezwada	68,678	1,93,976	11,180	4,819	13,125	7,097	5,136	14,050	11,822	51,230	10,449	6	17	14
6. Nandigama	180,185	2,34,383	13,471	8,648	23,684	15,453	13,718	19,815	20,501	93,171	30,071	13	17	21
7. Ellore	145,291	3,35,813	13,809	13,122	30,781	18,068	13,492	13,546	11,641	87,528	29,354	11	27	11
8. Yernagudem	114,216	1,45,701	10,529	9,890	25,367	19,507	14,167	11,320	8,842	79,208	12,707	11	14	12
9. Narsapur	71,447	3,70,885	17,499	12,571	27,906	14,916	14,886	11,343	8,910	77,961	5,402	4	21	6
10. Bhimavaram	85,916	5,04,232	17,103	14,802	30,460	13,978	11,275	9,480	7,304	72,497	2,082	5	30	6
11. Tanuku	80,998	5,03,076	21,920	14,508	29,960	14,543	18,082	16,522	13,518	87,625	1,968	4	33	6
Total ..	999,402	32,83,543	155,366	101,418	536,032	138,222	105,419	134,550	110,305	721,528	120,528	6	21	9

APPENDIX No. 10 (i).

Tabulated figures of lease values (Committee's enquiry).

Taluk.	Village.	Name of ryot.	Land he owns.	Wet or dry.	Land rented by him for his share.		Rent paid.	For how many years taken.	How many able bodied workers are there in his family.	Number of palerus employed.	Number of bullocks he has.	Property lost.		Debts.			Remarks.
					Wet.	Dry.						Due to renting lands.	Other cause.	Due to renting lands.	Other causes.	Total.	
		KISTNA DISTRICT.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Bezwada ..	Patamasa ..	Ramayanapu Ratham	8 24	Dry.	..	8·45	112 0 0	3	4	..	2	..	..	200	400	600	
		Kodali Venkata Subbayya ..	16·00	,,	..	4 50	71 0 0	3	5	..	4	..	..	200	1,300	1,500	
		Nalluri Nagayya	2·50	,,	..	8·00	165 0 0	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	
	Idpugallu ..	Anumantha Krishnayya ..	2·00	Wet.	1·50	..	13½ bags and 20 0 0	1	2	..	2	..	..	400	1,100	1,500	13 2 0 kist.
		Viramachaneni Guravayya ..	4·80	,,	3 00	..	27 bags and 40 0 0	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	600	600	26 4 0 ,,
		Kasinadhuru Virabhadrayya ..	10·00 3·00	,, Dry.	9 10	..	65 bags and 55 0 0	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	200	200	79 10 0 ,,
		Parvathaneni Ramakotayya ..	20·00 4·00	Wet. Dry.	0 50	..	5 bags.	5	2	4	4	..	..	..	5,000	5,000	4 6 0 ,,
		Viramachaneni Kotayya ..	9·60 2·00	Wet. Dry.	3·60	..	49 bags.	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	31 8 0 ,,
		Chalasani Lakshmayya ..	2·00	Wet.	2·96	..	32 bags.	5	2	..	1	..	..	200	..	200	25 15 0 ,,
		Pinnamaneni Subbayya ..	20·00	,,	5·00	..	450 0 0	5	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	4,000	43 12 0 ,,
		Ginne Subbanna	..	..	3·18	..	200 0 0	6	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	27 13 0 ,,
		Pinnamaneni Sriramulu ..	1·00	Dry.	4·35	..	204 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	4,600	500	
		Viramachaneni Venkataratnam.	9 00 2 00	Wet. Dry.	2·54	..	29 bags.	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	22 4 0 ,,
		Parvathaneni Ramakrishnayya.	6·00	Wet.	0·75	..	11 ,,	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7 5 0 ,,
		Do. do.	6·00	,,	1·25	..	14 ,,	5	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	8,000	10,000	10 15 0 ,,
		Sankara Ramachandrayya ..	..	..	..	3·40	..	2	2	..	4	..	..	400	1,600	2,000	11 2 0 ,,
		Kasinadhuni V. Bhadrayya ..	10·00 3·00	Wet. Dry.	9·10	..	73 bags and 72 13 0	5	2	..	..	..	..	6,000	..	6,000	79 10 0 ,,
	Elaprole ..	Guntupalle Pakirayye ..	12·94 8·32	,, Wet.	..	4·09½	62 8 0	9	4	..	8	..	..	1,000	2,000	3,000	2 4 0 ,,
		Alluri Virayya	12·00 3·00	Dry. Wet.	..	4·09½	62 8 0	9	1	1	2	..	..	500	..	500	2 4 0 ,,
		Karanam Ramaswami ..	7	73	5·00	..	2½ candis Rs. 250	8	2	..	2	..	..	400	..	400	30 0 0 ,,
		Kamidani Nagayya	..	..	..	8 78	82 8 0	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2 8 0 ,,
		Battula Subbayya	2·00 1	Dry.	..	6·50	70 0 0	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14 0 0 ,,
		Bandarupalle Rosayya ..	22·12 12·78	,, Wet.	..	16·00	135 0 0	5	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	

Poranki ..		Thotakura Kotayya	4 2	Wet Dry	1·20	..	84 0 0	5	3	1	2	..	..	500	500	1,000	7 0 0 kist
		Do.	..	,,	2·77	..	197 15 0	5	..	..	..	..	..				
		Do.	..	,,	3·04	..	192 2 0	5	..	..	..	..	..				
		Medantrapu Venkataswami ..	0·30	,,	0·42	..	80 12 0	4	2	..	..	1 acre.	..	200	..	200	
		Velloori Bhooshayya	3·50	,,	..	3·65	43 0 0	8	2	..	2	..	..	200	..	200	
		Dondapati Raghuramayya ..	1·00 3·50	Wet Dry	..	4·26	55 0 0	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
		Medisetti Kotayya	1·00	Wet	2·46	..	192 0 0	5	2		1	..	..	300	700	1,000	
		Thotakura Peda Raghavayya.	8·50 2·50	,, Dry	1·34	..	99 0 0	5	1	2	2	..	..	500	350	850	
		Do.	..	,,	16·8	..	177 0 0	5	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	
		Bode Kotayya	20·00 10·00	Wet. Dry.	3·00	..	80 0 0	5	2	4	4	..	..	600	1,400	2,000	
		Veorla Basavayya	2·25	,,	1·70	..	145 0 0	5	1	..	2	..	..	300	..	300	
		Gudavalli Krishnayya ..	1·50	Wet.	1·43	..	97 0 0	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Thotakura Rathayya ..	2·00 0·40	,, Dry.	1·49	..	19 bags.	6	1	..	2	..	..	150	..	150	
		Kaparowthu Venkayya ..	2·50 2·00	Wet. Dry.	3·40	..	123 0 0	5	1	..	1	..	..	200	100	300	
		Thotakura Subbayya ..	1·40 2·00	Wet. Dry.	2·42	..	199 0 0	4	2	..	2	..	..	100	200	300	
		Do. Appayya	4·00	,,	1·00	..	89 8 0	4	2	..	2	5 00 Dr.	..	300	..	300	
		Dondapati Venkat Subbayya..	1·00 1·50	Wet. Dry.	3·00	..	165 8 0	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21 0 0 kist.
		Thotakura Ramabrahmam ..	1·50 1·50	Wet. Dry.	2·45	..	186 4 0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0 ,,
		Veerli Ramagopalam	1·10	Wet.	0·96	..	71 14 0	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Kelaga Appayya	3·00	,,	..	4·00	45 0 0	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	500	500	
		Kadiala Venkatappayya ..	1·00	Dry.	..	4·68	48 8 0	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	100	100	
		Chanumolu Kottayya	0·80	,,	2·01	..	179 4 0	5	1	..	..		..	..	..	..	
		Karlapudi Subbayya	1·30	,,	2·30	..	244 6 0	5	1	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	
		Borra Virayya	2·50 6·00	Wet. Dry.	1·96	..	22 bags.	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Vanjuri Ramayya	2·50 2·00	Wet. Dry.	2·62	..	28½ ,,	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	500	500	
		Thotakura Atchayya	4·30 1·20	Wet. Dry.	2·00	..	25 ,,	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Challa Nagayya	2·00	Wet.	1·55	..	65 12 0					L ft off					
		Medisetti Venkayya	2·10	,,	4·00	..	392 0 0	5	2	..	2	..	..	200	300	500	35 0 0 kist
		Do.	2·00	Dry.	2·94	..	15 bags.	5	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0 ,,
		Velaga Ramakrishnayya ..	1·00	Wet.	3·71	..	280 0 0	8	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	26 11 0 ,,
		Do. ..	9·00	Dry.	4·18	..	49 bags.	5	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500	27 4 0 ,,
		Thota Pullayya	2·00 2·00	Wet Dry.	3·31	..	28½ bags.	5	1	..	2	..	..	75	..	75	
		Akunuru Pichayya	1·50	..	1·00	..	89 0 0	5	4	..	2	..	..	500	..	500	
		Thotakura Rathayya	2·00 2·00	.. ..	1·39	..	16¾ bags.	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Velaga Mallayya	2·00 1·00	.. ..	0·80	..	72 0 0	3	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6 2 0 kist.
		Kadipalli Ramaswami ..	1·50 5·70	.. ..	3·70	..	248 14 0	5	2	..	2	..	..	400	..	400	
Nandigama ..	Kanchikacherla.	Pullajura Venkatrammayya ..	8·00	Dry.	..	5·36½	53 6 0	2	8	..	2	..	..	..	200	200	6 12 0 ,,
		Gujjarapu Basavacharlu ..	10·00	,,	..	6·87½	75 10 0	4	1	1	2	..	..	600	200	800	8 0 0 ,,
		Molakalapalli Lakshmayya ..	40·00 0·50	,, Wet.	..	22·44	280 0 0	6	2	2	4	2 acres.	..	500	1,500	2,000	28 4 0 ,,
		Balasupati V. Ramayya ..	25·00 0·75	Dry. Wet.	..	15·76	173 2 0	3	1	3	4	Cattle.	..	600	400	1,000	19 0 0 ,,
		Kurra Guravayya	35·00 1·00	Dry. Wet.	..	8·40	100 0 0	3	1	2	4	2 bulls 5·00 acres.	..	500	1,500	2,000	10 8 0 ,,

Tabulated figures of lease values (Committee's enquiry)—*cont.*

Taluk.	Village.	Name of ryot.	Land he owns.	Wet or dry.	Land rented by him for his share.		Rent paid.	For how many years taken.	How many able-bodied workers are there in his family.	Number of palerus employed.	Number of bullocks he has.	Property lost.		Debts.			Remarks.
					Wet.	Dry.						Due to renting lands.	Other causes.	Due to renting lands.	Other causes.	Total.	
		Kistna District—*cont.*	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS A. P.
Nandigama ..	Kanchikacherla—*cont.*	Kurra Ramaswami	12·00	Dry.	..	6·80	75 10 0	4	1	1	2	..	..	100	500	600	
		Nanrapaneri Nagayya ..	50·00 1·00	,, Wet.	..	22·50	253 0 0	4	7	..	6	19 acres.	..	..	400	400	27 8 0 kist.
		Kandula Basavayya	15·25	Dry.	..	4·00	56 0 0	2	1	..	2	..	..	300	500	800	4 0 0 ,,
		Mallila Pitchayya	16·00	,,	..	5 60	50 0 0	2	1	..	2	5·00	..	400	600	1,000	6 14 0 ,,
		Gutha Venkatramayya ..	16·00	,,	..	19·27	175 6 0	4	1	3	2	..	..	500	1,500	2,000	19 4 0 ,,
		Usthela Narayana	15·00 0·50	Dry. Wet.	..	8·00	95 0 0	10	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0 ,,
		Mallela Pulliah	20·00 2·00	Dry. Wet.	..	13·86 8·76 30·43 4·76	180 0 0 31 4 0 220 0 0 50 0 0	8	1	3	4	..	..	600	400	1,000	62 8 0 ,,
		Dammalapati Appayya ..	..	..	..	9·12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 5 0 ,,
		....	..	..	..	10·00	..	4	2	2	3	..	..	500	1,000	1,500	
		....	..	..	..	5·60	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		....	..	..	..	67·00	535 0 0	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Boddi Peda Veerayya ..	1·00 5·00	Dry. Wet.	..	28·20	850 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Nannapaneni Nagayya ..	25·00 1·00	Dry. Wet.	..	22·50	253 2 0	4	2	..	4	10 acres.	..	..	..	..	
		Mulasa Lakshmayya	15·00	Dry.	..	17·24	190 0 0	4	2	..	2	6 acres	..	..	..	..	27 8 0 kist.
		Anumula Narayya	30·00	,,	..	22·33	250 0 0	4	6	..	6	..	..	400	600	1,000	17 4 0 ,,
		Anche Venkayya	33·00 1·50	,, Wet.	..	18·33	220 0 0	4	3	..	4	..	..	1,000	1,000	2,000	22 6 0 ,,
		Surapa V. Swami	15·00	Dry.	..	13·86	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	600	..	600	28 2 0 ,,
		Pedamalla Bhadrayya ..	8·00	,,	..	3·50	115 0 0	3	4	1	6	..	..	200	..	200	14 0 0 ,,
		Usthela Pedakotayya	2·50 0·12	,, Wet.	..	6·67	78 0 0	5	3	..	2	..	..	400	800	1,200	3 8 0 ,,
		Nagineni Subbayya	80·00 1·00	Dry. Wet	..	5·07	110 0 0	3	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5 10 0 ,,
		Kopuri Pullayya	5·00	Dry.	..	5·07	110 0 0	3	1	1	2	..	..	500	3,500	4,000	5 0 0 ,,
		Grandhi Narasayya	1·00	,,	..	6·73	100 0 0	5	6	..	1	..	..	800	700	1,000	5 0 0 ,,
		Soodula Narasanna	50·00 1·00	,, Wet.	.. ..	16·60 17·52	180 0 0 175 0 0	2 2	.. ..	.. 4	.. 3	.. ..	.. ..	 400	A coolie 600	 1,000	 16 0 0 ,,
		Bandarupalli Lakshmayya ..	14·00	Dry.	..	3·05	6,000 0 0	5	4	..	2	4 acres.	..	400	600	1,000	17 8 0 ,,
		Bandarupalli Kotamma ..	3·50	,,	..	3·05	60 0 0	5	2	..	2	..	..	200	..	200	3 0 0 ,, 3 0 0 ,,
		Kalaba Obayya	..	..	..	6 06	45 0 0	8	2	..	2	..	..	100	..	100	3 0 0 ,,
		Suggana Meerayya	..	..	..	6·06	45 0 0	8	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	7 8 0 ,,
		Gutla Venkatramayya ..	16·00	Dry.	..	18·86	150 0 0	2	1	3	2	..	..	1,000	1,000	2,000	14 0 0 ,,

Kaikalur ..	Pallewada ..	Dutla Ramayya	4·00 4·00	Wet. Dry.	6·75	..	40 bags.	8	3	2	6	..	..	300	500	800	
Gudivada ..	Komaravole ..	Singavarapu Ramayya ..	32 82	Wet.	4·87	..	Rs. 690	12	..	..	6	..	..	12,000	..	12,000	
		Atluri Ramaswami	4 95	,,	2·87½	..	3 candies and 15 8 0	..	2	..	..		..	2,000	..	2,000	
		Atluri Gopalakrishnayya ..	5·00 0·30	Wet. Dry.	2·87½	..	3 candies and 15 8 0	..	4	1	2	..	..	800	..	800	
	Nandivada ..	Chatregadda Nagayya ..	..	..	10·45	..	745 0 0	5	4	..	3	..	..	610	390	1,000	
		Danduri Chinna Venkayya ..	..	..	6·53	..	468 0 0	10	4	..	..	..	..	150	..	150	
		Adsumilli V. Ratnam ..	0·60	Wet.	22·54	..	1,770 0 0	5	1	1	3	..	..	1,160	390	1,460	
		Gadireddi Rami Reddi ..	7 00	,,	7·62	..	870 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Adsumilli Gangayya ..	60·00	,,	4·30	..	40 bags.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Pasumarru ..	Kancherla Subbayya	..	..	4·84	..	30 bags.	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Keja Pedabrahmayya	4 50	Dry.	6·75	..	90 ,,	6	1	..	2	..	..	750	1,250	2,000	
		Thipirneni Kotayya	6·00	Wet.	2·48	..	32 ,,	7	4	..	2	..	..	200	600	800	
		Kalagara Venkayya	13·50 2·50	Wet. Dry.	3·57½	..	42½ ,,	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Kaja Venkatramayya ..	3 00 5·00	Dry. Wet.	10·78	..	102¼ ,,	5	..	2	2	..	..	200	..	200	32 8 0 kist.
		Kalagara Anjayya, etc. ..	6·00 10·00	Wet. Dry.	8·60	..	100 ,,	4	..	3	4	..	..	1,500	..	1,500	
		Kaja Peda Veerayya	9 00	Dry.	8 05½	..	76¼ ,,	5	..	2	2	..	..	800	..	800	26 0 0 kist.
		Davuluru Basavayya	2·00 2·50	Wet. Dry.	1·50	..	15 ,,	4	1	1	2	..	..	250	750	1,000	
		Thipirreni Venkataramudu ..	2·60	Wet.	1·31½	..	17 ,,	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Kalagara Nagabhushanam ..	1·50	Dry.	3 62½	..	42½ ,,	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Puli Narasayi	..	..	2·50	..	34¼ ,,	5	3	..	..	..	..	60	..	60	
		Guraja Subbadu	4·15	Dry.	4·30	..	40½ ,,	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	400	400	
		Sali Venkadu	..	..	4·23½	..	44¼ ,,	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Boppana V. Subbayya ..	8·50 1·50	Wet. Dry.	2·62¾	..	26½ ,,	8	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Kakarala Peda Venkayya ..	2·00 1·50	Wet. Dry.	10·00	..	72½ ,,	5	1	2	2	2½ Wet.	..	..	..	..	
		Kaja Subbayya	8·50	Wet.	5·00	..	..	8	6	..	4	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	
		Surapaneni Kotayya	1 30	,,	3·72¾	..	..	5	2	..	1	0·20 Wet.	..	..	..	..	
Divi	Machavaram.	Nalluri Sarabhalingam ..	..	,,	1·50	..	40 0 0	3	1	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	12 8 0 kist.
		Redrowthu Mallayya	10·00	,,	0·80	..	6½ bags.	5	1	1	2	..	..	200	900	1,100	
		Narabarisetti Pichayya ..	5·00	,,	..	0·84	15 0 0	3	3	..	4	..	..	400	250	650	
		Venkatachelapati .. .. Venkataswami	8·00 4·00	,, ,,	2·11	..	52 0 0	3	3	.	4	..	..	200	200	400	
		Jarugu Perayya	3·60 0·50	Wet. Dry.	2·00	..	11 bags.	5	1	..	2	..	..	200	400	600	
		Nalluri Brahmadu	2·50	Wet.	1·40	..	40 0 0	3	1	..	..	..	..	100	200	300	
		Naraharisetti Veeranna ..	0·16	Dry.	2·59	..	94 8 0	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Appikatla Veerayya	8·00	Wet.	2·67	..	164 0 0	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	800	
	Puligadde ..	Gunturu Butchigadu	..	..	..	2·19	50 0 0	6	2	..	..	..	..	50	..	50	
	Koduru ..	Ravuru Veerayya	..	..	4·87	..	144 7 0	5	1	..	..	..	..	100	500	600	25 0 0 kist.
		Palanki Subbiah	3·00	Wet.	2·90	..	40 0 0	4	3	2	2 6 H.B	..	..	200	400	600	
		Mandava Kotayya	2·00	,,	7 60	..	45 bags.	Relinquished on account of loss.						200	400	600	
		Jammalamadaka Venkatanarasayya.	..	..				Left off						..	..	..	
		Kagitha Balayya	..	..		Relinquished after paying Rs. 80 to the owner.								60	..	60	

APPEN

Tabulated figures of lease values

Name of cultivator.	Land owned by him.		Land rented by him.						Special features of the land.		
			Dry.			Wet.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Extent.	Rent paid.		Extent.	Rent paid.		Dalva raised.	Fertility.	Contiguity, etc.
				Cash.	Kind.		Cash.	Kind.			
East and West											
WEST GODAVARI DELTA.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.					
Mogallu.											
Penumatsa Sitaramaraju	..	7·50	..	..	..	10·00	..	80 bags ..	Once in 4 years	..	..
Alluri Somaraju	..	2·00	..	..	..	7·00	..	52 bags ½ dalva.	Once in 3 years.	..	..
Pinnamraju Venkatraju	..	7·00	..	..	..	8 00	..	72 ,, ,,	Do.	..	..
Penumatsa Subbaraju	..	16·00	..	..	..	6·50	..	63 bags ..	Do.	..	..
Penumatsa Sooriraju	..	1·00	..	..	..	6·00	..	42 bags ½ dalva	Do.	..	..
Kalidindi Subbaraju	..	1·25	..	..	..	8 00	..	64 ,, ,,	Do.	..	..
Gangulu Adinarayudu	..	2·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	50 ,, ,,	Do.	..	..
Alti Ramiah	..	..	..	..	..	4·00	..	40 ,, ,,	Do.	..	..
Moganti Mahankali	..	1·50	..	..	..	5·00	..	45 ,, ,,	Do.	..	..
Penumatsa Venkataraju	..	4·00	..	..	..	10·00	..	70 ,, ,,	Do.	..	..
Kassetti Gopayya	..	Nil.	..	..	..	4·00	..	30 bags ..	Do.	..	..
Dandu Suryanarayanaraju	..	3·00	..	..	..	10·00	..	70 bags ½ dalva.	Do.	..	..
Kamana Brahmayi	..	7·50	..	..	..	14·00	..	96 bags ..	Do.	..	..
Gurtula Appulu	..	1·50	..	..	..	2·00	..	18 bags ½ dalva.	Do.	..	..
Ayireddi Sreeramulu	..	1·20	..	..	..	4·00	..	18 bags ..	Do.	..	..
Vadlur.											
Bhoopathiraju Venkatpathiraju.	..	0·80	7·00	..	..	21·00	..	321 bags ..	Once in 3 years	..	..
Nullapudi Nandayya	..	3·00	..	..	..	2·00	..	22 ,, ..	Do.	..	..
Belangi Venkanna	..	0·50	..	..	..	9·00	..	106 ,, ..	One acre once in 3 years.	..	..
Katthari Narasimharaju	..	..	..	..	..	7·50	..	75 bags and to pay kist.	3 acres in 3 years.	..	..
Katta Gingisetti	..	1·20	7·50	280	..	5·00	..	55 bags ..	Once in 3 years.	..	..
Pitchettu Narasimhulu	..	..	2·00	90	..	7·50	..	78 ,, ..	..	..	..
Penumatsa Sitaramaraju	..	50·00	..	..	..	60 00	..	600 ,, ..	Once in 3 years.	..	..
Pericherla Narayanaraju	..	14·00	..	..	..	8·00	..	80 ,, ..	Do.	..	..
Kathari Singaraju	..	15·00	..	..	..	7·00	..	80 ,, ..	Dalva	..	..
Duvvuri Chitteyya	..	25·00	5 00	200	..	5·00	..	50 ,, ..	In 3 years ..	..	..
Maddipati Venkanna	..	6·50	8·00	105	..	6·00	..	69 ,, ..	No .. .	..	..
Mullapudi Venkatramiah	..	1·00	1·00	40	..	5·00	..	72 ,, ..	Yes	..	..
Yandra Venkatesu	..	2·00	1·50	60	..	6·00	Kist and	66 ,,	Yes	..	..
Khandavalli.											
Kosuri Kamaraju	..	7·50	12·00	..	..	3·00	500	..	All lands for dalva.	..	..
Bhoopatiraju Thirupathiraju.	..	12·00	30·00	600	..	..	..	..		..	..
Kosuri Ramaraju	..	5·00	..	..	..	14·00	..	140 bags ..		..	..
Kosuri Narasimharaju	..	3 00	..	..	..	4·00	..	40 ,, ..		..	..
Bhoopatiraju Ramaraju	..	5·00	2·50	..	..	2·50	250	..		..	..
Namana Potaraju	..	Nil.	..	..	..	5·00	..	54 bags ..		..	..
Kosuri Kamaraju, I	..	11·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	50 ,, ..		..	..
Do. II	..	3 00	..	..	..	1·70	..	15 ,, ..		..	..
Do. III	..	Nil.	4·00	..	..	6·00	725	..		..	..
Guggilapu Paddayya	..	1·20	..	..	..	1·00	..	10 bags ..		..	..
Korra Thatappa	.	1·80	..	..	..	30·00	..	260 ,, ..		..	..
Bhimanadi Venkayya	..	12·00	..	..	..	4·00	..	40 ,, ..		..	..
Ghanta Polemma	..	2·00	..	..	..	2 50	..	25 ,, ..		..	..
Konala Soorayya	..	3·00	..	..	..	3·00		30 ,, ..		..	..
Guggilapu Sooranna	..	0·50	..	..	..	1·00	..	10 ,, ..		..	..
Kosuri Sooraparaju	..	1·20	..	..	..	4·00	..	40 ,, ..		..	..
Kosuri Kamaraju	..	2·50	2·00	..	..	2·00	..	20 ,, ..		..	..
Komma Adeyya	..	Nil.	..	..	..	4·00	..	40 ,, ..		..	..
WEST GODAVARI—DRY—UPLAND.											
Devarapalli.											
Chintapalli Padmaraju	60·00	..	30·00	700	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
Bandi Gangaraju	60·00	..	12·50	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duggana Gangaraju	23·00	..	3·18	12	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Pasuleti Venkayya	15·00	..	20·00	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DIX No. 10 (ii).

(Committee's enquiry).

For how many years has he taken this.	Previous leases.	Has he been able to pay the rents regularly?		Arrears, if any.	How many able-bodied workers in the family?	Palerus employed.	Number of bullocks he has.	Property lost.		Debts.		
		Yes.	No.					Owing to renting lands.	Other causes.	Due to renting lands.	Other causes.	Total.
Godavaris.												
YRS.								ACS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
5	..	..	No	8 bags.	3	2	4 H.B. 2 B.	1·00	..	2,000	..	2,000
3	..	..	No	Rs. 150	1	2	4 B.	1·00	..	..	150	150
5	..	..	..	..	4	2	6 B.	3·00	..	..	500	500
3	..	..	..	..	2	3	10 H.B.	1·00	..	..	2,000	2,000
3	..	..	..	..	2	1	2 B.	1·00	..	..	200	200
3	..	..	..	..	1	1	4 H.B.	2·00	..	..	300	300
5	..	..	No	20 bags.	1	2	4 B.	..	..	..	400	400
1	..	..	No	Rs. 50	2	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
1	..	..	..	..	4	..	2 B.	..	..	..	800	800
5	..	..	No	Rs. 1,500	1	3	4 H.B.	1·60	..	..	1,700	1,700
5	..	..	..	..	4	..	2 B.	..	..	..	..	..
5 8	..	..	..	..	3	2	8 H.B.	2·00	..	..	1,200	1,200
5	..	..	..	..	4	1	6 B. 2 H.B.	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1 H.B.	2·00	..	..	400	400
5	..	..	..	..	1	1	2 B.	1·00	..	..	400	400
5	..	..	No	Rs. 250	3	3	4	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	Loss.		..
5	..	..	No	18 bags.	3	1	3	..	..	400	..	400
..	..	..	No	Rs. 400	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	10·00 inam.	..	400	..	400
6	..	..	No	Rs. 200	7	1	2	..	..	200	..	200
..	..	..	No	Rs. 4,000	..	10	10	28·00	..	20,000	..	20,000
6	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	2·60	..	7,000	..	7,000
6	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	19·00	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	No	Rs. 900	..	3	4	6·00	..	7,000		7,000
5	..	..	..	27 bags.	3	1	2	2·00	..	500	..	500
5	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	600	..	600
5	..	..	..	Rs. 100	3	1	1	..	..	400	..	400
8	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	1·00	..	1,000	..	1,000
10	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	2·00	..	6,000		6,000
5	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1·00	..	4,000		4,000
5	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1,500		1,500
5	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..		..
5	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	2,000		2,000
8	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	3,000		3,000
5	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	11·30	..	600		600
5	..	..	No	Rs. 50	2	1	4	10·00	..	..		..
5	..	..	No	5 bags.	2	..	..	..	..	400		400
5	..	..	No	Rs. 300	3	1	8	1·20	..	1,100		1,100
9	..	..	No	Rs. 50	2	1	4	2·00	..	1,100		1,100
5	..	..	No	5 bags.	2	..	2	1·00	..	700		700
5	..	..	No	4 ,,	2	..	..	0·80	..	500		500
10	..	..	..	5 ,,	2	..	..	1·00	..	400		400
5	..	..	..	8 ,,	1	1	2	1·00	..	250		250
5	..	..	..	Rs. 300	1	..	2	1·70	..	400		400
5	..	..	No	not given.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Not given.	..	..	..	..	2	4	8	..	..	2,500	..	2,500
..	..	..	..	..	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	..	..	500	500
..	..	..	No	..	3	2	6	..	..	300	..	300

* H.B. = He-buffalo.

B. = Bullocks.

Name of cultivator.	Land owned by him.		Land rented by him.						Special features of the land.		
			Dry.			Wet.					
	Dry.	Wet.	Extent.	Rent paid.		Extent.	Rent paid.		Dalva raised.	Fertility.	Contiguity, etc.
				Cash.	Kind.		Cash.	Kind.			

East and West

Name of cultivator.	Land owned by him. Dry.	Land owned by him. Wet.	Dry. Extent.	Dry. Cash.	Dry. Kind.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Cash.	Wet. Kind.	Dalva raised.	Fertility.	Contiguity, etc.
WEST GODAVARI—DRY—UPLAND—*cont.*	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	RS.				
Devarapalli—cont.											
Udimoodi Chittiramaraju ..	20·00	..	25·00	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurisetu Appalaraju ..	Nil.	..	45 00	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akula Thatayya	8·00	..	17·88	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oruganti Sarabharaju ..	2·00	..	15·00	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oruganti Narasaraju	50 00	..	24·00	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gannamani China Veera Venkayya.	10·00	..	22·00	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nallamati Soorayya	Nil.	..	18·00	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennbothula Guraviah ..	3·00	..	30·00	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegeswarapuram.											
Thota Bheemanna	7·50	..	8·00	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addala Jeelakarra	4·00	..	16·00	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addala Satyam	6·00	..	8 00	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dusanapudi Appanna ..	Nil.	..	10·00	100 and ½ to ½ on 5 acres.				..	..	..	..
Pothireddi V. Ratnam ..	2·00	..	8·00	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petta Pullayya	11·00	..	7·00	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indugula Ramanna	3·00	..	16 00	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadi Padmaraju	4·00	..	8 00	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailam Butchiah	1·70	..	8·00	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailam Narayana	2·00	..	3·00	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peddisetti Venkanna ..	3·00	..	10·00	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muthireddi Venkataswami ..	16·00	..	16·00	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailam Ammanna	7·00	..	12·00	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalla Saththeyya	Nil.	..	7·00	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalla Venkatramiah	2·00	..	12·00	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—UPLAND—DELTA AND WET.											
Burrgupudi.											
Atti Venkata Narasayya ..	7·00	..	15·35	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singata Gangayya	4·00	..	4·74	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idula China Veeranna ..	50·00	..	25·7	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	50 00	..	..	..	..	0·28	18	..	..	..	..
Kolli Venkudu	Nil.	..	7 34	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marriganti China V. Acharyulu.	80	..	4·93	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marua Venkata Krishnamma.	39·00	..	39·64	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kante Ramakrishnaiah ..	10 00	..	..	..	..	4·91	100	..	..	..	..
Koththuri Veeranna	8·50	..	13·34	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paidana Munayya	Nil.	..	9·27	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tammeru Naganna	24·00	..	7·95	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somu Narayya	24·00	..	3·28	..	..	3·74	292	..	..	..	..
Nalla Subbarayudu	4·00	..	..	..	..	2·33	70	..	..	..	..
Kothari Veeranna	7·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	90	..	..	..	..
Sagiraju Kondraju	24·00	..	..	..	..	2·33	70	..	..	..	..
Vanka Muthyalu	16·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	99	..	..	..	..
Naveti Nukalu	Nil.	..	11·49	90	..	5·84	100	..	..	..	..
Naveti Mutyalu	Nil.	..	2·77	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pillala Venkataswami ..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	2·00	95	..	..	..	..
Karri Veeranna	Nil.	..	..	..	..	1·82	74	..	..	..	..
Kadibomma Bangaru	Nil.	..	9·99	98 and kist.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.											
Gummalladoddi.											
Karri Appadu	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	..	27·77	640	..	No dalva ..	..	..
Talapureddi Venkanna ..	1[illegible]·00	..	..	..	..	2·50	67½	..	Do. ..	..	..
Kuncha Venkanna	..	2·50	..	..	..	13·88½	320	..	Do. ..	..	..

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* And he cultivates 30 acres of the landowner's land as garden and had this for his own cultivation.

For how many years has he taken this.	Previous leases.	Has he been able to pay the rents regularly?		Arrears, if any.	How many able-bodied workers in the family?	Palerus employed.	Number of bullocks he has.	Property lost.		Debts.		
		Yes.	No.					Owing to renting lands.	Other causes.	Due to renting lands.	Other causes.	Total.
Godavaris—cont.												
										RS.	RS.	RS.
..	..	..	No	165	1	4	6	..	..	150	..	150
..	..	..	No	200 yearly.	3	1	6	..	..	100	100	200
..	..	..	No	Rs. 60	3	..	8	..	..	60	200	260
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	50	100	150
..	..	..	..	..	3	4	8	..	..	25	475	500
..	..	..	No	..	1	2	4	..	..	200	200	400
..	..	..	No	..	4	1	4	..	..	200	..	200
..	..	..	No	50 yearly.	2	2	4	..	..	..	800	800
..	..	..	No	..	2	2	4	..	..	200	200	400
..	..	..	No	..	5	1	6	..	..	300	700	1,000
..	..	..	No	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	No	..	2	1	4	..	..	300	..	300
..	..	..	No	..	1	1	2	..	..	90	310	400
..	..	..	No	..	4	1	6	..	..	300	700	1,000
..	..	..	No	..	2	1	6	..	..	50	100	150
..	..	..	No	..	2	2	4	1·00 dry.	..	1,000	..	1,000
..	..	..	No	..	2	..	2	..	..	100	..	100
..	..	..	No	..	1	..	2	..	..	10	70	80
..	..	..	No	..	1	2	4	..	..	50	30	80
..	..	..	No	..	4	3	10	..	..	300	200	500
..	..	..	No	..	2	2	6	..	..	150	50	200
..	..	..	No	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	50	200
..	..	..	No	65	..	..	..	..	..	65	435	500
5	100	..	No	..	2	2	6	..	..	100	200	300
3	25	..	No	..	1	1	2	..	..	100	250	350
5	..	..	No	..	1	5	10	..	..	150	2,850	3,000
4	..	..	No	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	50	250	300
10	70	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	4,000	4,000
5	200	..	..	..	1	5	8	..	..	..	4,000	4,000
10	40	..	No	..	1	3	6	..	..	300	1,250	1,550
3	50	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	50	150	200
3	30	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	80	20	100
3	..	..	..	..	4	3	8	..	..	180	320	500
3	..	..	..	..	2	4	12	..	..	290	710	1,000
3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	25	25	50
3	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	400	400
3	..	..	..	..	2	4	12	..	..	70	930	1,000
3	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	150	50	200
3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	90	10	100
3	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	90	10	100
3	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	80	10	90
2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	75	5	80
2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	100	..	100
2	..	..	No	..	4	..	2	..	..	95	5	100
3	..	..	No	..	4	2	6	..	..	200	300	500
3	..	..	No	..	2	2	8	..	..	300	100	400

Tabulated figures of lease values

East and West

Name of cultivator.	Land owned by him.		Land rented by him.						Special features of the land.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.			Wet.			Dalva raised.	Fertility.	Contiguity, etc.
			Extent.	Rent paid.		Extent.	Rent paid.				
				Cash.	Kind.		Cash.	Kind.			
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	RS.		ACS.	RS.				
Gummaitadoddi—cont.											
Bureddi Appalaswami	5·00	..	..	..	..	0·73	16½	....	No dalva ..	..	..
Abbireddi Gangaraju	..	30·00	..	..	..	5·08	158	....	Do. ..	..	..
Amamdevara Gangaraju	..	0·88	..	..	..	7·62	70	....	Do. ..	.	..
Kota Pandullayya	45·00	..	3·91	..	.	3·84	143	....	Do. ..	..	..
Tirumala Venkanna	13·00	..	..	..	..	2·40	62	....	Do. ..	..	..
Kola Achanna	..	6·00	..	..	..	1·79	140	....	Do. ..	..	..
Nagulapati Narayan Rao	600·00	..	..	..	..	6·84	100	....	Do. ..	..	..
Idala Ramanna	130·00	..	..	..	..	27·77	640	....	Do. ..	..	..
Taladi Paidayya	..	..	7·40	200	..	.	.	....	Do. ..	..	..
Battula Sarangadharudu	10·00	..	..	..	..	12·39 ½ is dry	156	....	Do. ..	..	..
Vakacharla Subba Rao	15·00	..	10·48	40	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Batti Sambayya	..	..	..	..	..	8·89	50	....	Do ..	..	..
Bureddi Kamayya	..	..	..	..	..	18·34	110	....	Do. ..	..	..
Vakacharla Subba Rao	15 00	..	16·00	98	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Medapureddi Venkanna	60·00	..	..	..	..	12·66	76	....	Do. ..	..	..
Bade Chinaramulu	4·00	..	14·00	84	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Bade Appanna	8·00	..	..	..	..	10·00	60	....	Do. ..	..	..
Gandi Krishnanna	8·00	..	55·05	700	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Gorella Ramaswami	4 00	..	5·39	500	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Peniketi Bulli Appanna	..	..	2·40	20	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Chennaboyina Ramaswami	60 00	..	34·00	490*	..	..	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Kotwala Ramaswami	..	..	..	..	..	0·75	..	....	Do. ..	..	..
Surisetti Appanna	7·84	..	..	..	..	0·75	85	....	Do. ..	..	..
Chonga Pallayya	5·00	..	..	..	..	7·84	300	....	Do. ..	..	..
Yesalapu Appanna	8·00	..	..	..	..	3·57	120	....	Do. ..	..	..
Bettina China Mutyalu	..	..	..	..	..	2·88	40	....	Do. ..	..	..
Boorugupudi.											
Rapeti Sanyasi	..	..	..	..	..	1·56	90	....	No dalva ..	..	..
Idala Ramanna	180 00	..	..	..	..	27 77	550	....	Do. ..	..	..
Battula Sarangadharadu	10·00	..	..	..	..	12·39	208	....	Do. ..	..	..
Garrela Ramaswami	.	..	..	..	..	2·73	120	....	Do. ..	..	..
Bisetti Narasayya	13·00	..	..	..	..	9·29	150	....	Do. ..	..	..

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* And some of this is wet.

(Committee's enquiry)—*cont.*

For how many years has he taken this.	Previous leases.	Has he been able to pay the rents regularly?		Arrears, if any.	How many able-bodied workers in the family?	Palerus employed.	Number of bullocks he has.	Property lost		Debts.		
		Yes.	No.					Owing to renting lands.	Other causes.	Due to renting lands.	Other causes.	Total.
Godavaris—cont.												
										RS.	RS.	RS.
12	100	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	150	150
3	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	..	..	..	800	800
3	..	..	No.	..	2	2	5	..	..	50	350	400
5	..	..	No.	..	2	7	16	..	..	..	3,000	3,000
5	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	2.000	200
5	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	300	800
5	..	..	..	..	5	8	12	..	..	..	5,000	5,000
3	½ share	..	..	..	2	6	12	..	..	..	2,000	2,000
3	..	..	No.	..	3	..	6	..	..	150	150	300
3	..	..	No.	..	1	2	4	..	..	150	50	200
3	..	..	No.	..	4	3	2	..	..	50	50	100
1	..	..	No.	..	2	..	2	..	..	80	20	50
3	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
3	93	..	No.	..	4	3	2	..	..	150	..	150
3	..	..	No.	..	2	4	10	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
3	..	..	No.	..	1	1	2	..	..	50	50	100
3	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	50	50
5	..	..	No.	..	1	2	4	..	..	400	600	1,000
3	..	..	No.	..	2	1	6	..	..	100	200	300
3	..	..	No.	..	2	1	4	..	..	50	50	100
3	..	..	No.	..	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	No.	..	2	1	4	..	..	30	20	50
8	..	..	No.	..	8	..	10	..	..	40	60	100
3	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	4	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	No.	..	3	1	2	..	..	30	20	50
1	..	..	No.	..	1	..	2	..	..	30	10	40
3	..	..	No.	..	2	6	12	..	..	200	1,800	2,000
4	..	..	No.	..	1	2	4	..	..	50	150	200
3	..	..	No.	..	4	1	6	..	..	30	120	150
5	..	..	No.	..	1	3	6	..	..	800	200	100

APPENDIX No. 11 (i).

Prices of paddy per bag of 164 lb..

—	Mr. Holdsworth's figures.		Stationwar information.						Committee figures.			
			Bezwada.	Gudivada.	Gannavaram.	Masulipatam.	Kaikalur.	Avanigadda.	Gudivada Mr. A. G. Krishnayya.	Nazulla Mr. P. Bhushayya.	Mr. G. V. Chalapati Rao's figures, Kaikalur.	Mr. R. V. Ramayya of Inghavaram.
Kistna District—Wet.												
1899 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	5·4	..	..
1901 ..	..	..	3·8	4·2	..	5·0	..	4·12	3 4 0	4·3	2·15	..
1902 ..	..	..	3·3	3·8	..	4·1	..	3·15	3 8 0	3·5	..	..
1903 ..	..	..	3·0	3·5	..	3·9	..	3·10	2 8 0	3·6	..	..
1904 ..	3 8 0	3 7 3	2·11	3 5	..	3·13	..	3·7	2 14 0	3·10	..	..
1905 ..	3 12 0	3 12 7	3·4	3·2	..	4·3	..	3·15	3 2 0	3·9	3·3	..
1906 ..	4 12 8	4 15 4	4·10	4·6	..	5·6	..	4·10	3 8 0	4·1	3·0	..
1907 ..	5 2 5	5 2 9	5·15	4·6	..	5·15	..	5·1	4 0 0	5·3	4·4	..
1908 ..	4 13 8	5 1 0	6·0	4 5	..	4·5	..	5·4	4 8 0	5·7	4·0	..
1909 ..	6 12 5	7 3 7	6·2	6·3	..	6·14	..	7·3	4 4 0	4·13	3·12	..
1910 ..	5 12 9	5 6 4	4·15	5·7	..	5·9	..	6·3	5 0 0	5·4	3·6	..
1911 ..	4 12 8	4 9 10	4·10	4·14	..	5·12	3·10	4·14	4 5 0	5·10	..	..
1912 ..	5 9 2	5 12 5	5·7	5·10	..	5·14	5·2	5·9	4 0 0	6·5	5·0	..
1913 ..	6 6 9	6 2 1	6·1	7 5	..	6·1	6·8	5·12	4 14 0	5·11	5·0	..
1914 ..	5 10 7	5 3 2	5·10	5 7	..	5·12	5·12	5·6	4 12 0	6·3	4·12	..
1915 ..	5 3 4	5 3 2	5·4	5·3	..	5·10	4·15	4·8	4 14 0	5·5	4·9	..
1916 ..	5 6 8	5 6 8	5 11	5·4	..	5·11	5·4	5·7	5 0 0	6·0	5·1	..
1917 ..	5 10 7	5 13 9	6·1	5·4	..	6·4	5·2	6 2	4 14 0	6·1	6·4	..
1918 ..	5 10 0	5 10 0	6·1	4·13	..	6 8	5·6	5·14	5 0 0	7·0	..	..
1919 ..	6 6 3	6 7 1	6·12	7·14	..	6·11	5·9	7·0	6 0 0	6·10	..	6·8
1920 ..	8 7 6	8 13 0	10·1	8·1	7·14	9·6	7·11	8·12	7 4 0	7·4	7·1	9·12
1921 ..	10 14 4	8 15 9	11·9	9·8	9·1	12·5	9·0	9·15	7 8 0	7·2	8·7	8·5
1922 ..	8 10 5	8 12 5	10·2	8·13	8·1	9·3	7·7	9·1	7 4 0	6 4	7·6	7·6
1923 ..	7 11 9	7 6 3	7·7	7·13	8·4	8·7	6·15	7 12	6 4 0	8·1	6·7	6·12
1924 ..	..	..	6·10	7·13	7 13	8·11	6·15	6·15	7 0 0	8·8	..	5·2
1925 ..	..	..	8 6	8·2	6·15	9·6	7·9	7·12	6 8 0	7·4	7·4	6·10
1926 ..	..	..	7·8	7·6	7·1	7·9	7·1	7·6	6 6 0	7·8	6·14	6·8
1927 ..	..	..	8·6	6·14	6 8	9·4	6·8	8·0	7 14 0	7·0	7·0	6·15
1928 ..	..	..	7·9	8·2	6·8	9·6	6·8	7·2	7 0 0	7·7	6·14	7·15
1929 ..	..	..	6·13	7·9	6 5	8 4	6·5	6·10	7 0 0	7·3	..	..

APPENDIX No. 11 (ii).

Prices of paddy per bag of 164 lb.

Kistna District.

—	Stationwar figures.				Mr. Holdsworth's figures.	
	Tiruvuru.	Jeggayyapeta.	Nandigama.	Nuzvid.	Annual.	Ryot's selling months.
Upland Wet.						
1899	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	..	..	4·11	..	..	..
1901	4·15	4·11	4·11	5·7	..	..
1902	..	4·3	4·3	4·5	..	..
1903	..	3·13	3·11	3·14	..	..
1904	..	3·3	3·12	4·0	3·6	3·7
1905	..	3·8	4·1	4·0	3·11	4·3
1906	..	4·8	..	4·0	4·6	4·7
1907	..	4·13	..	4·8	5·2	5·8
1908	..	5·3	..	5·0	5·7	5·4
1909	4·14	5·7	..	6·9	5·10	6·3
1910	5·3	5·4	..	5·1	5·2	5·6
1911	5·3	5·6	..	4·4	4·12	4·13
1912	5·5	5·6	..	4·13	5·4	5·9
1913	5·12	5·15	..	6·1	5·15	6·7
1914	5·14	5·14	..	5·9	5·14	5·13
1915	5·1	5·6	..	6·1	5·6	5·8
1916	4·9	5·6	..	5·15	5·7	5·11
1917	5·9	5·6	..	5·9	5·13	5·14
1918	6·6	5·6	..	5·15	6·2	6·4
1919	7·6	8·2	..	6·13	7·5	7·12
1920	8·12	9·1	7·7	7·8	9·4	10·2
1921	8·8	9·5	..	8·7	9·6	8·11
1922	7·6	..	..	7·9	8·5	7·14
1923	6·10	..	..	7·10	7·8	7·0
1924	7·3	..	..	7·3	..	..
1925	7·7	..	12·1	7·9	..	..
1926	7·0	..	..	7·0	..	..
1927	7·10	8·2	..	8·1	..	..
1928	7·10	6·12	..	6·11	..	..
1929	7·0	6·8	..	5·3	..	..

APPENDIX No. 11 (iii).

Delta Wet.

—	Stationwar information supplied by Government for prices of paddy per bag (164 lb. without bag).																	Committee's information.					—
	Mr Holdsworth's figures.		West Godavari.						East Godavari.														
	Annual prices.	Ryots' selling months.	Bhimavaram.	Narsapuram.	Tanuku.	Pentapadu.	Ellore.	Average.	Cocanada.	Coringa.	Ramachandrapuram.	Alamur.	Kotapeta.	Amalapuram.	Sivakodu.	Mummidivaram.	Bikkavole.	Average.	Rajahmundry merchants' account.	Dendulur.	Godavari Chamber of Commerce.	Lankalakoderu.	Average.	
1899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·12	..	3·0	..	..	1899
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 6	..	4·9	..	..	1900
1901	..	..	4·11	4 7	4·15	5·2	4·11	5·3	4·14	4·9	5·1	4 1	5 8	5 0	4·11	..	..	..	3·14	..	4·2	..	..	1901
1902	..	..	3·12	3·9	4·6	4·9	4·0	4·1	4·7	4·11	4·2	3 8	4·12	4·7	4 2	..	..	..	3 12	..	3·12	..	..	1902
1903	..	..	3·7	3·4	3·11	3 15	3·7	3 9	3·12	3 14	3·11	3 5	4 1	3·11	3 14	..	..	..	2·13	..	3·9	..	..	1903
1904	3·6	3·5	..	3 2	3 9	3 5	3 4	3 5	3 12	3·2	3 6	2 14	4 0	3 8	3 13	..	..	..	3 2	..	3 8	..	..	1904
1905	3·14	3·14	4·3	3·9	4·2	3·12	3·15	..	3 12	3·12	3·10	3·4	4·4	4·2	4 0	..	..	..	3 7	..	5·4	..	..	1905
1906	4·11	4·12	4·7	4·5	5·0	4·5	4·15	..	4 15	5·0	4·6	3·15	4 15	4 13	4 15	..	..	..	4 14	4 0	..	..	..	1906
1907	5 7	5 9	5 5	5·6	5 15	4 5	5 0	..	5·9	6 2	5·4	4·14	5·15	5·14	5·11	..	..	..	4·14	4 6	4 14	..	..	1907
1908	5·13	5·15	5·10	5·9	6·3	5·6	5·6	..	6 1	6 7	5·10	5 9	6·12	5 14	5 15	..	..	..	5 10	4 12	5 13	..	..	1908
1909	6 5	6·4	6 3	5·7	6·14	6·4	6·8	..	6·14	7 6	6 2	5·7	7 0	6·11	5·15	..	..	..	5·10	4·14	4 8	..	..	1909
1910	5·0	4·11	4·9	4 1	4·14	4·15	5·3	..	4 15	5·5	4 10	4·11	5·11	5·6	5·0	..	..	..	3 15	5·0	3·1	..	..	1910
1911	4·12	4·8	4·5	4·3	4·11	4·15	5 3	..	4 13	5·7	4·6	4 9	5·11	5·1	5·1	4·13	4 1	..	4·0	4·8	5·15	..	..	1911
1912	5 10	5·12	5·5	5·2	5·11	5 5	5·14	..	5 12	5·14	5·5	4 12	6 15	5 15	5·15	5·2	5·11	..	4·7	5·8	5 6	5 1	..	1912
1913	6·7	6 6	6·3	6·10	6 7	6·14	6 13	..	6·6	6 3	5·11	4·11	7·7	6 10	6 11	5 15	5·14	..	5·0	6·2	·7	5 6	..	1913
1914	6 6	6·5	5·12	5·11	6 8	5·10	6·7	..	6·11	7 0	6·3	5 7	7·14	6·12	6 11	6·8	7·2	..	5·1	4·5	·9	5·2	..	1914
1915	6·0	5 14	5 6	5·2	5·9	4·14	6·1	..	6·3	7·8	5·15	5 11	6·14	6·6	6·10	6 6	7·7	..	4 15	5·12	·1	4 9	..	1915
1916	6·6	6·6	5·4	5 9	5·13	4·14	7·2	..	7·6	7·7	6 3	6·2	7 6	6·10	7 2	7 5	7 6	..	4·5	7 8	·1	4 15	..	1916
1917	6 3	6·3	5·6	4 12	5·15	4·14	6·4	..	7 9	7·7	5 10	6 5	8·0	6·1	6 10	6 4	7 6	..	4·7	5 1	..	4·7	..	1917
1918	6·4	6·5	5·7	5 0	5·12	4·15	6·4	..	7·5	7 11	6 3	6 3	7 9	6 6	6·12	7 6	7 0	..	4·7	6·12	..	4·10	..	1918
1919	7·10	7·15	6 4	6·12	6·9	6 6	7·1	..	9·13	9 9	8·12	8·7	9·4	8 1	8 1	8 5	8·13	..	5·12	6 9	..	6·1	..	1919
1920	9·10	10 1	7 1	8 9	7·12	8·3	7·14	..	12 4	10·10	10 13	9 15	10 1	12·4	10·15	10·10	13 5	..	8 4	..	..	7·15	..	1920
1921	10·13	10·6	9 6	9 7	8·13	10·6	9·8	..	11 3	12 12	11 4	10 6	12 3	10·12	11·9	12·10	13 12	..	6 15	..	8·6	8·14	..	1921
1922	9·8	9·5	8·1	7 7	8 8	8 12	8·8	..	10 11	9·13	9·15	9·8	12 10	10·8	10·6	10·6	13·12	..	7·5	..	7·6	7 6	..	1922
1923	8·2	7·12	7 3	6·13	7·4	7·11	7·11	..	9·9	9 13	8·13	8 1	9 3	8·4	9·3	8·7	8·8	..	6 3	..	6 8	6 7	..	1923
1924	..	..	7·9	6·14	7 9	8·8	7·13	..	11·1	9·14	9 8	9 0	8·8	8 5	9·3	9·5	9·5	..	6 6	..	7·8	7·6	..	1924
1925	..	..	7·11	8·9	7 9	8·14	7·3	..	9·14	10 2	9 8	9·0	8 8	8 11	9 12	7 3	10·6	..	6·10	..	7·2	7 4	..	1925
1926	..	..	7·0	7·7	7·3	8·11	8·14	..	7·11	7·12	7 0	6·14	8 2	6·7	7·7	6 14	8·1	..	6·5	..	6 10	6·14	..	1926
1927	..	..	8 0	7·9	8·2	8·6	9·8	..	8·2	7·9	7 9	7 3	7·9	7·6	8·0	7·13	7 9	..	7 5	..	7·14	7 3	..	1927
1928	..	..	7·6	7·8	8·8	7·13	9·6	..	8·5	7·9	7·12	7 3	7 8	7·11	7 8	7·5	7·7	..	6·12	..	7·1	6·14	..	1928
1929	..	..	6 8	7 9	7·9	7·7	8·14	..	8 8	7·9	6 8	6·8	6 8	6·8	7·7	7·9	7·12	..	..	..	6·7	..	..	1929

APPENDIX No. 11 (iv).

Prices of paddy per bag of 164 lb. in loose IV.

West and East Godavari.

—	West Godavari.		East Godavari.					Mr. Holdsworth's figures.	
	Tallapudi.	Chintalapudi.	Tuni.	Pithapuram.	Prattipadu.	Peddapur.	Rajahmundry.	Annual.	Ryots' selling months.
				Upland Wet.					
1899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	4·15	5·3	4·6	4·10	4·2	4·15	4·7	..	..
1902	4·6	3·9	4·0	4·5	3·15	4·5	3·15	..	..
1903	4·3	3·0	3·6	3·11	3·7	3·12	3·8	..	..
1904	3·14	3·1	3·1	3·7	3·2	3·11	3·3	3·7	3·6
1905	4·0	3·10	3·10	3·15	3·13	4·0	3·14	3·15	4·1
1906	4·10	5·0	4·10	4·14	4·9	4·11	4·8	4·12	4·15
1907	5·4	5·6	5·5	5·7	4·15	5·14	5·2	5·6	5·7
1908	6·1	5·5	5·12	5·13	5·14	6·7	5·5	5·14	6·0
1909	7·2	6·6	6·6	6·3	5·11	6·7	5·11	6·8	6·7
1910	5·4	5·12	5·3	5·1	5·6	5·0	4·9	5·1	5·2
1911	5·4	5·0	4·12	4·9	4·6	4·7	4·6	4·10	4·8
1912	6·5	5·4	5·8	5·14	5·7	6·6	5·2	5·13	6·0
1913	7·3	5·14	6·2	6·8	6·7	7·0	5·15	6·9	6·5
1914	6·12	5·12	7·0	7·2	6·15	6·14	7·0	6·11	6·11
1915	6·0	5·5	6·5	7·2	6·2	7·0	6·10	6·4	6·0
1916	6·9	4·12	6·11	7·0	6·6	7·14	7·5	6·6	6·6
1917	6·8	4·11	6·3	7·0	6·5	6·10	6·4	6·6	6·0
1918	6·10	4·14	6·4	7·0	6·6	7·6	7·2	6·6	6·7
1919	7·4	5·8	10·5	9·1	9·9	9·4	9·15	7·11	8·5
1920	8·8	8·12	12·4	10·12	10·1	8·12	13·1	9·9	9·7
1921	10·7	9·1	12·5	12·5	11·3	..	11·2	10·6	9·12
1922	9·4	7·8	9·5	10·11	9·13	..	10·8	9·6	8·13
1923	8·8	7·3	8·7	10·5	9·4	..	10·4	8·4	7·7
1924	8·2	7·0	9·12	10·6	10·4	..	9·3	..	..
1925	8·11	7·11	10·8	9·0	9·14	8·9	9·15	..	..
1926	8·4	7·4	8·14	7·6	7·3	7·3	7·7	..	..
1927	7·14	7·9	8·1	7·9	8·8	8·2	8·6	..	..
1928	7·13	7·11	8·2	7·6	8·5	7·6	8·5	..	..
1929	7·4	5·14	8·2	7·3	7·11	6·8	7·4	..	..

APPENDIX No. 12.

Details of wages taken from Khatas.

Year.	Pulling the seedlings.	Transplantation		Weeding.		Reaping.		Heaping.		Harvesting.	
		Man.	Woman.	Man.	Woman.	Man.	Woman.	Man.	Woman.	Man.	Woman.
(i) Wages of labour from the accounts of Gudipati Venkatachalapathi Garu.											
		A. P.	A. P	A. P.	A. P	A. P.	A. P	A. P.		A. P.	
1911-12 ..	..	..	2 7	3 0	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912-13 ..	..	..	2 9	4 0	..	..	..	3 0	..	5 2	..
1919-20 ..	2-8-0 per (100 heaps)	..	2 7	4 0	..	4 0	3 0	..	..	..	..
1920-21 ..	..	..	3 8	5 0	..	6 0	4 0	..	..	..	..
1921-22 ..	..	..	4 6	..	..	5 3	..	..	..	..	..
1923-24 ..	..	..	4 0	..	..	6 0	5 0	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	..	5 0	4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	4 0	4 0	..	6 0	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	4 6	8 0	..	7 0	6 0	..	..	..	..
1928-29 ..	..	..	6 0	..	..	5 4	..	5 5	..	..	..
(ii) Wages of labour from the accounts of Mr. Gudipati Venkata Krishnayya.											
1911 ..	..	..	2 7	..	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	..	..	2 10	..	4 0	..	3 0	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	..	..	2 5	..	4 0	..	3 4	..	..	..	..
1914 ..	..	..	2 10	..	..	..	3 5	..	..	..	..
1918 ..	..	..	3 0	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..
1919 ..	..	..	2 6½	..	4 0	..	3 6	..	..	..	..
1920 ..	..	..	3 8	..	5 0	..	3 7½	..	..	..	..
1921 ..	..	..	4 6	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	..	..
(iii) Wages of labour from Yandagandi accounts.											
1925 ..	0-0-6 per heap.	..	7 0	..	..	8 0	6 0	..	..	..	..
1926 ..	..	..	5 6	..	..	8 0	6 0	..	..	..	..
1927 ..	..	..	6 0 8 0 10 0	..	..	8 0	6 0	..	..	..	..
1928 ..	..	8 0	5 0 6 0	..	..	8 0	5 6	..	..	..	..
(iv) Wages from the accounts of Yelamarti Ramanna Garu of Bhimadole.											
1911 ..	..	..	2 0	4 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	..	..	..	..
1912 ..	bundles— 100 1-4-0	..	2 3	4 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	..	..	..	..
1913 ..	100 1-4-0	..	2 0 2 3	4 0	..	3 0	2 0	..	..	..	..
1914 ..	..	..	..	4 0	2 6	3 0	2 0	..	..	..	..
1915 ..	..	..	2 9	4 0	3 0	3 0	2 3				
1916 ..	..	..	3 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 6	..	..	..	..
1918 ..	..	..	2 0	4 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	..	..	..	..
1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	2 6	..	..	..	..
1920 ..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 4 0	4 0 3 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1925 ..	1 0-0-6	..	4 0 5 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	3 0	..	..	..	..
1926 ..	1 0-0-6	..	4 0 5 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	..	..	..	..
1927 ..	1 0-0-6	..	4 0 5 0	6 0	4 0	5 0 6 0	4 0	..	..	..	..
1928 ..	1 0-0-6	..	4 0	6 0	4 0	5 0 6 0	4 0	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 12—*cont.*

(v) Statement showing the working hours by agricultural coolies.

[From Committee's detailed reports.]

Serial number.	Name of village.	1900.	1928.	Remarks.
	(a) East Godavari District.			
1	Gorinta (Peddapur taluk)	8 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 45′.	9 a.m. to 11 a m and 12 noon to 5 p.m., recess 1 hour.	
2	Dontamur (,,)	9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 30′ = 6½ hours.	9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess 45′ = 5¼ hours.	
3	Mulikipalli (Razole taluk)	7 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 8½ hours.	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 6 hours.	
4	Palagummi (,,)	8-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 to 6 p.m. = 8 hours.	10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 6 hours.	
5	Posarlapudi (,,)	....	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 6 hours.	
6	Ravulapalam (,,)	9 hours, 6 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 to 5.	7 hours, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
7	Nallamilli (Amalapuram)	6 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 11 hours.	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. = 6 hours.	
8	Madupalli (,,)	7 am. to 6 p.m., recess 1½ hours = 9½ hours.	10 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 1 hour = 7 hours.	
9	Gollavilli (,,)	5-30 a.m. to 7 p.m., recess 1½ hours = 12 hours	10 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 2 hours = 6 hours.	
10	Jagannadhagiri (Cocanada)	7 a.m. to 6 p.m. recess 1½ hours = 9½ hours.	10 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess 1 hour = 6 hours.	
11	Iedabrahmadevam (,,)	8 a.m. to 5 p.m. = 8½ hours, recess ½ hour.	10 a.m. to 5 p.m. = 6½ hours, recess ½ hour.	
12	Addampalli (Ramachandrapuram) ..	8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 8 hours.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. = 6 hours.	
13	Someswaram	8-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. = 7½ hours	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. = 6 hours.	
14	Gangavaram (Ramachandrapuram) ..	7 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 9 hours.	7 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 9 hours. 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 5 hours.	(General labour.) (Busy season.)
15	Choppella	....	6 a.m. to 8 a.m., 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess hours = 6 hours.	Ordinary. Transplantation.
16	Gummalla Doddi	....	9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. = 6½ hours recess = 1 hour.	
17	Chinakondepudi	....	9 a.m. to 6 p.m. = 8 hours recess = 1 hour.	
18	Yellavaram	....	11 a.m. to 5 p.m. = 6 hours.	
	(b) West Godavari District.			
1	Chilukur (Bhimavaram taluk) ..	8 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess ½ an hour = 8½ hours.	10 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess 45′ = 6½ hours.	
2	Dirusumarru (,,) ..	6-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. = 9 hours.	9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. = 6½ hours.	
3	Vemavaram (,,) ..	8 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess ½ an hour = 7½ hours.	9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m., recess ½ an hour = 5 hours.	
4	Mogallu (,,) ..	7 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 9 hours.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 7 hours.	
5	Kanchumarru (Tanuku taluk) ..	7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 8 hours.	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. = 6 hours.	
6	Rachur (,,)	7-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. = 8½ hours.	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. = 6½ hours.	
7	Mudunur (Tadipalligudem taluk) ..	....	8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
8	Nallacherla (,,) ..	5 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	5 a.m. to 5 p.m.	No change.
9	Serigavaram (Ellore)	8 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 1 hour.	10 a.m. to 5 p.m., recess 1 hour.	
10	Chataparru (,,)	7 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 1 hour.	9 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., 1½ hours recess.	
11	Velagaleru (Narasapur taluk) ..	7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 30 p.m.	
12	Koderu (,,) ..	8 a.m. to 6 p.m., recess 2 hours.	10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
13	Lankalakoderu (,,) ..	7-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	
14	Likhitapudi (,,) ..	6-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., recess 2 hours.	8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m., recess 3½ hours.	

APPENDIX No. 12—*cont.*

(v) Statement showing the working hours by agricultural coolies—*cont.*

[From Committee's detailed reports.]

Serial number.	Name of village.	1900.	1928.	Remarks.
	West Godavari District—cont.			
15	Vadlur (Tanuku)	6 a.m. to 5 p.m., interval 1 hour.	11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., interval 1½ hours.	
16	Khandavilli (,,)	7 a.m. to 6 p.m., interval 2 hours	9 am. to 6 p.m., interval 2 hours.	
17	Tadikalapudi (Chintalapudi)	7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.	7 a.m. to 2 p.m.	
18	Devarapalli	....	....	
19	Vegeswarapuram	10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	1 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	

APPENDIX No. 13 (*a*) (i).

Cost of cultivation table (Committee and Government).

[From the Detailed Economic Reports by the Investigators.]

Kistna District.

Village.	Taluk.	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total.	Yield.
					Delta Wet.					
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Machavaram ..	Divi.	3 6 2	4 10 10	4 12 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	22 12 0	12 0 0	59 8 2	60 0 0
		1 8 0	*2 8 0*	..	*5 0 0*	*1 4 0*	*9 13 0*	..	*20 1 0*	..
Koduru	,,	3 7 10	3 8 0	4 6 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	20 8 0	10 0 0	54 13 10	60 0 0
Amaravathi ..	Kaikalur.	3 2 9	2 2 8	6 1 4	8 0 0	2 0 0	19 0 0	6 0 0	46 6 9	42 0 0
		1 4 0	*1 10 0*	..	*7 0 0*	*3 8 0*	*14 0 0*	..	*27 6 0*	..
Virinjaram ..	,,	2 13 2	1 4 8	3 13 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	21 12 0	12 0 0	47 0 10	48 0 0
		1 0 0	*2 3 0*	..	*10 0 0*	*1 0 0*	*13 14 0*	..	*27 7 0*	..
Pallivada	,,	3 3 7	3 10 0	6 15 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	21 10 0	13 3 2	54 1 9	60 0 0
		1 4 0	*2 0 0*	..	*6 0 0*	*1 0 0*	*11 2 0*	..	*21 6 0*	..
Korukollu ..	,,	3 7 6	4 10 8	8 15 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	25 4 0	12 0 0	57 5 2	54 0 0
Nandivada ..	Gudivada.	3 4 1	6 14 0	8 5 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	21 6 0	10 12 10	49 1 11	60 0 0
		1 11 0	*2 0 0*	..	*15 0 0*	*3 0 0*	*9 6 0*	..	*31 1 0*	..
Komaravole ..	,,	3 7 10	4 12 8	9 4 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	22 12 0	10 0 0	63 10 0	72 0 0
		2 0 0	*5 0 0*	..	*10 0 0*	*1 8 0*	*16 0 0*	..	*34 8 0*	..
Pasumarru ..	,,	3 5 7	4 12 8	11 4 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	20 6 0	9 0 0	65 12 3	60 0 0
Kautaram ..	,,	3 6 2	4 12 8	10 13 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	27 2 0	10 12 10	63 6 8	63 0 0
Malleswaram ..	Bandar.	2 15 1	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	21 8 0	10 0 0	46 9 1	56 0 0
		1 14 0	*1 0 0*	..	*5 0 0*	*2 0 0*	*20 0 0*	..	*29 14 0*	..
Idupugallu ..	Bezwada.	3 6 1	5 4 0	8 15 0	12 0 0	1 8 0	19 12 0	12 0 0	62 13 1	75 0 0
	Total ..	42 5 10	50 0 10	86 15 4	93 8 0	23 8 0	263 12 0	127 12 10	670 9 6	710 0 0
	Average ..	3 8 6	4 2 9	7 3 11	7 12 8	1 15 4	21 15 8	10 10 6	55 14 2	59 2 8
					Upland Wet.					
Lingala	Nandigama.	3 2 4	1 14 11	4 12 10	6 0 0	1 8 0	22 8 0	7 6 5	47 4 6	60 0 0
		1 4 0	*2 0 0*	..	*4 0 0*	*4 0 0*	*12 0 0*	..	*23 4 0*	..
Elaprole	Bezwada.	3 1 7	3 11 9	6 4 0	10 0 0	1 8 0	21 10 0	8 12 10	56 0 2	60 0 0
		0 2 8	*2 11 4*	..	*6 0 0*	*2 8 0*	*9 11 0*	..	*21 1 0*	..
	Total ..	6 3 11	5 10 8	11 0 10	16 0 0	3 0 0	44 2 0	16 3 3	102 4 8	120 0 0
	Average ..	3 2 0	2 13 4	5 8 5	8 0 0	1 8 0	22 1 0	8 1 8	51 2 4	60 0 0
					Dry.					
Torraguntapalem.	Nandigama.	2 1 2	2 2 10	3 0 10	Own	1 0 0	4 12 0	2 9 7	15 10 5	20 0 0
		0 8 0	*1 8 0*	..	*5 0 0*	*1 0 0*	*4 0 0*	..	*12 0 0*	..
Kanchikacherla ..	,,	2 13 0	2 14 5	7 12 0	Own	1 0 0	6 11 0	4 8 0	25 10 5	27 0 0
Konakanchi ..	,,	3 2 5	3 13 4	8 11 2	,,	1 0 0	11 6 0	Nil.	28 0 11	12 0 0
Gokavaram ..	Bandar.	1 14 7	2 4 5	3 3 2	,,	10 0 0	11 14 0	4 12 10	34 1 0	35 0 0
		4 0 0	*(ploughing)*	..	..	*10 0 0*	*9 8 0*	..	*23 8 0*	..
Puligadda ..	Divi.	2 13 5	4 10 8	3 0 0	Own	1 0 0	13 4 0	3 0 0	27 12 1	40 0 0
		0 6 0	*2 12 0*	..	*1 0 0*	*1 0 0*	*4 10 0*	..	*9 12 0*	..
Poranki	Bezwada.	3 4 3	3 13 4	7 4 0	Own	1 0 0	6 4 0	6 3 2	27 12 9	20 0 0
Kanuru	,,	3 0 8	3 0 0	8 0 0	,,	1 8 0	5 10 0	3 0 10	24 3 6	20 0 0
Patamata	,,	3 4 3	3 11 9	5 11 2	,,	1 0 0	6 4 0	5 6 5	25 5 7	22 0 0
	Total ..	22 5 9	26 6 9	46 10 4	Own	17 8 0	66 1 0	29 8 10	208 8 8	196 0 0
	Average ..	2 12 9	3 4 10	5 13 4	..	2 3 0	8 4 2	3 11 1	26 1 1	24 8 0

NOTE.—Figures in italics refer to the calculations made in the official reports.

APPENDIX No. 13 (*a*) (ii)—Agricultural Implements—1928—Committee.

Kistna District.

Taluk.	Village.	Cart.	Repairs.	Wet plough.	Repairs.	Dry plough.	Repairs.	Spade.	Repairs.	Crowbar.	Axe.	Kattava	Sickles.	Gunny bags.	Large knife.	Carpenters' mamools.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. P.	RS A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Divi ..	Machavaram ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	..	..	..	0 1 3	..	0 5	..	1 4	1 6	3 0	..	5 0	0 7 8	3 6 2
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 6 and they last for 4 or 5 years.							*1 8 0*
	Koduru	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 1 5	2 0	0 0 7	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 6	2 5	..	8 0	0 7 5	3 7 10
Kaikalur ..	Amravati	1 3 2	0 6 5	0 0 8	1 0	..	..	0 0 8	..	0 6	1 4	0 8	1 0	2 5	0 6	5 4	0 11 1	3 2 9
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 6 and they last for 5 years.							*1 4 0*
	Vinjaram	0 12 10	0 12 10	0 0 8	1 0	0 0 10	1 6	0 0 8	..	0 6	0 6	..	1 0	2 5	0 6	6 0	0 4 0	2 13 3
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 5 and they last for 5 years.							*1 0 0*
	Pallivada	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 7	1 0	0 1 0	2 0	0 0 3	0 4	0 8	0 5	0 3	0 4	2 5	1 4	5 0	0 4 0	3 3 7
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 5 and they last for 3 or 4 years.							*1 4 0*
	Korukollu	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 5	1 0	0 1 2	2 0	0 0 9	..	0 10	..	0 5	1 6	2 5	..	5 0	0 8 0	3 7 6
Gudivada ..	Nandivada ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0	0 1 10	1 6	0 0 7	0 5	0 5	0 5	..	..	2 5	..	8 0	0 2 6	3 4 1
				6 4 0 (2 to 3 years).		*10 2 0* last to 5 to 6 years												*1 11 0*
	Komaravolu ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 5	2 0	..	..	0 0 7	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 6	2 5	..	8 0	0 7 5	3 7 10
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 2 and last for 4 years.							*2 0 0*
	Pasumarru ..	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 0 10	1 0	0 1 7	1 6	0 1 6	..	1 0	..	..	2 5	0 10	..	6 0	0 4 0	3 5 7
	Kautavaram ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 2	0 8	0 2 0	2 0	0 0 8	..	0 6	..	0 4	1 6	2 5	..	6 0	0 4 7	3 6 2
Bandar ..	Malleswaram ..	0 12 0	0 12 10	0 0 10	1 6	0 1 7	2 0	0 0 8	..	0 5	..	4 0	0 10	2 0	..	6 0	0 5 7	2 15 1
						4 0 0 last 4 years		*2 0 0* last 3 years								Pickaxe	*2 0 0* last 10 years.	*0 14 0*
Bezwada ..	Idupugallu ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	1 0	0 1 7	2 6	0 0 6	0 6	0 5	..	0 5	1 0	2 5	..	0 6	0 4 9	3 6 1
								Upland Wet.										
Nandigama ..	Lingala	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 4	2 0	0 1 11	2 5	0 0 3	0 8	0 6	0 3	..	0 5	2 5	..	8 0	0 1 4	3 2 4
																		1 4 0
Bezwada ..	Elaprolu	1 0 0	0 12 0	..	..	0 1 3	1 7	0 0 5	..	0 5	0 5	..	1 1	2 5	..	4 10	0 8 4	3 1 7
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 1-8-0 and they last for 3 years.							*0 2 8*
								Dry.										
Nandigama ..	Torraguntapalem ..	0 12 10	0 9 7	..	..	0 0 6	0 10	0 0 2	0 1	0 2	..	..	0 2	2 0	..	4 0	0 2 10	2 1 2
						6 0 0					Guntax, Gorru and Papata last for 5 years Rs. *15-8-0*.							*0 8 0*
	Kanchikacherla ..	0 12 10	0 12 10	..	..	0 1 4	1 7	0 0 3	0 2	0 4	..	..	0 5	2 5	..	4 10	0 8 0	2 13 0
	Konakanchi ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 1 3	1 7	0 0 7	..	0 4	..	..	0 10	2 5	..	4 10	0 7 1	3 2 5
Bandar ..	Gokavaram ..	0 6 5	0 6 5	..	..	0 0 8	0 10	0 0 10	..	0 4	0 6	..	..	5 0	..	6 5	0 3 2	1 14 7
											The cost of all implements is Rs. 3-4-0 and they last for 2 years.							
Divi	Puligadda. ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 1 0	0 2	0 0 2	..	0 4	0 6	..	1 3	2 5	..	4 0	0 3 7	2 13 5
						6 to 7 years.					The cost of all implements is Rs. 2 and they last for 6 years to 8 years.						*2 0 0*	
Bezwada ..	Kanur	1 0 0	0 12 10	..	..	9 1 3	1 7	0 0 2	0 3	0 5	0 4	..	..	2 5	..	4 10	0 8 7	3 10 8
	Poranki	1 0 0	0 12 10	..	..	0 1 7	1 7	0 0 11	..	0 5	0 6	..	1 6	..	..	6 5	0 10 6	3 4 3
	Patamata	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 1 7	2 0	0 0 10	..	0 2	0 5	..	..	2 5	..	7 2	0 6 8	3 4 3

NOTE.—Figures in italics represent the official estimates.

APPENDIX No. 13 (*a*) (iii)—Depreciation and maintenance of cattle—Committee (1928).

Kistna District.

Village.	Taluk.	Depreciation.						Maintenance.									
		Price.	Life.	Average.	Depreciation per acre.	Provision against epidemics.	Total.	Horse gram.	Bran and paddy husk.	Pasture.	Oil cake.	Sunn hemp.	Cattle shed repairs.	Medical charges.	Total.	Average.	Maintenance per acre.
				RS. A.													
Machavaram	Divi	200	6	8 0	4 2 0	0 8 0	4 10 0	26 0	5 0	..	..	..	5 0	2 0	38 0	8 0	4 12 0
		*_50 to 100_	_4 to 5 years._	_5 0_	_2 8 0_		_2 8 0_										
Koduru	,, ..	200	8	8 0	3 2 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	16 0	..	..	8 0	..	8 0	3 0	35 0	8 0	4 6 0
Amaravati	Kaikalur ..	60	6	6 0	1 10 8	0 8 0	2 2 8	12 0	10 0	4 0	8 0	..	1 8	1 0	36 8	6 0	6 1 4
		H.B.															
		_3 to 40_	_4 to 5_		_1 10 0_		_1 10 0_										
Vinjaram	,, ..	50	6	8 0	1 0 8	0 4 0	1 4 8	12 0	10 8	5 0	..	..	2 0	1 0	30 8	8 0	3 13 0
		_80_	_5 to 6_	_6 0_	_2 3 0_		_2 3 0_										
Patlevada	,, ..	150	6	8 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	24 0	12 0	5 0	8 0	..	5 0	1 8	55 8	8 0	6 15 0
		_50 to 60_	_5 to 6_		_2 0 0_		_2 0 0_										
Korukollu	,, ..	200	6	8 0	4 2 8	0 8 0	4 10 8	24 0	..	10 0	16 0	16 0	4 0	1 8	71 8	8 0	8 15 0
Nandivada	Gudivada ..	300	6	8 0	6 4 0	0 10 0	6 14 0	24 0	..	5 0	8 0	20 0	5 0	1 8	63 8	8 0	7 15 0
Komaravolu	,, ..	200	6	8 0	4 2 8	0 10 0	4 12 8	24 0	..	..	15 0	30 0	3 0	2 0	74 0	8 0	9 4 0
		_100 to 400_	_8_	_10 0_	_5 0 0_		_5 0 0_										
Pasumarru	,, ..	200	6	8 0	4 2 8	0 10 0	4 12 8	24 0	..	30 0	10 0	20 0	4 0	2 0	90 0	8 0	11 4 0
Kantavaram	,, ..	200	6	8 0	4 2 8	0 10 0	4 12 8	24 0	15 0	..	20 0	21 8	4 0	2 0	86 8	8 0	10 13 0
Malleswaram	Bandar ..	150	6	8 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	3 10 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	2 8	1 8	28 0	8 0	3 8 0
		_40_	5	_8 0_	_1 0 0_		_1 0 0_										
Idupugallu	Bezwada ..	300	6	8 0	4 11 0	0 9 0	5 4 0	25 0	..	10 0	10 0	20 0	5 0	2 0	72 0	8 0	9 0 0
Upland Wet.																	
Lingala Muniyeru ..	Nandigama ..	40	6	5 0	1 5 4	0 9 7	1 14 11	6 0	14 0	..	..	..	20 0	2 0	24 0	5 0	4 12 10
		H.B.															
		*_60_	_6_	_6 0_			_2 0 0_										
Elaprolu (Tank)	Bezwada ..	200	6	10 0	3 5 4	0 6 5	3 11 9	24 0	..	25 0	7 0	..	5 0	1 8	62 8	10 0	6 4 0
		_50 to 80_	_8_	_3 0_	_2 11 4_		_2 11 4_										
Dry.																	
Torraguntapalem	Nandigama ..	150	8	10 0	1 14 0	0 4 0	2 2 10	13 0	..	15 0	..	..	2 0	0 8	30 8	10 0	3 0 10
		_200_	_8_	_16 0_	_1 8 0_		_1 8 0_										
Kanchikacherla	,, ..	200	8	10 0	2 8 0	0 6 5	2 14 5	24 0	7 8	30 0	10 0 (cotton seeds).	..	4 0	2 0	77 8	10 0	7 12 0
Konakanchi	,, ..	200	6	10 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	3 13 4	..	..	30 0	50 0 (cotton seeds).	..	5 0	2 0	87 0	10 0	8 11 2
Gokavaram	Bandar ..	75	8	5 0	1 14 0	0 6 5	2 4 5	12 0	..	..	..	..	3 0	1 0	16 0	5 0	3 3 2
		_25 to 50_	_10_	_5 0_	_1 0 0_		_1 0 0_										
Puligadda	Divi	250	6	10 0	4 2 8	0 8 0	4 10 8	20 0	..	..	6 0	..	2 0	2 0	30 0	10 0	3 0 0
		*_50 to 300_	_8_	_8 0_			_2 12 0_										
Kanur	Bezwada ..	200	8	10 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	24 0	10 0	20+20 (Bran).	..	..	4 0	2 0	80 0	10 0	8 0 0
Poranki	,, ..	200	6	10 0	3 5 4	0 8 0	3 13 4	36 0	..	30 0	8 0	..	..	..	74 0	10 0	7 6 5
Patamata	,, ..	200	6	10 0	3 5 4	0 6 5	3 11 9	24 0	12 0	..	..	15 0	4 0	2 0	57 0	10 0	5 11 2

* All the figures in italics represent the official estimates.

APPENDIX

Daily

Village.	Taluk.	Bodi channels.		Preparing seedbeds and watering.		Pulling and conveying seedlings.		Dammu and spade work.		Transplantation.		
		Workers.	Cash.	Workers.	Cash.	Workers.	Cash.	Workers.	Cash.	Workers.		Cash.
			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.
Del												
Machavaram	Divi	..	..	1	0 8 0	4	2 0 0 *0 7 0*	..	1 0 0	..	10 *8*	3 12 0 *3 8 0*
Koduru	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	1	0 8 0	6	3 0 0	1	8	3 8 0
Amaravati	Kaikalur ..	3	1 4 0	6	3 0 0	4	1 12 0	..	..	.. *12*	9	3 8 0 *5 4 0*
Vinjaram	Do. ..	4	2 0 0	2	1 0 0	4	1 2 0	..	..	6	8 *10*	4 0 0 *3 12 0*
Pallivadu	Do. ..	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0	..	0 15 0 *1 0 0*	..	..	.. *10*	10	5 0 0 *3 12 0*
Korukollu	Do. ..	2	1 0 0	2	1 0 0	2	1 0 0	4	2 0 0	..	10	5 0 0
Nandivada	Gudivada ..	1	0 8 0	3	1 8 0	2	1 0 0 *0 15 0*	1	0 10 0	8 *8*	..	4 0 0 *3 0 0*
Komoravolu	Do. ..	4	2 0 0	4	2 0 0	2	1 0 0	..	..	.. *10*	10	4 0 0 *5 0 0*
Pasumarru	Do. ..	4	2 0 0	..	..	2	0 12 0	1	0 6 0	..	3	3 8 0
Kanatvaram	Do. ..	5	2 8 0	..	1 0 0	4	1 14 0	4	2 8 0	..	8	4 0 0
Malleswaram	Bandar ..	4	2 0 0	..	..	2	1 0 0	..	.. *1 0 0*	3 *10*	7	4 4 0 *4 6 0*
Idupugallu	Bezwada ..	5	2 6 0	1	0 6 0	2	1 4 0	..	..	..	8	3 0 0
Lingala	Nandigama ..	2	0 12 0	1	0 6 0	..	..	4	1 8 0	.. *4*	20 *8*	5 0 0 *5 0 0*
Elaprolu	Bezwada ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	10	4 6 0	.. *3*	10 *9*	3 12 0 *3 3 0*
Torraguntapalem ..	Nandigama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanchikacherla ..	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1 9 0	1	..	0 6 0
Konakanchi	Do. ..	..	..	1	0 6 0	..	..	2	1 0 0	..	..	..
Gokavaram	Bandar ..	..	..	22	1 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. *0 8 0* *sowing*
Puligadda	Divi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..
Kanur	Bezwada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0 6 0
Poranki	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patamata	Do. ..	..	..	4	1 8 0	4	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..

All the figures in italics

M = Men.

No. 13 (*a*) (iv).

Labour (Committee).

Weeding.			Reaping.			Heaping.			Thrashing and carting paddy.		Carting straw and haystack.		Miscellaneous.			Watching and watering	Total.
Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Workers.	Cash.	Workers.	Cash.	Workers.		Cash.		
ta.																	
M.	W.	RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	4	4 0 0	6	..	3 0 0	4	..	2 0 0	4	3 0 0	2	1 6 0	..	..	..	2 0 0	22 12 0
2	*4*	*1 10 0*	*6*	*6*	*3 6 0*				*4*	*1 14 0*							*9 13 0*
4	..	2 0 0	3	8	4 8 0	..	..	..	5	2 8 0	1	0 6 0	..	..	0 8 0	2 0 0	20 8 0
6	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	19 0 0
10		*4 6 0*	*10*		*4 6 0*												*14 0 0*
..	10	4 6 0	6	4	2 4 0	2	..	1 0 0	6	3 0 0	..	..	2	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	21 12 0
5		*3 12 0*	*10*		*3 12 0*				*4*	*2 0 0*							*13 4 0*
..	8	3 0 0	..	6	3 0 0	..	3	1 8 0	4	3 8 0	1	0 6 0	..	..	..	2 4 0	21 10 0
4		*2 0 0*	*9*		*3 6 0*				*2*	*1 0 0*							*11 2 0*
4	4	1 8 0	8	..	4 0 0	4	..	2 8 0	4	3 0 0	3	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 4 0	25 4 0
..	8	3 0 0	6	..	3 0 0	4	..	2 0 0	5	2 8 0	..	..	2	..	1 0 0	2 4 0	21 6 0
	6	*1 8 0*		*9*	*3 6 0*				*3*	*1 8 0*							*9 6 0*
4	..	2 0 0	6	..	3 0 0	6	..	3 0 0	5	2 8 0	..	..	2	..	1 0 0	2 4 0	22 12 0
	8	*3 0 0*		*12*	*6 0 0*				*4*	*2 0 0*							*16 0 0*
4	..	1 8 0	8	..	4 0 0	3	1	2 0 0	4	3 0 0	2	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 4 0	20 6 0
4	..	1 8 0	3	6	4 8 0	4	..	2 0 0	4	3 0 0	2	1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0	2 4 0	27 2 0
2	..	1 0 0	8	..	4 0 0	3	..	1 8 0	6	3 0 0	..	..	6	..	2 12 0	2 0 0	21 8 0
	15	*5 10 0*		*12*	*5 0 0*				*4*	*4 0 0*							*20 0 0*
2	3	1 8 0	8	..	4 0 0	4	..	2 0 0	6	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	19 12 0
10	..	2 0 0	..	20	7 0 0	..	..	..	5	3 0 0	2	0 8 0	1	..	0 6 0	2 0 0	22 8 0
			4	*8*	*5 0 0*				*4*	*3 0 0*							*12 0 0*
..	4	1 8 0	4	4	3 8 0	2	3	2 2 0	3	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	21 10 0
4		*1 0 0*	*4*	*9*	*3 8 0*				*4*	*2 0 0*							*9 11 0*
2	..	0 12 0	3	0	1 4 0	2	..	0 12 0	3	1 8 0	..	..	1	..	0 8 0	0 12 0	4 12 0
					1 0 0					*1 0 0*							
..	4	0 12 0	6	..	1 14 0	..	..	..	3	1 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	6 11 0
..	..	..	2	..	1 0 0	2	..	1 0 0	5	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	11 6 0
..	8	2 0 0	10	..	3 2 0	..	..	..	10	2 8 0	..	..	4	..	1 8 0	1 0 0	11 14 0
		2 0 0			*0 6 0*												*9 8 0*
..	..	..	6	..	2 8 0	..	..	..	4	2 0 0	..	..	10	10	..	3 12 0	13 4 0
	10	*1 14 0*	*5*		*1 4 0*				*6*	*1 8 0*							*4 10 0*
..	..	..	3	3	2 4 0	..	..	..	4	1 0 0	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	6 10 0
..	6	1 8 0	4	4	3 0 0	In kind.			2	0 12 0	2	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	6 4 0
..	..	..	4	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	2	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	6 4 0

represent official estimates.

W = Women.

APPENDIX No. 13 (*b*) (i)—Cost of cultivation (Committee).

West Godavari.

Village	Taluk	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total.	Yield.
					Delta Wet.					
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Khandavilli ..	.. Tanuku	3 6 0	5 0 0	7 6 8	10 0 0	1 9 0	26 9 0	8 14 5	62 13 1	60 0 0
Valur	.. Do	3 2 0	4 4 11	10 2 8	5 0 0	1 8 0	26 14 0	6 0 0	56 15 7	60 0 0
* Kanchamarru	.. Do	3 8 5	5 0 0	7 2 8	4 0 0	1 8 0	25 12 0	10 12 10	57 11 11	60 0 0
		1 0 0	*3 12 0*		*10 0 0*	*1 12 0*	*15 10 0*		*32 2 0*	
* Rachur ..	.. Do	3 5 10	4 13 4	7 12 0	10 0 0	1 10 0	23 6 0	10 0 0	60 15 2	60 0 0
		0 12 0	*2 8 0*		*10 0 0*	*1 3 0*	*15 12 0*		*30 3 0*	
Chataparru ..	.. Ellore	3 7 4	5 0 0	6 9 4	5 0 0	1 8 0	22 11 0	10 0 0	54 3 8	64 0 0
Lankalakoderu ..	.. Narasapur ..	3 14 0	6 6 3	8 12 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	21 8 0	10 12 10	60 5 1	60 0 0
* Likhithapudi ..	.. Do. ..	3 10 2	5 0 0	8 10 8	10 0 0	2 0 0	21 3 0	10 0 0	60 7 10	60 0 0
		1 4 0	*1 10 0*		*10 0 0*	*3 0 0*	*15 10 0*		*31 8 0*	
* Koderu ..	.. Do. ..	2 7 1	2 14 3	7 8 8	Own.	1 8 0	23 6 0	10 0 0	47 12 0	57 0 0
		1 14 0	*2 0 0*			*2 4 0*	*23 8 0*		*29 10 0*	
* Valagaleru ..	.. Do. ..	3 11 3	5 0 0	11 10 8	5 0 0	2 8 0	21 6 0	10 6 5	59 10 4	66 0 0
		1 5 6	*2 13 8*		*12 4 0*	*2 4 0*	*20 12 0*		*39 7 2*	
Mogallu	.. Bhimavaram ..	3 13 8	5 6 10	9 6 8	5 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	10 0 0	59 11 2	60 0 0
* Vemavaram ..	.. Do. ..	3 8 8	3 7 1	7 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	24 1 0	12 6 5	57 7 2	60 0 0
		1 0 0	*2 8 0*		*3 8 0*	*1 8 0*	*16 12 0*		*24 4 0*	
Dirusumarru ..	.. Do. ..	3 15 0	4 0 0	5 6 8	7 14 0	2 0 0	24 9 0	9 9 7	57 6 3	50 0 0
* Chilukuru ..	.. Do ..	3 13 5	5 8 5	6 12 0	4 8 0	1 8 0	21 4 0	7 3 2	50 9 0	60 0 0
		1 0 0	*2 8 0*		*7 8 0*	*1 8 0*	*17 8 0*		*30 0 0*	
Mudunur ..	.. Tadapalligudem.	3 7 1	6 6 2	8 2 8	6 0 0	2 0 0	24 8 0	10 1 7	60 9 6	60 0 0
	Total ..	49 1 11	68 3 3	112 7 4	84 6 0	25 3 0	331 1 0	136 3 3	806 9 9	..
	Average ..	3 8 2	4 14 0	8 0 6	6 0 5	1 12 9	23 10 4	9 11 8	57 9 10	..
					Upland Wet.					
* Singavaram ..	.. Ellore	3 3 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	1 8 0	23 3 0	4 6 5	50 4 5	54 0 0
		2 8 0	*2 8 0*		*11 0 0*	*1 8 0*	*14 10 0*		*32 2 0*	
* Settivarigudem	.. Chintalapudi ..	3 3 8	5 0 0	5 1 4	5 0 0	2 8 0	27 12 0	7 9 7	56 2 7	36 0 0
		5 2 0	*7 14 8*		*9 4 0*	*2 8 0* (including watering).	*14 0 0*		*39 9 8*	
	Total ..	6 6 8	10 0 0	13 1 4	10 0 0	4 0 0	50 15 0	12 0 0	106 7 0	..
	Average ..	3 3 4	5 0 0	6 8 8	5 0 0	2 0 0	25 7 6	6 0 0	53 3 6	..
					Dry.					
Vegeswarapuram	.. Kovvur	2 4 9	2 14 5	3 13 7	Own	1 0 0	10 14 0	3 8 0	24 6 9	24 0 0
Devarapalli ..	.. Do.	2 9 0	3 0 0	3 15 3	Do.	2 0 0	8 0 0	3 11 2	23 3 5	16 0 0
Tadikalapudi ..	.. Chintalapudi ..	3 4 5	3 12 4	6 1 7	Do.	2 0 0	7 6 0	4 1 7	26 9 11	16 0 0
Nallacherla ..	.. Tadapalligudem.	2 13 1	3 13 4	3 8 9	Do.	1 0 0	10 13 0	4 12 10	26 13 0	16 0 0
	Total ..	10 15 3	13 8 1	17 7 2	Do.	6 0 0	37 1 0	16 1 7	101 1 1	..
	Average ..	2 11 10	3 6 0	4 5 9	Do.	1 8 0	9 4 3	4 0 5	25 4 3	..

* The figures in italics represent the calculations made in the official reports.

APPENDIX No. 13 (*b*) (ii).

APPENDIX

Agricultural implements

West

Taluk. (1)	Village. (2)	Cart. (3)	Repairs. (4)	Wet plough. (5)	Repairs. (6)	Dry plough. (7)	Repairs. (8)	Spade (9)
								Delta
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tanuku	Khandavilli	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 1 6
Do.	Vadluru	1 12 10	1 0 0	0 0 6	0 1 4	0 0 11	0 2 0	0 0 9
Do.	Kanchamarru	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 1 0
								** All the implements cost Rs. 3–8–0*
Do.	Rachur	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 0 10
								** All the implements cost Rs. 3–0–0.*
Ellore	Chataparru	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 11	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 1 6
Narasapur	Lankala Koderu	1 0 0	0 9 7	0 1 4	..	0 1 4	0 3 4	0 1 0
Do.	Sikhithapudi	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 0 5
								All the implements cost Rs. 6
Do.	Koderu	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 8	..	0 0 10	0 1 4	..
				4 0 0				*1 0 0*
Do	Valagaleru	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 1 8
				3 0 0				
Bhimavaram	Mogallu	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 4	0 1 4	..	..	0 0 9
Do.	Vemavaram	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 0 10	0 1 4	0 0 5
				2 8 0				*1 0 0*
Do.	Dirusumarru	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 1 7	0 2 8	0 1 3
Do.	Chilukuru	1 3 2	0 12 10	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 1 7	0 2 8	0 0 5
				2 0 0				*1 0 0*
Tadepalligudem ..	Mudunur	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 1 0
								Upland
Ellore	Singavaram	1 0 0	0 11 2	..	..	0 1 7	0 2 8	0 0 7
								All the implements cost Rs. 10
Chintalapudi	Settivarigudem	1 0 0	0 12 10	..	..	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 1 8
				2 0 0				
								Dry.
Kovvur	Vegeswarapuram ..	0 9 7	0 9 7	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 0 7
Do.	Devarapalli	0 12 10	0 12 10	..	..	0 0 1	0 1 2	0 0 6
Chintalapudi	Tadikalapudi	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 0 10	0 1 7	0 0 9
Tadepalligudem ..	Nallacherla	1 0 0	0 12 10	..	..	0 0 10	0 1 7	0 0 6

* All the figures in italics

No. 13 (b) (ii).

(1928 Committee).

Godavari.

Repairs. (10)	Crowbar. (11)	Axe. (12)	Kattava. (13)	Sickles. (14)	Gunny bags. (15)	Large knife. (16)	Carpenter's mamools. (17)	Miscellaneous. (18)	Total. (19)
wet.									
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
..	0 0 10	0 0 10	..	0 1 6	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 1 7	3 6 0
..	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 1 11	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 2 0
..	0 0 7	..	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 8 5
									0 14 0
and they are useful for 4 acres									or
									1 0 0
..	0 0 10	..	0 0 2	0 1 2	0 2 5	0 0 7	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 5 10
They are useful for 4 acres. *									*0 12 5*
..	0 0 7	..	0 0 4	0 1 3	0 2 5	..	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 7 4
..	0 0 7	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 5	..	0 12 10	0 11 7	3 14 0
0 0 6	0 0 10	..	..	0 1 6	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 8 6	3 10 0
and they last for 5 years.									*1 4 0*
..	0 0 10	0 1 0	..	0 3 0	0 2 5	0 0 7	0 8 0	0 4 3	2 1 1
	2 0 0					*0 6 0*			*1 14 0*
..	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 1 0	0 2 5	0 0 6	0 8 0	0 8 2	3 11 3
	2 0 0					*0 6 0*			*1 5 6*
..	..	0 0 7	0 0 5	0 1 4	0 2 5	0 0 5	0 8 0	0 12 8	3 13 8
0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 10	0 4 6	0 0 4	0 6 8	0 8 8	3 8 8
	2 0 0		*0 8 0*	*0 8 0*		*1 0 0*		*0 8 0*	*1 0 0*
..	0 0 9	..	0 0 5	0 3 0	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 8 6	3 15 0
0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 2 5	0 0 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 13 5
	2 0 0		*1 0 0*	*0 8 0*		*1 0 0*		*0 8 0*	*1 0 0*
..	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 1 4	0 4 6	0 0 3	0 6 8	0 2 8	3 7 1
wet.									
0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 6	..	0 1 4	0 2 5	0 0 7	0 6 8	0 6 2	3 3 0
and they last for 4 years.									*2 8 0*
..	0 0 5	..	..	0 1 8	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 6 8	3 3 8
								12 5 0	*3 2 0*
									2 0 0
..	0 0 6	0 0 4	..	0 1 2	0 2 5	0 0 7	0 4 0	0 5 8	2 4 9
..	0 0 5	0 0 5	..	0 1 0	0 2 5	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 4 6	2 9 0
..	0 0 5	0 0 3	..	0 0 9	0 2 5	0 0 4	0 4 10	0 8 3	3 4 5
..	0 0 5	0 0 4	..	..	0 2 5	0 0 3	0 3 2	0 6 9	2 13 1

represent the official estimates.

APPENDIX No. 13 (*b*) (iii).

Depreciation and maintenance of cattle (Committee).

West Godavari.

Village.	Taluk	Depreciation.						Maintenance									
		Price.	Life.	Acreage.	Depreciation per acre	Provision against Epidemics	Total	Horsegram.	Bran and paddy husk.	Pasture.	Oil-cake.	Sunn hemp.	Cattle-shed and repairs.	Medical charges.	Total.	Average.	Maintenance per acre.
		RS.	YRS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.	RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A. P.
							Delta wet.										
Khandavilli ..	Tanuku ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	24 0	15 0	..	..	..	4 0	1 8	44 8	6	7 6 8
Vadlur ..	Do. ..	125	6	6	3 7 7	0 13 4	4 4 11	24 0	18 0	..	..	15 0	3 0	1 0	61 0	6	10 2 8
Kanchamarru ..	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	6 0	4 0	16 0	2 0	15 0	..	..	43 0	6	7 2 8
		*120**	*8**	*4**	*3 12 0**												
Rachur ..	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 10 8	4 13 4	24 0	9 0	10 0	..	..	2 0	1 8	46 8	6	7 12 0
	Bulls ..	*40—80**	*4**	*4**	*2 8 0**												
	He-buffaloes ..	*40—50**															
Chataparru ..	Ellore ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	..	..	4 0	1 8	39 8	6	6 9 4
Lankalakoderu ..	Narasapur ..	200	6	6	5 8 11	0 13 4	6 6 3	24 0	12 0	..	..	10 0	5 0	1 8	52 8	6	8 12 0
Likhithapudi ..	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	6 0	12 0	..	8 0	20 0	4 0	2 0	52 0	6	8 10 8
		*30—40**	*4—5**		*1 10 0**												
Koderu ..	Do ..	80	6	6	2 3 7	0 10 3	2 13 10	12 0	11 4	..	..	15 0	5 0	2 0	45 4	6	7 8 8
		*100**	*10**	*5**	*2 0 0**												
Valagaleru ..	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	24 0	..	6 0	..	15 0	5 0	20 0	70 0	6	11 10 8
		*60**	*7**	*3**	*2 13 8**												
Mogallu ..	Bhimavaram ..	150 75	6 4	6 4	4 2 8 4 11 0 } 4 6 10	1 0 0	5 6 10	12 0	12 0	6 0	..	20 0	5 0	1 8	56 8	6	9 6 8
Vemavaram ..	Do. ..	100	6	6	2 12 5	0 10 8	3 7 1	25 0	..	..	..	10 0	5 0	2 0	42 0	6	7 0 0
		*50**	*5**	*4**	*2 8 0**												
Dirusumarru ..	Do. ..	120	6	6	3 5 4	0 10 8	4 0 0	12 0	10 0	5 0	..	..	4 0	1 8	32 8	6	5 6 8
Chilukuru ..	Do. ..	200 100	6 4	6 4	5 8 10 4 2 8 } 4 13 9	0 10 8	5 8 5	..	..	10 0	8 0	14 8	3 0	5 0	40 8	6	6 12 0
		*40—50**	*5**	*4**	*2 8 0**												
Mudunur ..	Tadepalligudem ..	200	6	6	5 8 10	0 13 4	6 6 2	12 0	10 0	4 0	10 8	7 8	3 0	2 0	49 0	6	8 2 8
							Upland wet.										
Singavaram ..	Ellore ..	200	8	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	24 0	7 8	10 0	..	..	5 0	1 8	48 0	6	8 0 0
		*50**	*5*	*4**	*2 8 0**												
Settivarigudam ..	Chintalapudi ..	150	6	6	4 2 8	0 13 4	5 0 0	24 0	..	..	..	..	5 0	1 8	30 8	6	5 1 4
	Bulls ..	*100-150**	*4**	*3**	*7 14 8**												
	He-buffaloes ..	*50—80**															
							Dry.										
Vegiswarapuram ..	Kovoor ..	150	6	10	2 8 0	0 6 5	2 14 5	12 0	20 0	..	..	..	5 0	1 8	38 8	10	3 13 7
Devarapalli ..	Do. ..	150	6	10	2 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	30 0	5 0	..	..	..	3 0	1 8	39 8	10	3 15 3
Tadikalapudi ..	Chintalapudi ..	200	6	10	3 5 4	0 8 0	3 13 4	24 0	..	..	30 0 (Straw)	..	5 0	2 0	61 0	10	6 1 7
Nallacherla ..	Tadepalligudem ..	200	6	10	3 5 4	0 8 0	3 13 4	12 0	..	2 0	18 0 (Straw)	..	2 0	1 8	35 8	10	3 8 9

* All these figures in italics represent the official estimates.

APPENDIX No. 13 (*b*) (iv).

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX

Daily Labour

West

Village.	Taluk.	Squaring, bodi repairs, etc. Workers. M.	Squaring, bodi repairs, etc. Workers. W.	Squaring, bodi repairs, etc. Cash. RS. A.	Seed bed, watering seed, etc. Workers. M.	Seed bed, watering seed, etc. Workers. W.	Seed bed, watering seed, etc. Cash. RS. A.	Pulling and conveying seedlings. Workers. M.	Pulling and conveying seedlings. Workers. W.	Pulling and conveying seedlings. Cash. RS. A.	Dummo and spade work. Workers M.	Dummo and spade work. Workers W.	Dummo and spade work. Cash. RS. A.	Transplantation. Workers. M.	Transplantation. Workers. W.	Transplantation. Cash. RS. A.
Delta																
Khandavilli	Tanuku	..	..	1 0	2	..	0 13	..	..	2 2	..	..	..	..	10	6 4
Vadlur	Do.	6	..	2 4	..	..	..	2	..	1 2	..	..	..	..	10	6 4
Kanchamarru	Do.	4	..	2 0	..	..	..	3	..	1 8	..	..	..	1	10	5 12
															12	*6 0*
Rachur	Do.	4	..	2 0	..	..	..	4	..	2 8	4	..	2 0	..	10	5 0
														12	..	*6 0*
Chataparru	Ellore	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0	contract.		1 8	..	..	..	10	..	4 6
Lankalakoderu	Narasapur	4	..	2 0	..	..	..	3	..	1 8	3	..	1 8	..	12	6 0
Likhithapudi	Do	2	..	1 0	..	..	..	2	..	1 2	4	..	2 4	4	10	6 0
														12	*0*	*6 0*
Koderu	Do.	5	..	1 14	4	..	1 8	3	..	1 2	6	..	2 4	12	..	4 8
													1 0	*13*	..	*6 8*
Valagaleru	Do.	1	..	0 8	1	1	0 14	4	..	1 0	..	..	..	..	10	5 0
										0 12	*12*	..	*6 0*	*contract.*		*1 14*
Mogallu	Bhimavaram.	1	..	0 8	4	..	2 0	contract.		3 0	..	..	..	..	10	5 0
Vemavaram	Do.	2	..	1 0	1	..	0 8	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0	..	10	6 4
										1 8	..	..	*0 8*	*10*	*0*	*5 0*
Dirusumarru	Do.	4	..	1 8	4	..	1 8	3	..	1 8	4	..	1 8	..	10	5 0
Chilukuru	Do.	..	..	..	4	..	1 10	3	..	1 8	4	..	2 0	..	10	5 0
								5	..	*2 8*	..	..	..	..	*12*	*6 0*
Mudumur	Tadepalligudem.	4	..	2 0	..	..	..	2	..	1 8	..	..	..	1	10	5 10
Upland																
Singavaram	Ellore	4	..	1 14	2	..	0 14	1	..	0 7	3	..	1 5	..	9	3 6
										1 4	..	..	..	*10*	..	*4 6*
Settivarigudam	Chintalapudi	3	..	1 6	..	..	..	3	..	1 12	..	..	..	..	20	7 8
										5 kun.	..	..	..	..	..	*25 kun.*
Dry.																
Vegeswarapuram	Kovur	1	..	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devarapalli	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tadikalapudi	Chintalapudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nallacherla	Tadepalligudem.	..	..	..	own.			4	4	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Figures in italics represent the official estimates.

No. 13 (*b*) (iv).

(Committee).

Godavari.

Weeding.			Reaping.			Heaping.			Thrashing and carting paddy home.			Hay stack.			Miscellaneous.			Watching and watering.	Total.
Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Workers.		Cash.	Cash.	Cash.
M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
wet.																			
8	..	3 0	8	..	5 0	3	..	1 14	..	..	3 0	2	..	1 4	..	..	..	2 4	26 9
10	..	3 12	7	..	4 6	3	..	1 8	7	..	2 14	..	..	..	..	..	2 8	2 4	26 14
..	5	2 8	3	3	3 6	3	..	1 14	3	2	4 0	2	..	1 0	..	..	1 0	2 4	25 12
..	*7*	*2 10*	*10*	..	*5 0*	..	..	..	*4*	..	*2 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*15 10*
4	..	1 8	4	3	3 2	4	2	2 0	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0	..	..	..	2 4	23 6
10	..	*3 13*	*8*	..	*4 0*	..	..	..	*4*	..	*3 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*15 12*
4	4	2 12	6	..	3 0	3	..	1 14	4	..	2 8	..	..	1 0	..	..	0 7	2 4	22 11
..	4	1 4	6	..	3 0	3	..	1 8	2	..	1 8	2	..	1 0	..	..	..	2 4	21 8
..	2	0 12	3	2	2 7	4	..	2 4	6	..	3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	21 3
7	..	*2 10*	*10*	..	*5 0*	..	..	..	*4*	..	*2 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*15 10*
10	..	3 2	..	10	3 12	..	..	..	5	..	1 14	2	..	0 12	1	..	0 6	2 4	23 6
6	*4*	*3 13*	*10*	*4*	*7 0*	..	..	..	*6*	..	*5 4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*28 8*
..	5	2 8	..	8	1 0	4	..	2 0	2	3	2 8	1	..	0 4	..	..	0 8	2 4	21 6
5	*3*	*3 0*	*10*	*2*	*6 0*	..	..	..	*5*	..	*3 3*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*20 12*
..	6	2 4	6	4	4 8	..	..	..	3	..	3 0	2	..	1 0	..	..	0 8	2 4	24 0
5	..	1 9	6	..	3 0	4	..	2 0	5	..	3 12	2	..	1 0	..	..	1 0	2 0	24 1
6	..	*3 0*	*7*	*2*	*4 8*	..	..	..	*3*	..	*2 4*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*16 12*
4	3	2 3	3	3	2 10	3	..	1 8	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0	6	..	2 4	2 0	24 9
6	..	1 14	5	4	1 0	..	..	..	4	..	2 8	2	..	0 12	..	..	..	2 0	21 4
6	..	*3 0*	*9*	..	*4 8*	..	..	..	*3*	..	*1 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*17 8*
..	7	2 10	6	..	3 0	4	..	2 8	6	..	4 8	1	..	0 8	..	..	..	2 4	24 8
wet.																			
..	7	3 0	..	8	3 0	4	..	1 8	2	..	1 2	1	..	0 8	6	..	3 15	2 4	23 3
4	..	*1 12*	*12*	..	*5 4*	..	..	..	..	..	*2 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*14 10*
8	..	6 0	6	..	3 12	6	..	3 12	..	..	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4	27 12
..	..	*5 kun*	..	..	..	..	..	*5 0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*14 0*
..	..	..	3	7	4 6	7	..	3 8	3	..	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	10 14
10	..	4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	8 0
..	10	2 8	4	10	3 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	7 6
5	..	2 8	..	5	1 9	3	..	1 8	own.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	10 13

Figures in italics represent the official estimates.

APPENDIX No. 13 (c) (i).

Cost of cultivation (Committee).

(From the detailed economic reports by the Investigators.)

Village.	Taluk.	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total.	Yield.	Crop.
Delta wet.											
East Godavari.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Gollarille	Amalapuram	2 6 9	3 10 8	5 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	20 14 0	8 6 5	47 13 10	60 0 0	Paddy.
Madupalli	Do.	2 15 0	5 0 0	7 6 8	5 0 0	2 0 0	22 6 0	11 0 0	55 11 8	50 0 0	Do.
Yentrakuna	Do.	3 14 10	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	21 10 0	6 4 0	47 8 10	50 0 0	Do.
Nallanulli	Do.	3 4 2	3 7 1	6 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	19 8 0	9 0 0	44 7 3	60 0 0	Do.
		1 14 8	*2 8 0*	..	..	*2 1 3*	*20 9 9*	..	*27 1 8*	..	
Jagannadhagiri	Cocanada	3 10 3	4 2 8	10 1 8	8 0 0	1 11 0	22 0 0	9 0 0	58 9 7	60 0 0	Do.
Peddabrahmadevam	Do.	3 6 3	5 0 0	9 10 8	6 4 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	56 4 11	55 0 0	Do.
Vendra	Do.	3 7 11	4 10 8	8 8 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	24 2 0	10 0 0	60 12 7	60 0 0	Do.
Mulikipalli	Razole	3 7 7	4 2 3	6 1 4	Own.	2 0 0	22 0 0	9 10 10	47 6 0	51 0 0	Do.
		1 10 0	*4 0 0*	..	*5 0 0*	*4 0 0*	*14 6 0*	..	*29 0 0*	..	
Palagummi	Do.	3 3 10	4 13 4	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	22 11 6	11 4 10	55 5 6	60 0 0	Do.
		2 0 0	*2 0 0*	..	*12 0 0*	*3 0 0*	*16 4 0*	..	*36 4 0*	..	
Pasaralapudi	Do.	3 8 5	4 13 4	7 9 4	3 0 0	2 0 0	20 15 0	7 3 2	49 1 3	54 0 0	Do.
Ravalapalem	Do.	2 3 0	3 13 4	5 9 7	Own.	2 0 0	22 6 0	4 0 0	39 15 11	37 8 0	Do.
Someswaram	Ramachandrapuram ..	3 4 2	4 4 11	10 6 8	5 0 0	2 0 0	26 2 0	10 12 10	61 14 7	60 0 0	Do.
Gangavaram	Do. ..	4 0 0	4 2 3	9 14 8	5 0 0	2 4 0	26 14 0	11 0 0	63 3 4	72 0 0	Do.
Andampalli	Do. ..	3 13 11	4 2 8	7 13 4	5 0 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	11 6 5	54 4 4	60 0 0	Do.
	Total ..	46 10 1	61 3 7	106 13 11	61 4 0	26 15 0	315 8 6	125 0 6	743 7 7	..	
	Average cost per acre.	3 5 4	4 6 0	7 10 2	4 6 0	1 14 9	22 8 7	8 14 11	53 1 8	..	
Gorinta	Peddapuram	3 7 4	4 11 7	5 9 4	4 0 0	2 0 0	25 15 4	6 10 7	52 6 2	60 0 0	Paddy under Elaru.
Upland wet.											
Gummaladoddi	Rajahmundry ..	2 14 3	5 10 8	4 6 8	1 2 0	2 8 0	26 4 0	8 6 5	51 4 0	48 0 0	Paddy.
Dry.											
Mangapatidevapata	Polavaram division ..	1 11 2	1 15 6	1 9 7	0 10 0	0 12 0	5 11 0	..	12 5 3	Rs. 7 to 14	Kondajonna.
Busurajupalli	Do. ..	0 13 0	2 6 5	1 10 5	1 8 0	0 14 0	8 2 0	..	15 5 10	9 6 0	Cholam.
Dontamurru	Peddapuram	2 1 1	2 6 5	1 4 9	Own.	1 0 0	10 10 0	3 4 10	20 11 1	20 0 0	Chodi.
China Kondipudi	Rajahmundry ..	3 3 5	3 13 4	3 13 7	2 8 0	1 8 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	27 14 4	30 0 0	Budama.
Burugupudi	Do. ..	2 7 0	2 1 1	4 7 3	Own.	..	7 6 0	4 3 2	20 8 6	30 0 0	Horsegram.
Choppalle	Ramachandrapuram ..	2 12 8	5 0 0	9 8 0	5 0 0	..	21 6 0	10 7 2	54 1 10	60 0 0	Dry paddy.
Yellavaram	Yellavaram division.	2 9 3	2 1 1	2 14 10	Own.	1 0 0	9 2 0	4 8 0	22 3 2	24 0 0	Do.
	Total ..	15 9 7	19 11 10	25 4 5	9 10 0	5 2 0	70 13 0	26 15 2	173 2 0	..	
	Average ..	2 3 8	2 13 1	3 9 9	1 6 0	0 11 9	10 1 10	3 13 7	24 11 8	..	

These figures in italics represent the calculations made in the official reports.

APPENDIX No. 13 (c) (ii).

East Godavari—Agricultural implements, 1928 (Committee).

Taluk. (1)	Village. (2)	Cart. (3)	Repairs. (4)	Wet plough. (5)	Repairs. (6)	Dry plough. (7)	Repairs. (8)	Spade. (9)	Repairs. (10)	Crowbar. (11)	Axe. (12)	Kattava. (13)	Sickles. (14)	Gunny bags. (15)	Large knife. (16)	Carpenter's mamools. (17)	Miscellaneous. (18)	Total. (19)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Delta Wet.																	
Amalapuram ..	Gollaville	0 12 10	0 9 7	0 0 10	0 1 0	..	..	0 0 5	0 0 8	0 0 3	0 0 2	..	0 0 10	0 4 6	0 0 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	2 6 9
Do. ..	Madupalli	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 0 8	0 1 4	0 1 1	0 2 0	0 1 0	..	0 0 7	0 0 10	..	0 2 0	0 2 5	0 0 5	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 4 2
Do. ..	Nallamilli	0 10 8	0 10 8	0 1 4	0 2 0	..	..	0 1 0	..	0 0 8	..	..	0 2 5	0 4 6	..	0 8 0	0 10 8	3 4 2
Do. ..	Yentrakona	1 0 0	0 14 5	0 2 6	0 4 0	..	..	0 1 6	..	..	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 1 0	0 8 4	0 8 10	3 14 10
Cocanada	Jagannadhagiri ..	1 0 0	0 14 5	0 1 1	0 1 4	..	..	0 1 2	..	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 4	0 1 2	0 2 5	0 0 10	0 13 4	0 5 4	3 10 3
Do.	Peddabrahmadevam ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 4	0 1 4	..	..	0 0 10	..	0 0 6	0 0 6	..	0 1 2	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 6 2	3 6 3
Do.	Vendra	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 4	0 1 4	..	..	0 0 6	..	0 0 6	0 0 10	.	0 0 10	0 2 5	0 0 6	0 6 8	0 9 0	3 7 11
Razole	Mulikipalli	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 0 8	0 2 0	0 1 2	0 2 0	0 1 3	..	0 0 10	0 0 10	..	..	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 7 7	3 7 7
Do.	Palagummi	1 0 0	0 12 10	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 0 8	..	0 0 5	0 0 5	..	0 1 0	0 2 5	0 0 5	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 3 10
Do	Pasaralapudi ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 4	0 2 0	..	..	0 1 6	..	0 0 8	0 0 10	..	0 1 9	0 2 5	0 0 7	0 8 0	0 5 4	3 8 5
Do.	Ramulapalem ..	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 0 4	..	0 0 [illegible]	..	..	0 0 6	0 2 5	0 0 2	0 9 7	0 3 2	2 3 0
Ramachandra-puram.	Someswaram ..	0 12 10	1 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 1 5	..	0 0 10	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 1 6	0 2 5	..	0 6 8	0 4 0	3 4 2
Do.	Gangavaram	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 0 8	..	..	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 1	0 2 5	0 0 10	1 0 0	0 3 10	4 0 0
Do.	Addampalli	1 0 0	0 14 5	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 1 4	0 2 4	0 0 9	..	0 0 5	..	..	0 1 6	0 2 5	0 0 5	0 8 0	0 10 8	3 13 11
Peddapuram ..	Goriuta	1 0 0	0 14 5	0 1 1	0 1 4	..	..	0 0 8	..	..	0 1 1	..	0 0 4	0 2 5	..	0 8 0	0 10 8	3 7 4
	Upland Wet.																	
Rajahmundry ..	Gummaladoddi ..	0 12 10	0 9 7	0 0 6	0 1 4	0 1 1	0 2 0	0 0 6	..	0 0 10	0 0 10	..	0 1 10	0 2 5	0 0 6	0 6 8	0 5 4	2 14 3
	Dry.																	
Polavaram division.	Mangapati devapeta	0 12 10	..	..	..	0 0 7	0 1 2	0 0 6	..	..	0 0 8	..	0 1 4	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 4 10	0 1 9	1 11 2
Do.	Busurajupalli ..	0 4 10	0 3 2	..	..	0 0 5	0 0 2	0 0 5	..	0 0 2	0 0 2	..	0 0 2	..	0 0 4	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 13 0
Peddapuram ..	Dontaman	0 8 0	0 8 6	..	..	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 10	..	..	0 0 2	..	0 0 7	0 2 5	0 0 2	0 4 0	0 7 1	2 1 1
Rajahmundry ..	Chinakondipudi ..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 7	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	..	..	0 2 5	0 0 6	0 5 7	0 5 10	3 3 5
Do. ..	Borgupudi	1 3 2	0 1 3	..	..	0 1 [illegible]	0 1 2	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 5	0 0 4	..	0 0 10	0 2 5	0 0 3	0 4 10	0 6 5	2 7 0
Ramachandra-puram.	Choppalle	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 1 7	0 2 8	0 1 0	..	0 0 7	..	0 0 4	0 2 0	0 2 5	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 4 5	2 12 8
Yellavaram division.	Yellavaram	0 9 7	0 12 10	..	..	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 6	..	0 0 5	0 0 7	...	0 1 0	0 2 5	..	0 6 5	0 2 4	2 9 3

APPENDIX No. 13 (*c*) (iii).

East Godavari —Depreciation and maintenance of cattle, 1928 (Committee).

Village.	Taluk.	Depreciation.							Maintenance.									
		Price.	Life.	Acreage.	Depreciation per acre.		Provision against epidemics.	Total.	Horsegram.	Bran and paddy husk.	Pasture.	Oil-cake.	Sunnhemp.	Cattle-sheds and repairs.	Medical charges.	Total.	Acreage.	Maintenance per acre.
		RS.	YRS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS A.	RS. A		RS A. P.
									Delta wet.									
Gollaville	Amalapuram ..	120	6	6	3 5 4	3 5 4	0 5 4	3 10 8	20 0	..	..	..	8 0	5 0	..	33 0	6	5 8 0
		80	4	6	3 5 4													
Madupalli	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 13 4	5 0 0	24 0	..	..	..	15 0	4 0	1 8	44 8	6	7 6 8
Nallamilli	Do. ..	100	6	6	2 12 5		0 10 8	3 7 1	15 0	18 0	..	..	..	3 0	1 8	37 8	6	6 4 0
Yentrakona	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 13 4	5 0 0	12 0	10 0	..	..	..	5 0	1 8	28 8	6	4 12 0
Jagannadhagiri ..	Cocanada ..	120	6	6	3 5 4		0 13 4	4 2 8	18 0	4 0	15 0 (manyam)	16 10	..	5 0	2 0	60 10	6	10 1 8
Peddabrahmadevam ..	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 13 4	5 0 0	12 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	5 0	2 0	58 0	6	9 10 8
Vendra	Do. ..	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 8 0	4 10 8	12 0	9 0	12 0	..	12 0	4 0	2 0	51 0	6	8 8 0
Mulikipalli	Razole	125	6	6	3 7 7		0 10 8	4 2 3	12 0	11 0	..	..	10 0	2 0	1 8	36 8	6	6 1 4
Palagummi	Do.	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 10 8	4 13 4	12 0	15 0	..	..	10 0	5 0	1 8	43 8	6	7 4 0
Pasaralapudi	Do.	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 10 8	4 13 4	24 0	18 0	..	..	..	2 0	1 8	45 8	6	7 9 4
Ravulapalem	Do.	200	6	10	3 5 4		0 8 0	3 13 4	8 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	15 0 (straw)	5 0	2 0	56 0	10	5 9 7
Someswaram	Ramachandrapuram.	125	6	6	3 7 7		0 13 4	4 4 11	24 0	7 8	24 0	..	..	5 0	2 0	62 8	6	10 6 8
Gangavaram	Do.	120	6	6	3 5 4		0 13 4	4 2 8	12 0	13 8	20 0	..	8 0	5 0	1 0	59 8	6	9 14 8
Addampalli	Do.	120	6	6	3 5 4		0 13 4	4 2 8	12 0	10 0	18 0	..	..	5 0	2 0	47 0	6	7 13 4
Gorinta	Peddapuram ..	140	6	5	3 13 4		0 13 4	4 11 7	12 0	10 0	6 0	..	..	4 0	1 8	33 8	6	5 9 4
									Upland Wet.									
Gummaladoddi ..	Rajahmundry ..	180	6	6	5 0 0		0 10 8	5 10 8	12 0	9 0	..	..	..	4 0	1 8	26 8	6	4 6 9
								Dry.										
Mangapatiderapeta ..	Polavaram division.	100	6	10	1 10 8		0 4 10	1 15 6	..	..	4 8	8 0	..	2 0	1 8	16 0	10	1 9 7
Busurajupalli	Do.	120	6	10	2 0 0		0 6 5	2 6 5	..	..	..	6 0 (straw)	..	3 0	1 8	16 8	10	1 10 5
Dontamurru	Peddapuram ..	120	6	10	2 0 0		0 6 5	2 6 5		10 0	..	..	..	2 0	1 0	13 0	10	1 4 8
Chinakondipudi ..	Rajahmundry ..	200	6	10	3 5 4		0 8 0	3 13 4	20 0	12 0	..	..	..	5 0	1 8	38 8	10	3 13 7
Burugupudi	Do.	100	6	10	1 10 8		0 6 5	2 1 1	24 0	10 0	5 0	..	..	4 0	1 8	44 8	10	4 7 3
Chopalle	Ramachandrapuram.	150	6	6	4 2 8		0 13 4	5 0 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	..	..	5 0	2 0	47 0	6	9 8 0
Yellavaram	Yellavaram division.	100	6	10	1 10 8		0 6 5	2 1 1	12 0	3 0	own	10 0 (straw)	..	3 0	1 4	29 4	10	2 14 10

APPENDIX No 13 (*c*) (iv).

Daily Labour—Committee.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX

Daily Labour—

District and village (1)	Taluk (2)	Squaring bodi repairs, etc. Workers (3)		Squaring bodi repairs, etc. Cash (4)	Seed bed, watering seed, etc. Workers (5)		Seed bed, watering seed, etc. Cash (6)	Pulling and conveying seedlings. Workers (7)		Pulling and conveying seedlings. Cash (8)	Dummo and spade work. Workers (9)		Dummo and spade work. Cash (10)	Transplantation. Workers (11)		Transplantation. Cash (12)
		M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.
																Delta
EAST GODAVARI.																
Gollaville	Amalapuram..	4	..	1 8	..	..	2 6 0	6	..	2 4 0	..	..	..	..	12	3 12 0
Madupalli	Do. ..	..	..	2 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	2 1 6	..	..	2 0	..	..	4 13 6
Nallamille	Do. ..	2	..	1 0	2	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	4	..	1 4	..	12	4 8 0
Yentrakona	Do. ..	4	..	4 kun. + 1 4	5	..	5 kun.	3	..	3 kun.	..	..	..	..	13	13 kun.
Jagannadhagiri ..	Cocanada ..	..	..	2 0	..	..	..	4	..	2 10 0	4	..	3 0	7	..	3 8 0
Peddabrahmadevam.	Do. ..	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0 0	3	..	1 14 0	4	..	2 0	..	10	4 6 0
Vendra	Do. ..	3	..	1 4	4	..	2 0 0	4	..	2 0 0	3	..	1 8	..	10	5 0 0
Mulikipalli	Razole ..	5	..	2 14	2	..	0 9 0	4	..	1 7 0	..	..	..	..	10	3 12 0
Palagummi	Do. ..	5	..	1 14	2	3	1 12 6	4	..	1 2 0	6	..	1 11	..	20	4 3 6
Pasavalapudi ..	Do. ..	4	..	1 8	2	..	0 12 0	4	..	1 12 0	5	..	1 14	..	16	4 0 0
Ramulapalem ..	Do. ..	4	..	2 0	..	..	..	5	..	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	10	5 0 0
Someswaram ..	Ramachandrapuram.	4	..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3 2	..	10	7 8 0
Gangavaram ..	Do.	4	4	3 8	14	2	7 4 0	12	..	6 0 0	20	..	10 0	..	40	20 0 0
Addampalli	Do.	..	..	3 4	1	..	0 6 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	10	3 12 0
Gorinta	Peddapuram.	..	..	6 0	..	..	2 8 0	24	..	21 12 0	20	..	10 0	72	..	31 8 0
																Upland
Gummaladoddi ..	Rajahmundry	4	..	2 0	3	..	1 8 0	5	..	3 0 0	5	..	3 12	..	12	5 4 0
																Dry
Mangapatidevapeta.	Polavaram division.	..	..	..	4	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Busurajupalli ..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dontamurru ..	Peddapuram.	..	..	..	2	..	0 12 0	7	..	2 10 0	5	..	1 14	8	..	2 0 0
Chinakondipudi ..	Rajahmundry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burugupudi	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	8	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Choppalle	Ramachandrapuram ..	4	..	3 0	2	..	0 12 0	1	..	0 14 0	4	.	2 0	1	10	4 4 0
Yellavaram	Yellavaram division ..	..	..	..	1	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	4	..	1 8	..	..	..

M = Men. W = Women.

No. 13 (*c*) (iv).

Committee.

Weeding.			Reaping.			Heaping.			Thrashing and carting paddy home.			Hay stack.			Miscellaneous.			Watching and watering.	Total.
Workers. (13)		Cash. (14)	Workers. (15)		Cash. (16)	Workers. (17)		Cash. (18)	Workers. (19)		Cash. (20)	Workers. (21)		Cash. (22)	Workers. (23)		Cash. (24)	Cash. (25)	Cash. (26)
M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A.	M.	W.	RS. A. P.	M.	W.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.
Det.																			
4	..	1 0	10	..	3 12	..	..	..	4	..	2 0	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	1 0	2 4	20 14 0
4	..	1 4		..	2 0	4	..	1 4	4	..	2 0	2	..	0 11 0	..	..	..	2 4	22 6 0
..	8	2 8		9	4 8	..	..	..	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 4	19 8 0
7	..	7 kun.	6	..	9 kun.	4	..	6 kun.	4	..	8 kun.	2	..	3 kun.	..	..	..	2 4	58 kun. + 3 8 0 or 21 10 0
..	2	0 10	7	..	3 8	4	..	2 0	3	..	1 8	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 4	22 0 0
..	4	1 8	8	..	4 0	..	..	..	4	..	3 0	2	..	1 0 0	2	..	1 0	2 4	24 0 0
3	..	1 2	6	..	3 0	3	.	1 8	4	..	2 0	2	..	1 0 0	3	..	1 8	2 4	24 2 0
8	..	3 6	4	8	6 8	..	..	..	2	..	1 0	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	2 0	22 0 0
..	10	1 14	2	6	3 6	3	..	1 11	4	..	2 4	2	..	0 13 6	..	..	..	2 0	22 11 6
2	8	1 1	8	8	4 8	..	..	..	4	..	2 0	2	..	0 10 0	2	..	0 10	2 4	20 15 0
..	10	3 12	7	..	3 8	8	..	1 8	3	..	1 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4	22 6 0
4	..	1 8	5	..	3 2	4	..	2 8	5	..	3 2	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 4	26 2 0
10	10	8 12	24	8	16 0	8	8	7 0	16	8	12 0	8	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	9 0	107 8 0 for 4 acres or 26 14 0 per acre.
4	..	1 4	10	..	5 0	..	..	..	4	..	2 8	2	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	2 4	20 0 0
30	..	11 4	48	..	24 0	30	..	18 12	24	..	15 0	6	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	12 0	155 12 0 for 6 acres or 25 15 4 per acre.
Det.																			
8	..	2 0	10	..	3 12	..	..	..	4	..	2 0	2	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	2 4	26 4 0
..	20	3 12	10	30	11 4	..	..	..	4	..	1 8	2	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	4 0	22 12 0 for 4 acres or 5 11 0 per acre.
..	..	..	..	14	4 8	3	..	0 12	..	.	0 12	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	1 0	8 2 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1 2	4	..	1 8	2	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	1 0	10 10 0
..	..	7 8		in kind.			in kind.		..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	8 8 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	7 6 0
..	10	2 8	5	..	1 14	3	..	1 2	4	..	2 0	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	2 4	21 6 0
4	4	1 12	3	3	1 14	2	1	1 0	3	..	1 2	2	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 0	9 2 0

Kun. = Kunchams.

APPENDIX No. 14 (i).

Results of the cattle mortality enquiry—Ellore Taluk.

Serial number and village.	Number of ryots.	Cattle owned in September 1929.						Value thereof.	Cattle lost in 1928 to 1929.		Number of cattle lost in 1929 to 1930.						Value thereof.
		Bullocks.	He buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Total.		Number.	Value.	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Total.	
								RS.		RS.							RS.
1. Sanivarapupet	266	348	102	139	267	344	1,200	43,217	..	..	40	23	19	26	47	155	4,489
2. Tirumaladevupeta	41	188	11	211	101	129	640	9,845	6	65	..	3	2	26	16	47	1,016
3. Dwaraka Tirumala	117	189	29	121	169	146	654	11,628	36	320	7	8	5	23	18	61	1,516
4. Kamavarapukota	844	1,235	116	918	783	832	3,884	78,970	7	170	11	7	28	26	42	114	2,198
5. Kaluravanigudem	56	168	23	244	86	93	614	15,250	29	554	10	4	7	6	7	34	624
6. Konijerla	82	146	25	123	88	80	462	14,785	40	945	3	3	7	16	14	43	810
7. Dharmajigudem	404	516	292	284	462	564	2,118	57,404	123	4,275	25	32	16	15	53	146	2,980
8. Matungudem	101	219	65	129	166	226	805	23,083	22	338	5	1	5	9	19	39	753
9. Pragadavaram	250	1,110	543	936	346	895	3,830	90,454	60	1,470	108	86	123	164	196	677	25,268
10. Ravikampadu	117	355	24	448	166	287	1,280	24,858	48	1,011	8	4	14	..	20	46	871
11. Thirumalapuram	11	85	101	101	71	19	377	10,880	26	770	5	51	6	43	4	109	3,835
12. Thirumalapalam	106	276	24	161	208	199	968	28,580	7	110	7	22	15	28	57	129	2,605
13. Erraguntapalli	161	385	160	499	185	222	1,441	33,380	78	2,905	30	40	49	..	45	164	3,890
14. Yanampalli	20	107	15	148	48	41	359	9,250	22	995	1	2	7	5		15	375
15. Raghavapuram	228	553	126	493	284	474	1,930	58 900	7	210	10	25	5	3	2	45	920
16. Kaikaram	356	524	537	628	390	438	2,517	82,541	25	1,100	79	155	63	110	116	523	44,849
17. Forangi	51	119	207	267	110	148	851	45,698	231	10,229	53	133	23	31	45	285	14,345
18. Madapalli	68	201	110	84	87	122	604	23,740	85	3,090	43	92	88	33	71	277	8,340
19. Sitampeta	54	224	26	171	90	135	646	23,605	112	3,925	34	14	27	42	31	148	6,610
20. Agadallanka	167	142	446	130	157	107	982	33,773	167	3,370	42	253	49	70	56	470	14,745
21. Nadupalli	63	124	50	139	79	84	476	12,890	81	2,255	26	22	83	30	21	132	3,195
22. Sreeramavaram	82	315	92	169	157	185	918	29,967	88	2,084	66	49	24	34	83	256	6,814
23. Aigokavaram and other three villages.	172	578	60	578	312	479	2,007	70,458	..	..	49	23	76	103	135	386	11,135
24. Rayanapalem	132	391	35	316	270	269	1,181	28,030	45	878	12	41	29	102	56	240	5,794
25. Denduluru	237	852	623	682	653	941	3,751	1,30,797	443	12,583	136	232	127	190	220	905	33,973
26. Pedapadu	468	381	135	345	359	327	1,547	61,856	221	8,974	76	60	107	106	107	456	16,304
27. Koppaka	123	132	81	81	144	209	647	10,978	..	..	1	8	3	15	16	43	,055
28. Jalipudi	68	44	36	33	19	27	159	6,725	7	320	4	24	10	13	12	63	2,395
29. Chodimella	86	240	48	69	103	182	622	15,843	37	830	21	5	10	7	10	53	1,060
30. Pinakadimi	86	214	52	165	189	220	840	24,955	..	..	3	2	4	5	13	27	678
31. Kokkarapadu	110	158	25	135	166	142	626	20,654	5	160	6	9	10	25	6	56	2,462
32. Munduru	197	651	126	514	287	316	1,894	52,991	158	4,588	42	71	70	127	66	376	12,493
33. Vijayarayi	72	95	6	108	86	230	525	12,835	4	40	..	..	..	4	1	5	160
34. Singarowgudem	35	40	22	23	14	27	126	3,406	28	634	10	14	3	8	4	39	1,192
35. Gotlagudem	30	149	14	178	111	133	585	16,025	67	1,272	7	13	19	36	57	132	2,304

Results of the cattle mortality enquiry—Ellore Taluk—*cont.*

Serial number and village.	Number of ryots.	Cattle owned in September 1929.						Value thereof.	Cattle lost in 1928 to 1929.		Number of cattle lost in 1929 to 1930.						Value thereof.
		Bullocks	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes	Young stock.	Total.		Number.	Value.	Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Total.	
								RS.		RS.							RS.
36. Somavarappadu	65	140	190	281	134	170	915	29,965	27	1,005	29	35	65	39	67	235	6,437
37. Kothamupparru	39	98	46	28	18	48	238	6,440	64	2,345	33	13	21	5	8	80	2,163
38. Pedakadimi	155	410	69	298	406	560	1,743	52,069	..	..	11	15	12	16	83	137	2,003
39. Bhogapuram	15	67	3	49	28	65	212	5,535	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	105
40. Manchirajuvarinagillapalli ..	118	289	36	374	161	392	1,262	29,135	75	1,770	10	16	60	46	97	229	4,830
41. Kovvali	360	490	704	768	589	679	3,230	1,80,190	432	24,640	71	170	125	139	120	625	28,857
42. Malki Mohamedpuram	199	232	562	292	238	332	1,656	50,782	351	12,426	46	280	41	89	119	575	18,295
43. Gangannagudem..	82	234	12	407	133	194	1,089	38,165	18	410	20	4	22	16	12	74	4,500
44. Gundugolanu	235	546	469	494	294	413	2,216	10,27,120	351	14,540	112	301	111	134	198	856	29,238
45. Jagannadapuram	93	213	13	152	112	201	691	22,545	75	2,140	12	10	31	34	37	124	3,475
46. Chataparru	258	335	446	406	401	391	1,979	51,004	364	8,735	66	169	102	115	113	565	12,976
47. Jaggannapalem	84	281	16	208	65	201	779	22,915	125	3,270	40	8	64	30	87	291	6,000
48. Pulla	600	758	629	819	594	719	3,519	1,50,350	492	30,212	184	292	240	255	348	1,329	65,973
49. Vempadu	131	157	46	193	143	152	691	16,694	36	1,029	13	26	17	40	27	123	4,176
50. Medinaraopalem	98	109	16	194	116	169	704	16,683	94	1,815	16	29	46	50	86	227	4,640
51. Vanguru	82	163	20	94	59	143	499	10,197	59	1,464	43	10	30	26	55	164	1,230
52. Pothuruuru	183	84	394	292	149	143	1,062	37,807	97	2,902	10	138	52	26	26	252	12,151
53. Dosapadu	130	79	378	127	86	110	780	20,232	23	515	7	46	6	2	8	69	1,956
Total ..	7,863	16,248	8,426	15,346	10,949	14,324	65,293	20,60,474	5,006	1,79,686	1,714	8,093	2,080	2,544	3,342	12,773	4,50,987

APPENDIX No. 14 (ii).

Cattle mortality in Kistna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

Village.	Number of ryots enquired into.	Number of cattle owned.						Value thereof.	Number of cattle lost in 1927–28.	Value thereof.	Number of cattle lost.						Value thereof.	Resident landlords.		Absentee landlords.		Loss per acre.
		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Total.				Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Total.		Number.	Extent.	Number.	Extent.	
								RS.		RS.							RS.		ACS.		ACS.	RS. A. P.
Kistna District.																						
Kedura	243	258	157	276	493	220	1,404	42,032	..	..	83	65	77	83	110	418	14,891	458	1,516·65	413	1,568·52	9 12 0
Kanobikacherla ..	169	273	156	342	48	294	1,113	42,060	17	940	10	2	9	7	4	32	1,665	235	3 892·40	179	2,326·00	0 7 0
Konakanchi ..	181	184	86	143	324	375	1,112	45,265	23	743	3	14	6	14	6	43	1,450	244	2,530 87	158	1,266·22	0 9 0
Lingala	126	61	244	113	190	208	816	9,617	25	610	..	23	4	7	4	38	931	81	635·34	77	448·81	1 7 0
Elaprolu	136	113	112	52	188	211	666	18,339	54	1,635	9	30	3	16	12	70	1,685	163	744·06	62	293·93	2 4 0
Pallivada	40	32	37	36	41	63	209	5,504	..	..	6	29	2	20	8	65	2,264	90	464·67	38	242·63	4 14 0
	895	921	792	962	1,284	1,371	5,320	1,62,817	119	3,928	111	162	101	147	144	666	22,886	1,221	9,783 99	927	6,148·01	2 5 5
West Godavari.																						
Vegiswarapnram ..	116	72	..	32	19	47	170	4,185	16	329	4	..	..	2	..	4	190	166	490·21	59	337·03	0 6 0
Devarapalli ..	111	64	1	54	19	56	194	3,555	29	480	11	..	5	2	6	24	286	303	5,094·64	138	2,575·41	0 1 0
Vadlur	15	75	10	36	46	54	221	10,295	16	770	5	10	10	..	1	26	1,259	156	664·16	54	188 09	1 14 0
	242	211	11	122	84	157	585	18,035	61	1,579	20	10	15	4	7	54	1,735	625	6,249 01	251	3,101·53	0 4 5
East Godavari.																						
Gangavaram ..	..	163	32	117	87	126	525	26,030	36	2,500	20	5	10	7	10	52	4,845	228	607·55	100	223·36	8 10 0
	..	163	32	117	87	126	525	26,030	36	2,500	20	5	10	7	10	52	4,845	228	607·55	100	223·36	8 10 0

APPENDIX No. 14 (iii).

Results of the cattle mortality enquiry—Tadepalligudem.

Village.	Number of ryots.	Number of cattle owned.					Total.	Value thereof.	Cattle lost from 1927 to 1928	Value thereof.	Number of cattle lost from 1929 to 1930.					Total.	Value thereof.
		Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young stock.					Bullocks.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young s'ock.		
1. Peda Indrakolanu.. ..	164	101	467	404	142	263	1,377	45,538	144	5,943	27	114	36	56	61	294	10,423
2. Pippara	416	271	162	207	291	327	1,258	54,179	74	2,105	20	19	6	6	6	56	3,296
		257	241	208	295	331	1,332	52,092	74	2,105	5	12	3	4	4	68	1,116
3. Kakinada	113	157	123	127	78	87	572	25,511	49	1,539	16	23	7	11	9	76	2,340
4. Rachur	218	535	319	262	408	..	1,524	42,400	294	8,160	267	237	118	96	..	718	14,980
5. Madhavaram	460	856	102	672	417	830	2,877	78,009	178	3,154	54	25	52	62	110	303	7,358
6. Valluru	100	115	14	59	61	122	371	11,735	18	770	10	1	4	8	9	27	1,090
7. Nidamarru Venkatapuram.	218	276	270	299	143	234	1,222	42,466	70	2,639	57	79	17	29	31	213	8,508
8. Chintalapalli Agraharam.	100	147	111	138	80	67	543	19,302	42	1,568	15	28	21	16	18	108	3,172
9. Chiruku ganama	123	127	92	70	87	136	512	17,701	7	190	15	13	2	19	11	60	2,290
10. Racherla	170	218	39	205	167	269	898	28,123	102	3,004	9	5	17	13	26	70	1,388
11. Kadiyadda	19	70	33	142	146	176	567	8,690	..	..	1	..	2	71	18	92	2,418
12. Korumulu	12	19	3	9	22	12	65	4,330	..	..	4	..	4	6	4	18	970
13. Adivikolanu	135	112	427	283	131	193	1,146	29,417	205	2,610	79	228	50	85	70	442	12,356
14. Umamaheswaram ..	79	106	16	87	61	157	427	15,277	16	290	4	7	..	10	2	23	1,020
15 Kakarlamudi	8	145	110	93	76	79	503	22,268	92	2,856	38	72	27	42	50	220	10,260
16.	124	246	83	266	202	209	1,086	22,160	51	990	8	31	31	48	37	155	3,651
17. Nachugunta	18	82	47	117	36	60	342	5,929	53	960	19	16	27	17	44	122	2,665
18. Akutigapadu	44	134	131	64	69	110	508	21,415	52	3,270	25	35	13	29	21	123	4 300
19. Ravulapalem ..	80	259	86	99	137	141	721	25,583	130	4,918	94	43	36	46	40	259	9,140
20. (Nameless)	79	257	9	283	51	204	804	27,415	60	330	17	3	19	5	9	53	1,524
Total ..	2,620	4,490	2,884	4,094	3,100	4,007	18,575	5,59,440	1,572	47,991	783	991	491	624	580	3,469	1,04,265
Less per cent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PER CENT. 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	PER CENT. 18·6

APPENDIX No. 15.

Loss due to cattle epidemics (calculated per acre).

Ellore Taluk.

Name of the village.	1928-1929 A.D.			Tilling cattle.		Percentage and loss of tilling cattle to the original number of tilling cattle.	Loss due to cattle epidemics in 1927-28 cattle of all sorts.			Loss due to cattle epidemics in 1928-29 cattle of all sorts.		
	Number of ryots enquired into.	Extent.	Number of tilling cattle owned.	Acreage per pair of tilling cattle.	The number of tilling cattle lost owing to epidemics.		Number of cattle lost.	Value thereof.	Loss due to cattle epidemics per acre.	Number of cattle lost.	Value thereof.	Loss per acre.
		ACS.		ACS.				RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.
Sanivarapupeta	266	116·49	450	0·51	63	14	..	..	..	155	4,489	39 0 7
Konijerla	82	1,643·95	171	19·23	6	3·5	40	945	0 9 2	43	810	0 7 11
Kalurayanigudem	56	597·08	191	6·25	14	7·3	29	554	0 14 10	34	624	1 0 9
Nadupalli	63	388·78	174	4·47	48	27·6	81	2,255	5 12 7	134	3,195	8 3 9
Sreeramavaram	82	804·10	407	3·95	115	28·3	88	2,084	2 9 5	256	6,814	8 7 7
Seetampeta	54	1,387·85	250	11·10	48	19·2	112	3,925	2 14 5	148	6,610	4 12 2
Raghavapuram	228	1,857·33	679	5·46	35	5·1	7	210	0 1 10	45	900	0 7 9
Agadallanka	167	2,674·85	588	9·09	95	50·1	107	3,370	1 4 2	470	14,745	5 8 2
Dwaraka Tirumala ..	117	122·31	218	1·07	15	7·2	36	320	2 10 8	61	1,516	12 6 10
Madepalli	68	1,269·10	311	8·14	135	43·4	85	3,090	2 7 0	277	8,340	6 8 2
Ponangi	51	3,155·50	326	19·36	186	57·1	231	10,229	3 3 10	285	14,345	4 8 9
Pedapadu	468	5,493·89	516	21·29	136	26·4	221	8,974	1 10 2	456	16,304	2 15 8
Dharmajigudem	404	2,076·68	808	5·14	57	7·1	123	4,275	2 1 0	146	2,980	1 7 0
Ravilampadu	117	1,646·65	379	8·66	12	3·2	48	1,011	0 9 10	46	871	0 8 6
Rayannapalem	132	1,802·89	426	8·46	53	12·4	45	878	0 7 8	240	5,794	3 3 5
Modhanegudur	101	828·13	284	5·83	6	2·1	22	338	0 6 6	39	753	0 14 7
Dendulurn	237	2,483·70	1,474	3·37	368	24·9	443	12,583	5 1 1	905	38,973	13 10 10
Kaikaram	356	1,690·23	1,081	8·19	284	22·1	25	1,100	0 10 5	523	44,849	26 8 7
Yerraguntapalli	151	1,378·52	535	5·14	70	13·1	78	2,905	2 1 8	164	3,890	2 13 2
Tirumaladevipeta	41	1,285·34	199	10·85	3	1·5	6	65	0 0 10	47	1,015	0 12 8
Tirumalapuram	11	2,397·88	186	25·77	56	30	26	770	0 5 2	109	3,835	1 9 7
Yerrampalli	20	780·32	122	12·80	3	2·5	22	995	1 4 5	15	375	0 7 8
Kamavarapukota	344	2,836·11	1,851	4·20	18	1·3	7	170	0 1 0	114	2,198	0 12 5
Tirumalapalam	106	1,751·56	300	11·68	29	9·7	7	110	0 1 0	129	2,605	1 7 9
Pragadavaram	250	4,016·61	1,653	4·86	194	11·7	60	1,470	0 5 10	677	25,268	6 4 8
Total ..	3,972	44,483·45	13,060	6·80	2,199	16·8	..	..	1 6 6	..	..	4 10 6

APPENDIX No. 17 (i).

Cost of cultivation (Settlement Party).

Village	Taluk.	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Palers.	Total.	Total cost of cultivation (committee).
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Kistna District.										
Machavaram, wet	Divi	1 8 0	2 8 0	..	5 0 0	1 4 0	9 13 0	..	20 1 0	57 8 2
Amaravati, wet	Kaikalur	1 4 0	1 10 0	..	7 0 0	3 8 0	14 0 0	..	27 6 0	43 6 9
Vinjaram, wet	Do.	1 0 0	2 8 0	..	10 0 0	1 0 0	13 4 0	..	27 7 0	45 0 10
Pallivada, wet	Do.	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	6 0 0	1 0 0	11 2 0	..	21 6 0	52 13 9
Nandivada, wet	Gudivada	1 11 0	2 0 0	..	15 0 0	8 0 0	9 6 0	..	31 1 0	46 13 11
Komaravolu, wet	Do.	2 0 0	5 0 0	..	10 0 0	1 0 0	16 0 0	..	34 8 0	61 0 6
Malleswaram, wet	Bandar	1 14 0	1 0 0	..	5 0 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	..	29 14 0	44 9 1
Elaprolu upland, wet	Beswada	0 2 8	2 11 4	..	6 0 0	2 8 0	9 11 0	..	21 1 0	24 4 7
Lingala upland, wet	Nandigama	1 4 0	2 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	..	23 4 0	45 4 6
Torraguntapalam, dry	Do.	0 8 0	1 8 0	..	5 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	..	12 0 0	15 10 5
Gokavaram, dry	Bandar	..	4 0 0 (Ploughing)	..	..	10 0 0	9 8 0	..	23 8 0	33 1 0
Puligadda, dry	Divi	0 6 0	2 12 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 10 0	..	9 12 0	27 12 1
West Godavari District.										
Velagaleru, wet	Narasapur	1 5 6	2 13 8	..	12 4 0	2 4 0	20 12 0	..	39 7 2	59 10 4
Chilukur, wet	Bhimavaram	1 0 0	2 8 0	..	7 8 0	1 8 0	17 8 0	..	30 0 0	50 9 0
Likhithapudi, wet	Narasapur	1 4 0	1 10 0	..	10 0 0	3 0 0	15 10 0	..	31 8 0	60 7 10
Vemavaram, wet	Bhimavaram	1 0 0	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	1 8 0	16 12 0	..	24 4 0	59 7 2
Rachur, wet	Tanuku	0 12 0	2 8 0	..	10 0 0	1 3 0	15 12 0	..	30 3 0	60 15 2
Singavaram upland, wet	Ellore	2 8 0	2 8 0	..	11 0 0	1 8 0	14 10 0	..	32 2 0	50 4 5
Koderu, wet	Narasapur	1 14 0	2 0 0	..	..	2 4 0	23 8 0	..	29 10 0	47 12 0
Settivarigudem upland, wet	Chintalapudi	5 2 0	7 14 8	..	9 4 0	3 3 0 (including watering.)	14 0 0	..	39 7 8	56 2 7
Kanchamarru, wet	Tanuku	1 0 0	3 12 0	..	10 0 0	1 12 0	15 10 0	..	32 2 0	57 11 11
East Godavari District.										
Mulikipalli, wet	Razole	1 10 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	14 6 0	..	29 0 0	47 6 0
Nallamilli, wet	Amalapur	1 14 8	2 8 0	..	..	2 1 3	20 9 9	..	27 1 8	44 7 3
Palagummi, wet	Razole	2 0 0	3 0 0	..	12 0 0	3 0 0	16 4 0	..	36 4 0	56 5 6

APPENDIX No. 17 (i).

Agricultural implements (Settlement Party).

Taluk.	Village.	Total cost of implements.	Life.	Repairs.	Acreage.	Agricultural implements.	Total cost of agricultural implements.
KISTNA.							
Delta, wet.		RS. A. P.	YRS.	RS.	ACS.		RS. A. P.
Divi	Machavaram ..	6 0 0	4 to 5	..	..	....	1 8 0
Kaikalur.. ..	Amaravati ..	6 0 0	5	..	..	....	1 4 0
	Vinjuram	5 0 0	5	..	..	....	1 0 0
	Pallivada	5 0 0	3 to 4	..	..	....	1 4 0
Gudivada ..	Nandivada	..	5 to 6 2 to 3	.. ..	.. ..	Metta nagali Rs. 10 2 0 .. Dampa nagali Rs 6 4 0 ..	1 11 0
	Komaravolu ..	8 0 0	4	..	..	....	2 0 0
Bandar	Malleswaram ..	..	..	..	..	....	0 14 0*
Upland, wet.							
Bezwada ..	Elaprolu	1 8 0	3	..	..	....	0 2 8
Nandigama ..	Lingala	..	..	..	..	....	1 4 0
Dry.							
Nandigama ..	Torraguntapalem ..	17 8 0	5	4	..	Plough Rs. 6 0 0 .. .. Guntaka Rs. 3 0 0 .. .. Gorru Rs. 6 0 0 .. .. .. Papatam Rs. 2 8 0	0 8 0
Bandar	Gokavaram ..	3 4 0	2	..	..	....	..
Divi	Puligedda	Rs. 6 to 7	6	2 (per year)	8	Plough	0 6 0
WEST GODAVARI.							
Tanuku	Kanchumarru ..	3 8 0	..	..	4	....	0 14 0 or 1 0 0
	Raobur	3 0 0	..	..	4	....	0 12 0
Narsapur ..	Likhitapudi ..	6 0 0	5	..	..	....	1 4 0
	Koderu	7 6 0	..	..	..	....	1 14 0†
	Velagaleru ..	5 6 0	4	..	..	Plough Rs. 3 0 0, 4 years .. Crowbar Rs. 2 0 0, 4 years .. Knife Rs. 0 6 0, 4 years ..	1 5 6‡
Bhimavaram ..	Vemavaram ..	8 0 0	..	..	..	Plough, crowbar, spade, kattava, sickle, knife and baskets.	1 0 0§
	Chilukurru ..	8 0 0	..	..	..	....	1 0 0
Upland, wet.							
Ellore	Singavaram ..	10 0 0	4	..	..	Plough, crowbar, spade and kattara.	2 8 0
Chintalapudi ..	Settivarigudem ..	14 8 0	..	..	..	Plough Rs. 2 0 0, 1 year .. Stoves Rs. 2 8 0, 4 years .. Reaping pots Rs. 10 0 0, 1 year.	3 2 0 2 0 0
EAST GODAVARI.							
Razole	Mulikipalli ..	5 0 0	..	..	..	Plough Rs. 2 0 0, 2 years .. Others Rs. 8 0 0, 5 years ..	1 10 0
	Palagummi ..	10 0 0	4 to 5	..	..	Plough, crowbar, spade, kattara ..	2 0 0
Amalapuram ..	Nallamilli ..	5 12 0	3	..	..	....	1 14 8

	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	YEARS.	RS. A. P.
* Plough	4 0 0	8	8	0 3 0
Spade	2 0 0	1	4	0 8 0
Picaxe	2 0 0	1	10	0 3 0

	RS. A. P.	YEARS.
† Wooden plough	4 0 0	4
Spade	1 0 0	6
Crowbar	2 0 0	6
Knife	0 6 0	1

	RS. A. P.	YEARS.
‡ Plough	2 0 0	2
Crowbar	2 0 0	10
Spade	1 0 0	2
Kattara	1 0 0	2
Sickle	0 8 0	2
Knife	1 0 0	2
Basket	0 8 0	1
§ Plough	2 8 0	2
Crowbar	2 0 0	10
Spade	1 0 0	2
Kattara	0 8 0	2
Sickle	0 8 0	1
Knife	1 0 0	2
Baskets	0 8 0	1

APPENDIX No. 17 (iii).

Depreciation of cattle (Settlement Party).

Taluk.	Village.	Bullocks or he buffaloes.	Price.	Life.	Acreage.	Price per acre per annum.		
KISTNA.								
Delta wet.			RS.	YRS.	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.
Divi	Machavaram	Bulls	(300 to 400) 50 to 100	4 to 5	5	2	8	0
Kaikalur	Amaravati	He buffaloes	30 to 40	4 or 5	..	1	10	0
	Vinjaram	Bulls	80	5 or 6	6	2	3	0
	Pallivada	Do.	50 to 60	5 or 6	..	2	0	0
Gudivada	Nandivada	Do.	200	8 to 10	10 to 12	2	0	0
	Komaravolu	Do.	100 to 400	8	10	5	0	0
Bandar	Malleswaram	Do.	40	5	8	1	0	0
Upland wet.								
Bezwada	Elaprolu	He buffaloes	50 to 80	8	3	2	11	4
Nandigama	Lingala	....	....	..	..	2	0	0
Dry.								
Nandigama	Torraguntapalem	Bulls	200	8	16	1	8	0
Bandar	Gokavaram	Do.	25 to 50	10	5	..		
Divi	Puligedda	Bullocks	50 to 300	8	8	2	12	0
WEST GODAVARI.								
Tanuku	Kanchumarru	Bulls	120	8	4	3	12	0
	Racheru	Bulls and he buffaloes.	40 to 80 and 40 to 50	4	4	2	8	0
Narsapur	Likhitapudi	Bulls	30 to 40	4 to 5	..	1	10	0
	Koderu	Do.	100	10	5	2	0	0
	Velagaleru	Do.	60	7	3	2	13	8
Bhimavaram	Vemavaram	Do.	50	5	4	2	8	0
	Chilukuru	He buffaloes	40 to 50	5	4	2	8	0
Upland wet.								
Ellore	Singavaram	Bulls	50	5	4	2	8	0
Chintalapudi	Settivarigudem	Bulls and he buffaloes	100 to 150 and 50 to 80	4	3	7	14	8
EAST GODAVARI.								
Razole	Mulikipalli	Bulls or he buffaloes	80	5	4	4	0	0
	Palagummi	Do.	50 to 60	10	..	3	0	0
Amalapur	Nallamilli	Bulls	60	6	4	..		

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX

Daily Labour

Taluk.	Name of village.	Uprooting and conveying seedlings.	Ploughing and levelling.	Transplantation.		
	KISTNA.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
	Delta wet.					
Divi	Machavaram	0 7 0	....	0 4 0	8 †	2 8 0
Kaikalur ..	Amaravati	..	....	0 7 0	12 *	5 4 0
	Vinjaram	..	....	0 6 0	10 †	3 12 0
	Pallivada	1 0 0	....	0 6 0	10	3 12 0
Gudivada ..	Nandivada	(0 15 0)	....	0 6 0	8 *	3 0 0
	Komaravolu	..	....	0 8 0	10 *	5 0 0
Bandar	Malleswaram	..	1 0 0	0 7 0	10 *	4 6 0
	Upland wet.					
Bezwada	Elaprolu	..	....	0 4 0 0 5 0	9 † 8 *	2 4 0 0 15 0
Nandigama	Lingala	..	....	0 6 0 0 8 0	8 † 4 *	3 0 0 2 0 0
	Dry.					
Nandigama	Torraguntapalem ..	..	....	..	..	..
Bandar	Gokavaram	1 0 0	....	..	..	0 8 0 sowing.
Divi	Puligedda	..	....	..	..	..
	WEST GODAVARI.					
Tanuku ..	Kanchumarru	..	....	0 8 0	12 *	6 0 0
	Raobur	..	....	0 8 0	12	6 0 0
Narsapur ..	Likhitapudi	..	....	0 8 0	12 *	6 0 0
	Koderu	..	1 0 0	0 8 0	13	6 8 0
	Velagaleru	0 12 0	6 0 0	Contract.		1 14 0
Bhimavaram ..	Vemavaram	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	10	5 0 0
	Chilukuru	2 8 0	....	0 8 0	12	6 0 0
	Upland wet.					
Ellore	Singavaram	1 4 0	....	0 7 0	10	4 6 0
Chintalapudi ..	Settivarigudem ..	5 kunchams.	....	..	..	25 kunchams.
	EAST GODAVARI.					
Razole ..	Mulikipalli	..	....	0 6 0	15	5 10 0
	Palagummi	..	....	0 5 0 3 to 5 seers of paddy.	16	5 0 0
Amalapur	Nallamilli	..	Preparing bunds .. 1 3 0 Ploughing .. .. 2 6 0 Perfecting seedlings. 1 3 0	..	..	7 8 9

* Male. † Female.

No. 17 (iv).
(Settlement Party).

Weeding.			Harvesting and heaping.			Thrashing.			Total labour expenses.			
									W.	M.	Total.	
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
0 5 0	2 *	1 10 0	0 5 0	2 *	3 6 0	0 7 6	4 *	1 14 0	18	13	31	9 13 0
0 4 0	4 †		0 4 0	6 †								
			0 5 0	4 *								
0 7 0	10 *	4 6 0	0 7 0	10 *	4 6 0	..						14 0 0
0 12 0	5 *	3 12 0	0 6 0	10 *	3 12 0	0 8 0	4 *	2 0 0	10	19	29	13 4 0
0 8 0	4	2 0 0	0 6 0	9	3 6 0	0 8 0	2	1 0 0				11 2 0
0 4 0	6 †	1 8 0	0 6 0	9 †	3 6 0	0 8 0	3 *	1 8 0				9 6 0
0 6 0	8 *	3 0 0	0 8 0	12 *	6 0 0	0 8 0	4	2 0 0				16 0 0
0 6 0	15 †	5 10 0	..	12 †	5 0 0	1 0 0	4 *	4 0 0		41	41	20 0 0
0 4 0	4 *	1 0 0	0 4 0	9 †	3 8 0	0 8 0	4 *	2 0 0				9 11 0
			0 5 0	4 *								
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	0 6 0	8 †	5 0 0	0 8 0	4 *	2 0 0	16	12	28	12 0 0
			0 8 0	4 *								
..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..		1 0 0	2	..	..	4 0 0
..	..	2 0 0	..	..	6 0 0	..						9 8 0
0 3 0	5 †	0 15 0	0 4 0	5 *	1 4 0	0 4 0	6 *	1 8 0	10	11	21	4 10 0
0 3 0	5 †	0 15 0										
0 6 0	7 *	2 10 0	0 8 0	10 *	5 0 0	0 8 0	4	2 0 0				15 10 0
0 6 0	10	3 12 0	0 8 0	8 *	4 0 0	0 8 0	4	2 0 0				15 12 0
0 6 0	7 *	2 10 0	0 8 0	10 *	5 0 0	0 8 0	4	2 0 0				15 10 0
0 6 0	6 *	2 4 0	0 8 0	10	5 0 0	0 14 0	6	5 4 0				28 8 0
0 6 0	4	1 8 0	0 8 0	4	2 0 0							
0 6 0	5	3 0 0	0 8 0	10	6 0 0	0 10 0	5 *	3 2 0	Transplantation contract 25 *			20 12 0
0 6 0	3		0 8 0	2								
0 8 0	6	3 0 0	0 8 0	7	3 8 0	0 12 0	3	2 4 0				16 12 0
			0 8 0	2	1 0 0							
0 8 0	6 *	3 0 0	0 8 0	9	4 8 0	0 8 0	3	1 8 0				17 8 0
0 7 0	4	1 12 0	0 7 0	12	5 4 0	..		2 0 0				14 10 0
..	..	5 kunchams.	..	..	5 0 0	..		35 kunchams 9 0 0				14 0 0
0 4 0	10	2 8 0	0 5 0	15	4 11 0	0 5 0	5	1 9 0				14 6 0
0 6 0	6	2 4 0	0 6 0	12 *	4 8 0	0 6 0	12 *	4 8 0	16	30	46	16 4 0
4 to 5 seers of paddy.	..		4 to 5 seers of paddy.									
..	..	2 6 0	..	..	1 7 9	..	..	4 7 3				20 9 9

APPENDIX No. 19.

Changes of Pattas.

[From the reports of the Settlement Party.]

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Number of pattas at the last settlement.	Number of pattas in 1925.	Number of pattas which are in the hands of the original pattadars.	Number of pattas which have changed hands.				Number of pattas which have increased in size.	Remarks.
						Partial change.		Complete change.			
						Total number.	Number due to economic pressure.	Total number.	Number due to economic pressure.		
Kistna	Divi	Machavaram	205	524	41	80	42	62	41	22	
	Kaikalur	Amaravati	36	92	4	7	4	22	20	3	
	Do.	Vinjaram	58	97	13	19	16	23	13	3	
	Do.	Pallivada	196	322	46	73	51	69	49	8	
	Gudivada	Nandivada	209	307	72	41	24	73	36	22	
	Do.	Komaravolu	108	168	29	88	9	35	20	6	
	Bandar	Malleswaram	62	108	22	10	7	29	20	1	
	Bezwada	Elaprolu	111	182	26	43	41	29	14	13	
	Nandigama	Lingala	37	84	5	3	1	24	21	5	46 (single+joint.)
	Do.	Torraguntapalem	14	26	3	..	..	11	11	..	24 (,,)
	Bandar	Gokavaram	90	133	30	16	..	34	16	10	
	Divi	Puligedda	230	232	30	74	20	115	50	11	
West Godavari.	Tanuku	Kanchumarru	94	110	14	17	4	44	16	19	
	Do.	Rachur	171	274	41	47	47	63	35	20	
	Narsapur	Likhithapudi	104	135	46	20	13	34	32	4	
	Do.	Koderu	36	76	8	10	8	17	12	1	53 (Single+joint.)
	Do.	Velagaleru	96	136	32	20	14	31	27	13	
	Bhimavaram	Vemavaram	48	87	22	12	12	12	5	2	57 (Single+joint.)
	Do	Chilukuru	127	187	29	37		50	40	11	
	Ellore	Singavaram	32	79	6	7	6	14	8	6	52 (Single+joint.)
	Chintalapudi	Settivarigudem	54	93	16	10	5	24	15	4	
East Godavari.	Razole	Mulikipalli	64	179	16	18	16	27	19	3	
	Do.	Palagummi	34	58	8	4	..	12	..	10	
	Amalapur	Nallamille	73	96	32	12	8	23	17	6	
		Total ..	2,288	..	591	618	392	877	545	202	

APPENDIX No. 20 (i).

Assets and Debts.

Village.	Below Rs. 500.					Rs. 500 to 1,000.					Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.					Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.				
	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
KISTNA DISTRICT.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. *Divi taluk.*																				
1. Puligadda	33	16·63	1·07	6,903	4,355	18	28 76	2·88	12,235	3,200	17	85·18	11·99	41,580	6,280	1	5 00	12 00	6,500	1,500
2. Koduru	13	5·87	9·00	5,030	1,080	13	10·10	9·16	9,600	3,150	78	104·96	267·38	1,86,925	32,120	22	163·00	131 85	1,54,350	17,409
Total ..	46	22·50	10·07	11,933	5,435	31	38 86	12·04	21,835	6,350	95	190·14	279·37	2,28,505	38,400	23	168·00	143 85	1,60 850	18,900
2. *Kaikalur taluk.*																				
1. Chavalipadu		..	..	..	..	1	0·25	7·50	3,050	1,000	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
3. *Nandigama taluk.*																				
1. Konakanchi	8	27·19	0·50	2,360	2,200	10	66·33	..	6,800	3,500	38	677·29	13·45	73,820	25,100	4	208·61	8·64	25,800	8,500
2. Lingala	1	..	..	125	65	..	..	..	..	..	12	104·79	23·76	30,450	17,050	4	99·00	38·00	33,500	20,700
Total ..	9	27·19	0·50	2,485	2,265	10	66·33	..	6,800	3,500	50	782·08	37·21	1,04,270	42,150	8	307·61	46·64	59,300	29,200
4. *Bezwada taluk.*																				
1. Idupugallu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6·00	24·65	40,200	9,320	17	11·90	68·80	1,19,860	19,700
2. Patamata	..	..	..	..	..	3	2·50	..	2,000	360	50	148 82	145·48	1,40,450	27,380	17	132·84	112·09	1,10,700	18,800
3. Elaprolu	3	4·72	0·27	775	275	5	18·57	..	3,200	1,900	34	142·44	63·80	64,640	21,185	9	111·38	49·42	59,250	12,900
4. Poranki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	49·89	37·15	53,800	18,500	7	36·84	35·20	50,590	13,800
Total ..	3	4·72	0·27	775	275	8	21·07	..	5,200	2,260	114	347·15	271 08	2,99,090	76,385	50	292·96	265·51	3,40,340	65,200
5. *Bandar taluk.*																				
1. Chinapandraka	29	3·42	28·51	7,640	4,640	33	7·26	31 71	21,105	7,720	89	56 43	297·94	1,40,085	49,175	12	25·99	79·83	79,450	22,910
2. Nandigama	23	2·94	3·97	6,843	2,685	8	0·84	5·69	5,983	2,525	64	15·23	129·09	1,37,369	28,555	26	8·77	158·46	1,73,550	82,930
3. Serivartalapalli	17	5·30	4·52	4,130	4,225	6	0·94	5·59	4,279	2,250	18	8·34	49·81	41,543	21,240	4	1·26	43·84	31,855	16,500
4. Buddalapalem	39	78·39	1·99	8,750	3,740	6	20·41	3·44	3,415	1,880	3	31·71	6·84	5,830	1,600	..	..	..	..	..
5. Amudalapalli	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0 97	800	..	23	..	84·12	67,600	15,900	6	..	52·66	42,350	7,500
6. Chilakantivaripalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17·36	..	910	300	2	49·42	..	5,120	900	..	..	..	..	..
7. Peda Pothepalli ..	27	108·86	..	5,125	2,660	8	54·84	..	2,350	950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	2	..	1·27	800	600	1	..	0·92	650	300	6	0·75	14·31	11,190	4,400	2	..	21·86	14,500	1,750
9. Tallapalem	13	55·00	..	8,795	2,640	9	73·50	..	6,335	3,725	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Assets and Debts—*cont.*

Village.	Below Rs. 500.					Rs. 500 to 1,000					Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.					Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.				
	Number of ryots.	Dry	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
KISTNA DISTRICT—*cont.*		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
5. *Bandar taluk*—cont.																				
10. Chittipalem	..	..	..	..	..	2	0·88	1·64	1,450	440	13	5·00	43·95	33,205	9,750	4	6·40	39·00	28,700	5,050
11. Bairagipalem	3	4·55	0·30	1,080	550	2	7·47	1·00	1,355	900	11	32·65	33·08	23,405	9,985	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem ..	7	9·35	..	835	610	2	23·71	..	1,550	380	1	26·89	..	1,815	800	..	..	..	..	..
13. China Pothepalli ..	7	20·37	..	1,290	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Pothereddipalem ..	2	14·58	..	690	200	1	13·34	..	900	300	1	47·30	..	4,020	1,700	2	166·80	..	13,055	5,700
Total ..	169	302·76	35·56	40,478	22,975	75	220·55	50·96	51,082	21,170	221	273·76	659·14	4,71,182	1,43,955	56	209·21	395·15	3,83,440	92,340
6. *Gudivada taluk.*																				
1. Kautaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	0·49	36·88	53,515	10,035	23	2·01	100·69	1,76,910	21,005
2. Pollevada	3	..	2·18	900	600	9	2·35	14·06	6,030	1,760	14	19·29	56·68	23,770	6,360	3	45·79	52·87	27,950	2,860
3. Komaravolu	..	..	..	..	..	3	0·55	1·26	1,750	550	30	14·15	64·38	81,300	8,395	30	20·45	168·30	2.10,180	35,450
Total ..	3	..	2·18	900	600	12	2·90	15·32	7,780	2,310	61	33·93	157·94	1,58,585	24,790	56	68·25	321·86	4,15,040	59,315
Grand total ..	230	357·17	48·58	56,571	31,550	127	349·96	85·82	95,747	36,590	541	1,627·06	1,404·74	12,61,682	3,25,680	193	1,046·03	1,173·01	13,58.970	2,64,955

Assets and Debts—*cont.*

Village.	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.					More than Rs. 20,000.					Total.					Percentage. (37)
	Number of ryots. (22)	Dry. (23)	Wet. (24)	Total value of the property. (25)	Total indebtedness. (26)	Number of ryots. (27)	Dry. (28)	Wet. (29)	Total value of the property. (30)	Total indebtedness. (31)	Number of ryots. (32)	Dry. (33)	Wet. (34)	Total value of the property. (35)	Total indebtedness. (36)	
KISTNA DISTRICT.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
1. *Divi taluk.*																
1. Puligadda	1	34·53	..	18,000	4,000	..	..	..	..	....	70	170·10	27 94	80,218	19,385	24
2. Koduru	6	64·00	70·50	88,700	15,300	6	82·00	299·00	2,52,000	33,000	138	429 93	786·89	6,96,605	1,02,050	15
Total ..	7	98·53	70·70	1,01,700	19,300	6	82·00	299·00	2,52,000	33,000	208	600·03	814·83	7,76,823	1,21,385	16o/o
2. *Kaikalur taluk.*																
1. Chavalipadu	1	9·90	20 24	14,000	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	2	10·15	27·74	17,050	3,500	21
3. *Nandigama taluk.*																
1. Konakanchi	1	80·00	10·00	11,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	61	1,059·42	32·59	1,19,780	41,300	35
2. Lingala	3	27·50	45·36	40,300	8,200	1	137·00	63·00	49,000	10,000	21	368·29	170·12	1,53,375	56,015	37
Total ..	4	107·50	55 36	51,300	10,200	1	137·00	63 00	49,000	10,000	82	1,427·71	202·71	2,73,155	97,315	36o/o
4. *Bezwada taluk.*																
1. Idupugallu	30	49·18	276·70	4,54,312	66,500	24	192·99	515·80	8,74,370	1,17,549	83	260·07	885·95	14,88,682	2,13,069	14
2. Patamata	7	130·42	94·00	84,500	14,250	1	64·00	..	36,000	5,000	78	478·58	351·57	3,73,650	65,790	18
3. Elaprolu	3	45 04	43·62	49,825	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	54	322·15	157·11	1,77,690	46,260	26
4. Poranki	7	59 42	66·21	93,638	19,300	2	1·24	26·19	42,800	6,100	34	147·39	164 75	2,40,828	57,700	24
Total ..	47	284·06	480·53	6,82,275	1,10,050	27	258·23	541·99	9 53,170	1,28,649	249	1,208·19	1,559·38	22,80,850	3,82,819	17o/o
5. *Bandar taluk.*																
1. Chinapandraka	7	10·81	111·20	80,600	20,530	1	..	56·19	22,000	25,000	171	103·91	580·38	3,50,880	1,29,975	37
2. Nandigama	12	10·72	138·45	1,45,445	22,325	..	..	..	..	..	123	38·53	435·66	4,68,690	89,020	19
3. Serivertalapalli	4	0·13	69·85	60,515	14,700	1	..	28·93	26,200	6,000	50	15·96	202·54	1,68,522	64,915	39
4. Buddalapalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	130·61	19·27	17,995	6,720	37
5. Amudalapalli	7	..	110·24	88,000	17,500	1	..	25·00	20,400	3,000	38	..	272·99	2,19,150	48,900	20
6. Chilakantivaripalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	66·78	..	6,030	1,200	20
7. Peda Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	163·70	..	7,475	3,610	48
8. Arisipalli	3	10·30	69· 7	45,030	13,200	..	..	..	..	..	14	11· 5	106·93	72,170	20,250	28
9. Tallapalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	128·50	..	10,130	6,365	68

Assets and Debts—*cont.*

Village.	Rs 10,000 to 20,000.					More than Rs. 20,000.					Total.					
	Number of ryots. (22)	Dry. (23)	Wet. (24)	Total value of the property. (25)	Total indebtedness. (26)	Number of ryots. (27)	Dry. (28)	Wet. (29)	Total value of the property. (30)	Total indebtedness. (31)	Number of ryots. (32)	Dry. (33)	Wet. (34)	Total value of the property. (35)	Total indebtedness. (36)	Percentage. (37)
KISTNA DISTRICT – *cont.*		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
5. *Bandar taluk* —cont.																
10. Chittipalem	2	10 43	32·41	31,300	4,400	..	..	..	..	..	21	22·71	117·00	94,655	19,640	21
11. Bairagipalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	44·68	34 38	25,840	11,385	44
12. Pillarisettivaripalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	59·95	..	4,200	1,790	43
13. China Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20·37	..	1,290	425	38
14. Pothereddipalem ..	1	212· 2	..	15,050	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	7	454· 4	..	33,695	11,900	35
Total ..	36	254·41	531·22	4,65,940	96,655	3	..	90 12	68,500	34,000	560	1,260·69	1,762·15	14,80,722	4,11,095	28o/o
6. *Gudivada taluk.*																
1. Kantaram	18	7·36	144·41	2,48,300	26,500	38	129·62	1,001·37	16,32,100	1,40,930	96	139 46	1,283·35	21,10,825	1,98,470	9
2. Pallevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	67·43	125 79	58,650	11,580	20
3. Komaravolu	25	73·52	269·20	3,47,400	56,300	20	90·59	584·18	7,24,500	1,00,800	108	199·26	1,087·32	13,65,130	2,01,495	15
Total ..	43	80·88	413·61	5,95,700	82,800	58	220·21	1,685 55	23,56,600	2,41,730	238	406·17	2,496·46	35,34.605	4,11,545	12o/o
Grand Total ..	138	835·28	1,571·46	19,10,915	3,21,505	95	697·44	2,579·66	36,79,370	4,47,379	1384	4,912·94	6,863·27	83,63,205	14,27,669	17o/o

APPENDIX No. 20 (ii).

Assets and debts of different groups of ryots.

Villages.	Below Rs. 500.					Rs. 500 to 1,000					Rs 1,000 to 5,000.					Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.				
(1)	Number of ryots. (2)	Dry. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total value of the property. (5)	Total indebtedness. (6)	Number of ryots. (7)	Dry. (8)	Wet. (9)	Total value of the property. (10)	Total indebtedness. (11)	Number of ryots. (12)	Dry. (13)	Wet. (14)	Total value of the property. (15)	Total indebtedness. (16)	Number of ryots. (17)	Dry. (18)	Wet. (19)	Total value of the property. (20)	Total indebtedness. (21)
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.		ACS.	ACS.	RS	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. *Narasapur taluk.*																				
1. Pedamallam	1	0·30	..	400	300	..	..	..	..	..	9	4·00	13·35	18,000	3,950	9	17·60	49·00	62,850	18,600
2. Lakshmaneswaram ..	11	9·35	2·50	3,125	4,525	12	19·50	10·00	8,250	5,050	23	50·30	73·53	46,250	10,200	3	10·00	28·00	16,000	1,700
3. Kaja	5	..	2·70	1,800	1,010	15	..	11·85	9,250	4,100	31	0·56	95·83	67,000	25,450	13	13·80	109·00	89,800	43,700
4. Achanta	3	1·32	..	1,150	640	5	3·20	1·00	3,700	1,150	37	91·21	14·50	98,800	27,450	8	57·40		52,900	7,300
5. Ilapakurru	18	0·15	5·15	5,040	4,070	26	0·81	22·55	18,500	14,980	68	29·10	112·15	1,28,600	51,325	1[illegible]	28·50	79·00	1,16,800	33.100
6. Achanta	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2·00	2,100	925	82	..	708·78	2,34,020	51,530	37	3·60	287·30	2,42,500	61 550
7. Gummuluru	1	..	0·30	400	100	11	..	6·00	7,800	3,050	49	..	108·16	1,25,600	20,830	17	1·00	96·00	1,12 700	20,300
8. Kummarapurugupalem.	64	134·42	..	12,275	12,615	3	14·00		1,950	1,400	12	126·00	..	23.100	18,850	1	25· 0	3·50	8,000	500
9. Penumadam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0·60	800	850	40	..	158·00	1,01,100	20,900	16	3·00	88·08	1,03,700	23,850
Total ..	103	145·54	10·65	24,190	23,260	76	37·51	54·00	52,350	31,005	349	301·17	784·30	8,42,470	2,30,485	120	159·90	689·88	8,08,750	20,060
2. *Ellore taluk.*																				
1. Dendulur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Surappagudem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
3. *Tadepalligudem taluk.*																				
1. Racherla	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4·95	5,760	765	30	0·59	73·12	77,860	14,064	14	1·73	86·99	98,000	13,770
2. Navabpalem	29	1·00	3·96	3,785	1,985	7	0 70	3·40	3,900	350	34	63·60	54·66	86.800	13,000	16	45·00	62·00	1,10,500	12,450
3 Badampudi	14	9·35	3·34	4,380	1,650	13	11·09	3·03	8,960	2,645	36	40·66	64·62	84,430	23,720	11	92·61	52·42	77,500	15,800
4. Krishnayapalem	3	..	0 59	800	8	4	..	1 82	3,300	110	70	0·17	120·52	1,82,530	26,435	25	0·09	112·67	1,81,200	13,950
5. Nallacherla	5	41·00	..	1,800	700	9	42 00	8·57	6,600	1,260	77	1,597·65	64·73	1,79,030	40,650	5	296·00	20·50	35,600	8,700
6. Bommidi	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	0 95	1,400	1,200	35	..	92·71	93,200	30,635	21	..	143·[illegible]8	1,39,300	28,660
7. West Vipparru	3	..	2 40	1,350	650	4	..	2·65	2,500	650	22		93·80	56,441	13 700	11	3·00	109·50	79,400	12,100
8. Chebrolu	14	5·03	3·20	2,018	1,950	15	17·30	17 80	11,250	5,350	20	58·50	59·95	47,150	10,200	6	42·00	57·00	42,550	12,300
Total ..	68	56·38	10·43	14,133	6,943	61	71·09	43·17	43,670	12,270	324	1,731·12	624·11	8,02,441	1,71,404	109	480·43	644·46	7,64,050	1,17,730
4. *Chintalapudi taluk.*																				
1. Tadikalapudi	3	32·00	..	1,070	850	7	62·00	7·00	4,600	3,165	12	205·16	34·30	34,780	13,450	6	203·90	42·20	44,050	9,250

Assets and debts of different groups of ryots—*cont.*

Villages.	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.					More than Rs. 20,000.					Total.					Percentage. (37)
	Number of ryots. (22)	Dry. (23)	Wet. (24)	Total value of the property. (25)	Total indebtedness. (26)	Number of ryots. (27)	Dry. (28)	Wet. (29)	Total value of the property. (30)	Total indebtedness. (31)	Number of ryots. (32)	Dry. (33)	Wet. (34)	Total value of the property. (35)	Total indebtedness. (36)	
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
1. *Narasapur taluk.*																
1. Pedamallam	3	24·00	40·00	45,300	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	22	45·90	102·35	1,26,010	40,850	32
2. Lakshmaneswaram ..	1	2·00	20·00	10,250	500	..	..	..	..	..	50	91 15	134·03	83,875	21,975	26
3 Kaja	2	10·00	102·00	73,000	13,000	1	..	25·00	21,000	10,000	67	24 36	346·38	2,61,850	97,260	33
4. Achanta	3	42·00	..	37,0 0	3.000	3	170·00	..	1,50,000	13,000	52	365·13	15·50	3,43,550	52,540	22
5. Ilatakurru	22	81·50	216·50	3,00,100	1,10,400	5	50·00	100·00	1,35 900	25,600	153	190·06	535·35	7,03,940	2.39,475	34
6. Achanta	28	10·05	316·00	3,49,100	73 050	16	35·00	465 00	5,41,400	58,200	166	48·65	1,229·08	13,69,120	2,35,255	17
7. Gummuluru	18	..	224·50	2,55,700	44,000	9	..	266·00	2,97,000	63,000	105	1·00	700·96	7,99,200	1,51,280	19
8 Kummarapurugupalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	299 42	3·50	45 325	33,365	74
9. Penumadam	10	6·80	108·00	1,34.800	24,900	7	12·00	219·00	2,51,500	17,000	74	21·80	573·68	5,91,900	87,000	15
Total ..	87	176·35	1,027·00	12,05,250	2,86,850	41	267·00	1,075·00	13,96,800	1,86,800	776	1,087·47	3,640·83	43,24,810	9,59,000	22
Ellore taluk.																
1. Dendulur	1	7·00	11·00	11,700	5,200	1	46·00	40·00	32,000	14,000	2	47·00	51·00	43,700	19,200	44
2. Kovvali	1	..	34·25	14,000	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34 25	14,000	3,900	28
3. Surappagudem	1	7·00	13·00	14,150	2,600	1	25·00	45·00	37,750	1,050	2	32·00	58·00	51,900	3,650	7
Total ..	3	14·00	58·25	39,850	11,700	2	65·00	85·00	69,750	15,050	5	79·00	143 25	1,09,600	26,750	25
3. *Tadepalligudem taluk.*																
1. Raeberla	17	6·00	172·59	1,97,200	35,660	2	0·86	47·49	52,200	11,200	70	9·18	385·14	4,31,020	75,459	18
2. Navabpalem	7	68·00	59·80	91,000	13,100	5	117·00	111·00	2,34,500	20,000	98	295·30	291·76	5,30,485	60,885	11
3. Badampudi	14	139·33	116·02	1,71,700	30,600	1	11·37	13·80	20,000	..	89	301·41	253·23	3,66,970	74,415	20
4. Krishnayapalem	22	..	181·18	8,07,720	27,300	5	..	75·71	1,34,000	9,700	129	0·20	492 49	8,09,550	76,503	9
5. Nallacherla .. .	8	307·00	24·87	41,200	400	..	..	..	..	..	99	2,283·65	118·67	2,64,230	51,650	20
6. Bommidi	6	12·00	79·00	81,500	6,550	6	..	319·62	2,18,000	59,910	70	12·00	635·66	5,33,400	1,26,955	24
7. West Vipparru	12	1·40	221·50	1,61,300	31,300	6	..	292·50	2,07,550	43,500	58	4 40	722·35	5,08,541	1,01,900	20
8. Chebrolu	9	154·00	170·00	1,37,250	24,800	4	110·00	169·00	1,28,000	21,000	68	386·83	476·95	3,63,218	75,600	21
Total .	90	687·73	1,024·96	11,88,870	1,69,710	29	239·23	1,029·12	9,94,250	1,66,310	681	3,295·97	3,376·25	38,07,414	6,43,367	17
4. *Chintalapudi taluk.*																
1. Tadikalapudi	2	210·00	35·00	23,100	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	30	713·06	118·50	1,07,600	33,715	31

Assets and debts of different groups of ryots—*cont.*

Villages.	Below Rs. 500.					Rs. 500 to 1,000.					Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.					Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.				
(1)	Number of ryots. (2)	Dry. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total value of the property. (5)	Total indebtedness. (6)	Number of ryots. (7)	Dry. (8)	Wet. (9)	Total value of the property. (10)	Total indebtedness (11)	Number of ryots. (12)	Dry. (13)	Wet. (14)	Total value of the property. (15)	Total indebtedness. (16)	Number of ryots. (17)	Dry. (18)	Wet. (19)	Total value of the property. (20)	Total indebtedness. (21)
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT —*cont.*		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
5. *Tanuku taluk.*																				
1. Neggipudi	1	0·09	..	100	290	1	..	0·45	950	300	16	0 06	23·10	42,885	7,900	6	..	17·00	36,300	6,860
2. Malleswaram	..	..	..	..	..	2	1·30	.	1,400	900	15	9·70	12·70	38,205	14,975	8	10·76	22·80	52,500	11,900
Total ..	1	0·09	..	100	290	8	1·30	0·45	2,350	1,200	31	9·76	35·80	80,590	22,875	14	10·76	39·80	88,800	18,760
6. *Kovvur taluk.*																				
1. Devarapalle .. .	17	27·00	..	4,005	5,300	21	120·74	..	13,850	8,000	61	1,135·50	..	1,42,700	54,250	5	290·00	..	30,700	7,900
7. *Bhimavaram taluk.*																				
1. Korukollu	1	0·33	..	314	60	8	7·64	..	5,839	1,585	38	93·43	24·09	1,01,650	23,550	20	145·54	30·05	1,44,800	23,850
2. Pedapulleru .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	9·93	..	500	100	9	4·68	30·59	26,300	8,950	5	0·18	40·29	34,300	8,200
3. Chilukuru	1	..	1·14	200	400	1	.	1·27	800	600	33	..	154·05	84,650	32,700	17	..	133·21	1,13,625	29,600
4. Vendra	22	2·41	2·59	6,980	2,125	30	5·93	13·66	20,650	6,080	75	34·39	119·91	1,70,750	38,520	17	31·84	57·68	1, 7,100	12,050
5. Garagaparru	..	..	..	..	.	3	2·40	1·50	2,450	1,400	26	4·70	97·52	74,314	21,890	15	8·50	114·46	96,150	23,000
6. Gollalakoderu	5	0·11	1·18	1,775	480	8	0·26	3·66	6,350	1,600	86	46·28	159·48	2,06,430	48,360	20	48·25	103·12	1,39,828	34,400
7. Tundurru	34	7·54	40·11	9,755	4,280	33	11·30	79·64	22,980	10,596	45	20·50	266·75	91,725	34,600	9	31·50	182·00	57,570	23,950
8. Yendagandi	..	..	..	.		6	..	7·84	4,300	750	45	..	205·92	1,49,920	38,200	18	..	153·00	1,23,800	32,450
9. Chinamiram	14	2·58	1·16	3,241	1,755	7	3·85	2·99	5,310	2,400	47	42·10	105·15	1,17 312	25,150	19	42·01	98·58	81,483	13,700
10. Pedamiram	.	..	.	..		2	..	0·81	1,172	450	36	0·70	86·16	94,164	23,310	23	4·38	156·12	1,61,282	41,000
11. Kumudavalle	5	0·16	1·11	1,595	150	5	..	4·13	3,650	650	24	0·13	65·73	84,726	18,645	16	12·26	76·95	1,07,358	21,350
12. Mahadevapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1·19	900	500	35	10·65	81·40	81 090	22,630	16	6·00	97·00	1,03 700	17,950
13. Palakoderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7·83	11,700	2,630	24	12·72	133·48	1,73,660	67,785
14 Kopella	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1·56	1,300	1,300	14	13·60	29·70	36,650	11,300	5	..	42·60	36,000	5,200
15. Chinapulleru	1	..	0·88	300	200	6	2·00	8·15	3,500	1,725	8	2·50	44·05	28,650	11,250	12	..	92·43	85,200	20,800
16. Andalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	23·70	..	18,400	4,000	9	52·70	6·00	66,100	12,300
Total ..	83	13·13	48 17	24,170	9,450	113	34·31	126·40	79,701	29,735	530	296·13	1,477·33	13,78,331	3,65,585	238	395·88	1,516·97	16,42,056	3,87,585
Grand Total ..	275	274·14	69·25	67,668	46,093	281	326 95	231·02	1,96,521	85,375	1,307	3,708·83	2,955·84	32,81,312	8,58,049	492	1,540·87	2,933·31	33,73,406	7,41,825

Assets and debts of different groups of ryots—*cont.*

Villages.	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.					More than Rs. 20,000.					Total.					Percentage.
	Number of ryots. (22)	Dry. (23)	Wet. (24)	Total value of the property. (25)	Total indebtedness. (26)	Number of ryots. (27)	Dry. (28)	Wet. (29)	Total value of the property (30)	Total indebtedness. (31)	Number of ryots. (32)	Dry. (33)	Wet. (34)	Total value of the property. (35)	Total indebtedness. (36)	(37)
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
5. *Tanuku taluk.*																
1. Neggipudi	5	..	38·40	71,900	10,800	1	..	10·00	21,000	600	30	0·15	88·95	1,72,535	26,750	15
2. Malleswaram	5	23·50	16·50	70,200	18,200	2	15·00	45·00	72,000	15,500	32	60·26	97·00	2,34,305	61,475	26
Total ..	10	23·50	54·90	1,42,100	29,000	3	15·00	55·00	93,000	16,100	62	60·41	185·95	4,06,940	88,225	22
6. *Kovvur taluk.*																
1. Devarapalle	1	60·00	..	11,000	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	105	1,633·24	..	2,02,255	76,950	38
7. *Bhimavaram taluk.*																
1. Korukollu	13	183·34	24·81	1,73,100	22,100	11	176·21	253·62	3,75,000	18,400	91	606·49	332·57	8,00,703	89,515	·11
2. Pedapulleru	3	12·45	36·42	41,400	11,750	7	41·35	607·50	4,96,030	37,500	25	59·59	714·80	6,98,500	66,500	11
3. Chilukuru	3	..	38·39	33,000	5,400	4	..	193·66	1,24,100	22,800	59	..	520·72	3,56,375	91,400	26
4. ' endra	16	23·49	153·26	2,00,600	29,500	2	2·79	33·33	43,600	3,000	162	100·85	380·43	5,59,680	91,275	16
5. Garagaparru	10	20·40	155·00	1,54,800	17,000	9	45·25	294·75	3,15,075	63,000	63	81·25	663·23	6,42,789	1,26,290	20
6. Gollalakoderu	11	56·49	98·79	1,49,950	22,600	5	68·75	49·05	1,26,580	18,000	135	220·34	415·28	6,30,913	1,25,440	20
7. Tundurru	5	25·00	150·00	68,450	26,100	1	..	70·00	22,000	2,000	127	95·84	787·50	2,72,590	1,01,525	37
8. Yendagandi	14	..	272·10	1,99,600	39,400	7	..	356·00	2,59,600	38,000	90	..	994·86	7,37,220	1,48,800	20
9. Chinamiram	6	11·97	93·38	84,016	12,100	5	43·85	147·89	1,76,740	21,000	91	146·36	449·15	4,68,102	76,105	16
10. Pedamiram	10	4·47	110·66	1,41,164	24,100	8	4·46	206·82	2,55,040	68,200	79	13·38	560·57	6,52,822	1,57,060	24
11. Kumudavalle	12	..	106·04	1,51,966	17,140	10	4·83	315·04	3,90,438	56,350	72	17·18	569·00	7,39,733	1,14,285	16
12. Mahadevapatnam ..	12	8·30	137·00	1,45,400	17,910	6	7·00	163·00	1,81,350	19,600	70	31·35	479·59	5,12,440	78,590	15
13. Palakoderu	23	27·46	246·08	3,34,470	65,160	18	138·50	483·81	6,53,660	1,43,900	68	178·68	871·20	11,73,490	2,79,375	24
14. Kopella	9	0·42	137·85	1,20,100	24,300	12	..	688·81	6,78,900	75,500	42	14·02	900·52	8,72,850	1,17,700	14
15. Chinapulleru	2	..	18·00	20,000	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	29	4·50	163·51	1,37,650	37,475	28
16. Andalur	7	55·50	14·00	78,200	13,100	2	36·00	..	41,000	9,000	24	167·90	20·00	2,03,700	38,400	19
Total ..	156	429·29	1 791·78	20,96,216	3,51,160	107	568·99	3,862·28	41,39,083	5,96,250	1,227	1,737·73	8,822·93	93,59,557	17,39,765	19
Grand Total ..	349	1,600·87	3,591·89	47,06,386	8,56,920	182	1,155·24	6,106·40	66,92,883	9,79,510	2,886	8,606·88	16,287·71	1,88,18,176	35,67,772	19

APPENDIX No. 20 (iii).

Assets and Debts.

Village.	Below Rs. 500.					Rs. 500 to 1,000.					Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.					Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.				
(1)	Number of ryots. (2)	Dry. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total value of the property. (5)	Total indebtedness. (6)	Number of ryots. (7)	Dry. (8)	Wet. (9)	Total value of the property. (10)	Total indebtedness. (11)	Number of ryots. (12)	Dry. (13)	Wet. (14)	Total value of the property. (15)	Total indebtedness. (16)	Number of ryots. (17)	Dry. (18)	Wet. (19)	Total value of the property. (20)	Total indebtedness. (21)
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.
1. *Rajahmundry taluk.*																				
1. Bolleddupalem	2	9·61	6·04	450	250	8	8·17	6·20	5,200	1,600	24	79·65	89·82	59,750	13,400	6	64·97	56·84	40,400	11,600
2. Jambupatnam	6	9·74	0·63	1,350	850	5	4·97	5·47	3,300	1,950	10	25·86	35·32	19,800	8,650	2	8·77	17·42	12,000	2,000
3. Vemagiri	11	24·73	5·40	3,001	1,400	10	23·15	1·64	7,801	2,255	36	213·25	51·71	87,478	14,800	9	133·89	31·75	55,300	10,000
4. Yerrampalem	8	14·60	1·10	2,375	980	11	32·00	10·10	7,275	2,500	24	242·26	54·90	44,850	15,900	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27	58·68	13·17	7,176	3,480	34	68·29	23·41	23,576	8,305	94	561·02	231·75	2,11,848	52,750	17	207·63	106·01	1,07,700	23,600
2. *Amalapur taluk.*																				
1. A. Vemavaram	7	0·15	1·69	2,245	2,650	10	2·50	6·59	6,850	4,650	31	34·43	56·85	69,750	50,850	12	37·46	78·33	83,900	48,600
2. Erusumanda	2	0·15	0·26	500	350	3	2·44	0·27	2,570	1,100	23	15·27	21·93	49,010	19,205	7	5·95	23·20	48,290	14,000
3. Madipalli	4	0·50	0·40	1,050	2,530	4	3·30	2·04	2,651	2,329	3	1·00	5·00	4,950	2,370	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13	0·80	2·35	3,795	5,530	17	8·24	8·90	12,070	8,079	57	50·70	83·78	1,23,740	72,425	19	43·41	101·53	1,32,190	62,600
3. *Razole taluk.*																				
1. Palagummi	5	10·30	0·83	1,000	650	7	13·04	1·84	5,900	3,050	10	45·69	22·26	30,400	12,600	1	0·40	10·00	9,500	1,500
2. Passerlapudi	16	4·89	0·71	4,600	2,970	14	7·02	3·88	10,050	3,110	27	24·35	40·22	57,210	14,540	9	33·64	26·74	59,550	16,300
3. Mulikipalli	2	1·50	..	500	450	3	0·55	1·35	2,000	700	15	19·60	41·94	32,270	13,360	6	10·80	40·04	35,400	9,650
Total ..	23	16·69	1·54	6,160	4,070	24	20·61	7·07	17,950	6,860	52	89·64	104·42	1,19,880	40,500	16	44·84	76·78	1,04,450	27,450
4. *Ramachendrapur taluk.*																				
1. Atamur	17	..	3·09	5,280	3,350	62	..	31·68	42,530	16,605	222	..	361·31	5,00,860	1,30,102	40	0·72	211·72	2,79,700	61,447
2. Ramavaram	8	0·16	0·66	1,925	1,050	21	..	7·69	15,600	3,850	232	0·16	266·98	5,44,660	72,732	30	0·30	93·15	1,88,050	22,000
3. Konkuduru	4	..	1·06	1,450	260	23	..	9·92	6,120	6,595	122	..	185·61	2,90,700	68,555	42	..	193·67	2,91,800	47,145
4. Tapeswaram	13	..	1·52	2,320	2,040	16	0·25	7·69	10,680	4,485	106	3·10	162·91	2,47,750	75,930	34	0·68	140·79	2,40,800	42,055
5. Someswaram	16	0·38	2·33	4,400	3,330	30	0·13	15·01	21,105	11,620	96	3·67	150·93	2,02,850	90,540	26	3·11	144·46	1,82,800	62,700
6. Velagathodu	9	0·69	0·92	2,650	6,800	29	0·10	15·32	19,870	7,388	93	11·46	124·27	1,88,930	73,635	26	6·84	103·71	62,705	29,990
7. Polamuru	35	1·84	1·30	7,905	9,490	19	0·15	7·73	13,450	6,840	72	1·79	122·40	1,71,910	35,200	17	0·10	79·00	1,06,700	37,000
8. Koppavaram	36	2·78	0·44	7,625	8,095	10	0·25	3·85	6,995	6,130	65	6·23	107·14	1,60,940	58,900	13	2·24	63·34	90,655	17,950
9. Ippanapadu	59	1·06	4·64	11,558	7,377	15	1·07	5·64	9,650	4,595	27	0·63	19·63	58,720	14,820	10	0·46	28·50	69,000	6,180
10. Vadlamur	16	..	2·17	4,135	1,626	16		8·10	11,420	3,129	58	0·31	93·73	1,26,950	26,613	9	..	47·00	59,500	6,150
11. Lolla	7	0·11	0·24	1,750	1,980	6	0·16	2·30	4,660	3,530	44	1·42	73·80	1,19,850	27,100	26	0·80	112·98	1,87,550	32,090
12. Tossipudi	15	0·54	0·81	2,140	5,960	10	0·66	4·99	6,750	2,204	34	0·63	49·29	87,200	23,433	6	0·40	22·42	43,450	8,203
13. Dwarapudi	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5·49	5,900	1,250	23	..	31·56	54,100	13,378	6	..	34·69	46,600	8,700
Total ..	235	7·56	19·18	53,138	51,353	266	2·77	125·41	1,74,730	78,117	1,194	29·40	1,749·66	7,55,420	7,10,933	285	15·65	1,275·43	18,49,310	3,81,607
Grand otal ..	298	83·73	36·24	70,209	64,433	341	99·91	164·79	2,28,326	1,01,361	1,397	730·76	2,169·61	32,10,888	8,76,608	337	311·53	1,559·75	21,93,650	4,95,257

Assets and Debts—*cont.*

Village.	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.					More than Rs. 20,000.					Total.					
	Number of ryots. (22)	Dry. (23)	Wet. (24)	Total value of the property. (25)	Total indebtedness. (26)	Number of ryots. (27)	Dry. (28)	Wet. (29)	Total value of the property. (30)	Total indebtedness. (31)	Number of ryots. (32)	Dry. (33)	Wet. (34)	Total value of the property. (35)	Total indebtedness. (36)	Percentage. (37)
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.		ACS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	
1. *Rajahmundry taluk.*																
1. Bolleddupalem ..	6	102·22	115·20	69,900	12,600	1	30·00	40·00	27,400	7,200	47	294·62	314·10	2,03,100	46,650	23
2. Jambupatnam	..	..	..	..	..	1	6·53	38·40	25,000	1,500	24	55·87	97·24	61,450	14,950	24
3. Vemagiri	1	19·00	8·00	11,000	3,000	2	104·12	146·95	1,01,500	8,000	69	518·14	245·45	2,66,050	39,455	15
4. Yerrampalem	..	..	..	..	..	2	173·90	84·00	71,300	26,000	45	461·86	150·10	1,25,800	45,380	36
Total ..	7	121·22	123·20	80,900	15,600	6	313·65	309·35	2,25,200	42,700	185	1,330·49	806·89	6,56,400	1,46,435	22
2. *Amalapur taluk.*																
1. A. Vemavaram ..	2	17·00	30·48	28,700	15,000	1	11·25	80·00	45,000	5,000	63	102·79	253·94	2,36,445	1,26,750	54
2. Erusumanda	3	6·12	25·65	43,560	14,400	1	8·12	24·95	47,000	11,000	39	38·05	96·26	1,90,960	60,055	31
3. Madipalli	1	4·00	9·00	15,000	8,400	..	..	..	..	..	12	8·80	16·44	23,650	15,629	66
Total ..	6	27·12	65·13	87,260	37,800	2	19·37	104·95	92,000	16,000	114	149·64	366·64	4,51,055	2,02,434	45
3. *Razole taluk.*																
1. Palagummi	1	5·00	7·00	12,500	2,600	1	10·59	20·21	20,000	3,200	25	85·02	62·14	79,300	23,600	30
2. Passerlapudi	6	37·52	38·16	73,100	17,630	5	85·16	52·27	1,30,500	51,600	77	192·58	161·98	3,35,010	1,06,150	32
3. Mulikipalli	5	12·40	71·00	56,700	15,800	1	1·00	28·00	26,000	10,000	32	45·85	182·33	1,52,870	49,960	33
Total ..	12	54·92	116·16	1,42,300	36,030	7	96·75	100·48	1,76,500	64,800	134	323·45	406·45	5,67,180	1,79,710	32
4. *Ramachandrapur taluk.*																
1. Atamur .. .	17	..	146·69	2,24,000	34,800	..	..	..	..	..	358	0·72	754·49	10,52,370	2,46,304	23
2. Ramavaram	24	1·21	141·46	3,07,000	41,950	2	..	22·70	46,000	5,000	317	1·83	532·64	11,08,235	1,46,582	10
2. Konkuduru	20	..	195·83	2,76,200	41,630	11	..	225·35	3,13,500	47,300	222	..	811·44	11,79,760	2,11,380	18
4. Tapeswaram	14	1·34	110·00	1,83,000	29,000	9	3·18	158·29	3,04,000	48,200	192	8·55	581·20	9,88,550	2,01,710	20
5. Someswaram	13	1·59	140·20	1,78,500	48,300	4	5·58	155·38	1,84,400	17,500	185	14·46	608·31	7,74,055	2,33,890	30
6. Velagathodu	4	0·76	29·62	44,500	21,210	3	4·40	42·36	80,500	29,000	164	24·25	316·20	3,99,155	1,68,023	42
7. Polamuru	10	0·27	95·74	1,31,300	15,400	4	0·04	93·69	1,15,350	34,000	157	4·19	399·86	5,46,615	1,37,930	22
8. Koppavaram	6	6·39	65·85	83,800	15,600	2	12·42	61·78	56,800	24,650	132	30·31	302·40	4,06,815	1,31,325	32
9. Ippanapadu .. .	12	4·52	65·47	1,65,520	36,543	4	30·45	24·54	1,45,000	95,840	127	38·19	148·72	4,59,448	1,66,365	36
10. Vadlamur	7	1·34	72·28	93,800	8,900	1	..	20·80	28,000	..	107	1·65	244·08	3,23,805	46,418	14
11. Lolla	10	..	83·78	1,27,500	13,650	4	..	100·64	1,66,500	7,500	97	2·49	373·54	6,07,810	85,850	14
12. Tossipudi	4	0·56	34·17	51,600	8,800	1	..	16·00	35,000	15,400	70	2·79	127·68	2,26,140	63,923	28
13. Dwarapudi	4	..	35·21	51,000	13,400	3	0·90	207·01	2,24,000	7,702	45	0·90	313·96	3,81,600	44,430	12
Total ..	145	17·98	1,216·30	19,17,720	3,29,083	48	56·97	1,128·54	16,99,050	3,32,092	2,173	130·33	5,514·52	84,49,368	18,83,190	22
Grand Total ..	170	221·24	1,520·79	22,28,180	4,18,613	63	486·74	1,643·32	21,92,750	4,55,592	2,606	1,933·91	7,094·50	1,01,24,003	24,11,769	24

APPENDIX No. 21 (i).

Statement showing the rates of interest.

Taluk	Village	Number of ryots examined.	Number having no debts	Less than 0-12-6	0-12-6 to 1-0-6	1-0-6 to 1-4-0	1-4-0 to 1-9-0	More than 1-9-0	Total.
	KISTNA DISTRICT.								
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1. Divi	1. Paligadda	70	4	600	2,750	2,890	13,095	..	19,335
	2. Koduru	138	7	..	51,070	22,800	28,180	..	1,02,050
	Total ..	208	11	600	53,820	25,690	41,275	..	1,21,385
2. Kaikalur ..	1 Chavalipadu	2	..	..	3,500	..	..	..	3,500
3. Nandigama.	1. Konakanchi	61	..	..	38,300	..	3,000	..	41,300
	2 Lingala	21	..	..	55,965	..	50	..	56,015
	Total ..	82	..	..	94,265	..	3,050	..	97,315
4. Bezwada.	1. Idupugallu	83	1	..	2,13,069	..	..	..	2,13,069
	2. Patamata	78	1	..	65,490	300	..	..	65,790
	3 Elaprolu	54	7	..	29,360	11,900	5,000	..	46,260
	4. Poranki	34	..	..	57,700	..	..	..	57,700
	Total ..	249	9	..	3,65,619	12,200	5,000	..	3,82,819
5. Bandar ..	1. Chinapandraka	171	6	..	10,100	88,245	31,630	..	1,29,975
	2. Nandigama	123	1	7,850	77,120	3,800	250	..	89,020
	3. Sarivartalapalli ..	50	2	3,700	59,790	1,425	..	..	64,915
	4. Buddalapalem	48	1	..	300	2,290	4,130	..	6,720
	5. Amudalapalli	38	1	..	37,200	3,000	3,700	..	43,900
	6 Chilakantivaripalem ..	3	..	..	..	900	300	..	1,200
	7. Peda Pothepalli ..	30	1	..	..	..	3,110	500	3,610
	8. Arisepalli	14	..	..	..	19,650	200	400	20,250
	9. Tallapalem	22	..	..	200	..	5,735	430	6,365
	10. Chittipalem	21	..	..	3,600	13,660	2,380	..	19,640
	11. Bairagipalem	16	..	..	4,650	2,200	4,535	..	11,385
	12. Pillarisettivaripalem ..	10	..	..	..	1,410	380	..	1,790
	13. China Pothepalli ..	7	..	..	..	425	..	..	425
	14. Pothereddipalem ..	7	..	2,000	..	9,700	200	..	11,900
	Total ..	560	12	13,550	1,92,960	1,46,705	56,550	1,330	4,11,095
6. Gudivada.	1. Kautaram	96	5	..	52,545	1,44,925	1,000	..	1,98,470
	2 Pallivada	29	4	..	3,800	5,770	2,010	..	11,580
	3. Komaravolu	108	13	..	17,000	1,82,270	2,225	..	2,01,495
	Total ..	233	22	..	73,345	3,32,965	5,235	..	4,11,545
	Grand Total ..	1,334	54	14,150	7,83,509	5,17,560	1,11,110	1,330	14,27,659

APPENDIX No. 21 (ii).

Statement showing the rates of interest.

Taluk.	Village.	Number of ryots examined.	Number having no debt.	Less than 0-12-0.	0-12-0 to 1-0-6.	1-0-6 to 1-4-0.	1-4-0 to 1-9-0.	More than 1-9-0.	Total.
	WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.								
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Narasapur	1. Pedumallam	22	2	..	2,250	31,100	7,500	..	40,850
	2. Lakshmaneswaram ..	50	3	..	3,975	10,750	7,250	..	21,975
	3. Khaja	67	1	..	81,650	14,900	710	..	97,260
	4. Achanta	59	3	..	41,490	10,650	400	..	52,540
	5. Ilapakurru	153	1	..	76,050	1,32,330	31,095	..	2,39,475
	6. Achanta	166	5	..	1,80,205	49,850	5,200	..	2,35,255
	7. Gummuluru	105	4	..	1,48,630	2,500	150	..	1,51,280
	8. Kummarapurugupalem ..	80	2	..	9,160	3,525	20,280	400	33,365
	9 Penumadam	74	4	..	61,800	24,600	600	..	87,000
	Total ..	776	25	..	6,05,210	2,80,205	73,185	400	9,59,000
2. Ellore ..	1. Dendulur	2	..	..	19,200	..	..	..	19,200
	2. Kovvali	1	..	..	3,900	..	..	..	3,900
	3. Surappagudem	2	..	..	3,650	..	..	..	3,650
	Total ..	5	..	..	26,750	..	..	..	26,750
3. Tadepalligudem.	1. Racherla	70	4	..	73,359	1,900	200	..	75,459
	2. Navabpalem	98	18	..	47,560	5,200	8,040	85	60,885
	3. Badampudi	89	3	..	70,325	1,530	2,560	..	74,415
	4. Krishnayapalem ..	129	17	..	74,903	..	1,600	..	76,503
	5. Nallacherla	99	11	..	50,250	1,400	..	..	51,650
	6. Bommidi	70	2	..	1,21,095	3,100	2,760	..	1,26,955
	7. West Vipparu	58	..	..	83,350	15,700	2,850	..	1,01,900
	8. Chebrolu	68	7	..	67,750	5,800	2,050	..	75,600
	Total ..	681	62	..	5,88,592	34,630	20,060	85	6,43,367
4. Chintalapudi.	1. Tadikalapudi	30	1	..	26,000	7,115	600	..	33,715
5. Tanuku ..	1 Neggipudi	30	3	..	26,460	..	290	..	26,750
	2. Malleswaram	32	..	..	52,875	7,550	1,050	..	61,475
	Total ..	62	3	..	79,335	7,550	1,340	..	88,225
6. Kovvur ..	1. Devarapalli	105	..	..	73,650	1,800	1,500	..	76,950
7 Bhimavaram.	1. Korukollu	91	8	..	74,110	9,310	6,125	..	89,545
	2. Pedapulleru	25	1	..	57,400	5,800	3,300	..	66,500
	3. Chilukur	59	..	400	60,900	25,700	4,400	..	91,400
	4. Vendra	162	23	..	76,930	10,075	4,270	..	91,275
	5. Garagaparru	63	1	..	64,390	12,200	49,700	..	1,26,290
	6. Gollalakoderu	135	..	..	91,310	19,930	14,200	..	1,25,440
	7. Tundurru	127	1	..	67,085	17,575	16,865	..	1,01,525
	8. Yendagandi	90	..	..	75,850	65,950	7,000	..	1,48,800
	9. China Amiram	91	3	..	52,750	22,305	1,050	..	76,105
	10. Peda Amiram	79	..	..	1,26,940	23,750	6,370	..	1,57,060
	11. Kumudavalli	72	6	..	1,11,915	1,700	670	..	1,14,285
	12. Mahadevapatnam ..	70	..	..	61,190	11,500	5,900	..	78,590
	13. Palakoderu	68	..	..	2,79,375	..	..	..	4,79,375
	14 Kopella	42	..	..	86,300	30,900	500	..	1,17,700
	15. Chin Pulleru	29	..	..	31,475	6,000	..	..	37,475
	16. Andalur	24	2	..	13,500	24,500	400	..	38,400
	Total ..	1,227	45	400	13,31,420	2,87,195	1,20,750	..	17,39,765
	rand Total ..	2,886	136	400	27,30,957	6,18,475	2,17,435	485	35,67,752

APPENDIX No. 21 (iii).

Statement showing the rates of interest of Indebtedness.

Taluk.	Village.	Number of ryots examined.	Number having no debt.	Below 0—12—0.	0—12—0 to 1— 0—6	1— 0—6 to 1— 4—0	1— 4—0 to 1— 9—0.	More than 1— 9—0.	Tota
	EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.								
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Rajahmundry.	1. Bolleddupalem	47	5	..	22,660	15,440	7,550	1,000	46,650
	2. Jembupatnam	24	2	..	6,250	3,850	4,850	..	14,950
	3. Vemagiri	69	13	..	28,130	6,975	4,350	..	39,455
	4. Yerrampalem	45	..	..	34,200	3,300	7,880	..	45,380
	Total ..	185	20	..	91,240	29,565	24,630	1,000	1,46,435
2. Amalapur.	1. A. Vemavaram	63	..	..	1,01,150	24,450	1,150	..	1,26,750
	2. Erusumanda	39	2	..	45,605	8,450	6,000	..	60,055
	3. Madipalli	12	..	..	12,580	654	2,395	..	15,629
	Total ..	114	2	..	1,59,335	33,554	9,545	..	2,02,434
3. Razole ..	1. Palagummi	25	..	..	22,650	700	250	..	23,600
	2. Passerlapudi	77	4	9,000	81,860	6,650	8,490	150	1,06,150
	3. Mulikipalli	32	..	..	38,530	10,350	1,080	..	49,960
	Total ..	134	4	9,000	1,43,040	17,700	9,820	150	1,79,710
4. Ramachandrapur.	1. Artamur	358	46	..	2,46,154	..	150	..	2,46,304
	2. Ramavaram	317	111	..	1,42,972	..	1,500	2,110	1,46,582
	3. Konkuduru	222	21	..	2,09,080	..	300	2,000	2,11,380
	4. Tapeswaram	192	25	..	1,92,880	4,865	3,965	..	2,01,710
	5. Someswaram	185	1	..	1,72,035	45,535	16,320	..	2,33,890
	6. Velagathodu	164	15	..	1,66,793	..	1,230	..	1,68,023
	7. Polamuru	157	9	4,000	1,33,055	425	450	..	1,37,930
	8. Koppavaram	132	10	..	1,31,325	..	..	..	1,31,325
	9. Ippanapadu	127	14	..	1,59,823	3,860	1,422	250	1,65,355
	10. Vadlamuru	107	19	..	43,218	2,775	175	250	46,418
	11. Lolla	97	6	..	84,300	1,550	..	..	85,850
	12. Tossipudi	70	8	..	63,993	..	..	..	63,993
	13. Dwarapudi	45	12	2,500	34,445	6,835	650	..	44,430
	Total ..	2,173	297	6,500	17,80,073	65,845	26,162	4,610	18,83,190
	Grand Total ..	2,606	323	15,500	21,73,688	1,46,664	70,157	5,760	24,11,769

APPENDIX No. 22 (i).

TABLE A.—Classification Sums borrowed for different purposes.

Kistna, West and East Godavaris.

Purposes.	Having property worth Rs. 500 and less. Group 1.			Rs. 500—1,000. Group 2.			Rs. 1,000—5,000. Group 3.			Rs. 5,000—10,000. Group 4.		
	Kistna	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase of lands	790	480	6,245	4,125	5,680	13,000	68,440	1,00,165	1,62,598	60,490	1,27,620	1,15,830
Cultivation expenses	6,135	13,020	33,643	10,725	33,374	45,179	84,392	3,51,571	3,55,913	74,155	2,65,647	1,99,708
Family	23,465	29,688	17,135	18,360	37,796	24,862	1,32,663	3,38,910	1,83,329	1,13,060	2,59,133	77,113
Liquidation of old debts	200	1,055	3,840	630	1,600	14,680	18,190	41,273	1,14,238	10,300	45,625	74,350
Litigation	150	300	2,300	Nil.	250	350	4,665	7,990	7,540	3,600	17,800	6,950
Loss in business	730	1,550	825	2,750	5,900	2,675	15,130	14,300	41,605	2,850	15,150	16,100
Miscellaneous	80	Nil.	450	Nil	775	615	2,200	3,840	11,385	500	10,850	5,206
Total indebtedness ..	31,550	46,093	64,438	36,590	85,375	1,01,361	3,25,680	8,58,049	8,76,608	2,64,955	7,41,825	1,95,257
Total value of the property ..	56,571	67,668	70,209	95,747	1,96,521	2,28,326	12,61,632	32,81,312	32,10,888	13,58,970	33,73,406	21,93,650

Purposes.	Rs. 10,000—20,000. Group 5.			More than Rs. 20,000. Group 6.			Total.		
	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Purchase of lands	87,470	1,74,240	1,08,460	14,225	2,14,300	83,240	3,63,540	6,22,485	4,89,373
Cultivation expenses	76,750	3,18,993	1,35,003	99,890	3,87,745	1,31,500	3,52,047	13,70,350	9,00,946
Family	1,11,835	2,91,199	79,630	1,30,639	2,37,135	69,340	5,30,022	11,93,861	4,51,409
Liquidation of old debts	13,200	42,538	73,550	12,525	66,280	62,962	55,045	1,98,371	3,43,620
Litigation	3,900	11,500	2,220	3,000	52,500	4,900	15,315	90,340	24,260
Loss in business	25,000	15,050	13,550	50,800	13,500	1,01,100	97,260	65,450	1,75,855
Miscellaneous	3,350	3,400	6,100	8,300	8,050	2,550	14,430	26,915	26,306
Total indebtedness ..	3,21,505	8,56,920	4,18,513	4,47,379	9,79,510	4,55,592	14,27,659	35,67,752	24,11,769
Total value of the property ..	19,10,915	47,06,386	22,28,180	36,79,370	66,92,883	21,92,750	83,63,205	1,83,18,176	1,01,24,003

APPENDIX No. 22 (ii).

TABLE B.—Classified distribution of debts expressed in percentages of the totals in Kistna, West and East Godavaris.

Purposes.	Having property worth Rs. 500 and less. Group No. 1.			Rs. 500—1,000. Group No. 2.			Rs. 1,000—5,000. Group No. 3.			Rs. 5,000—10,000. Group No. 4.			Rs. 10,000—20,000. Group No. 5.			More than Rs. 20,000. Group No. 6.			Total.		
	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.	Kistna.	West Godavari.	East Godavari.
Purchase of lands ..	2·50	1·05	9·69	11·27	6·63	12·83	21·01	11·67	18·55	22·83	17·21	23·38	27·21	20·33	25·92	31·79	21·89	18·27	25·46	17·45	20·29
Cultivation expenses.	19·44	28·25	52·21	29·31	39·09	44·57	25·92	40·99	40· 6	27·99	35·82	40·32	23·87	37·23	32·26	22·32	39·57	28·89	24·66	38·43	37·36
Family	74·29	64·41	26·59	50·18	44·29	24·53	40·73	39·50	20· 9	42·67	34·93	15·57	34·80	33·98	19·08	29·20	24·21	15·23	37·13	33·47	18·72
Liquidation of old debts.	0·69	2·29	5·96	1·72	1·87	14·48	5·58	4·81	13·03	3·88	6·15	15·01	4·06	4·97	17·58	2·80	6·77	13·82	3·86	5·57	14·24
Litigation	0·49	0·64	3·57	..	0·30	0·35	1·43	0·93	0·89	1·36	2· 4	1·40	1·21	1·34	0·52	0·69	5·36	1·08	1·07	2·54	1·01
Loss in business ..	2·34	3·36	1·28	7·52	6·91	2·64	4·63	1·66	4·75	1·08	2·02	3·25	7·79	1·76	3·23	11·35	1·38	22·19	6·81	1·84	7·28
Miscellaneous ..	0·25	..	0·70	..	0·91	0· 6	0·70	0·44	1·28	0·19	1·47	1·07	1·06	0·39	1·46	1·85	0·82	0·52	1·01	0· 7	1· 1

APPENDIX No. 22 (iii)

CLASSIFIED DISTRIBUTION OF DEBTS.

Kistna District.

	Below Rs. 500.											
		Land.				Origin of debts.						
—	Number of ryots.	Dry.	Wet.	Total value of property.	Total indebtedness.	Purchase of lands.	Agriculture.	Family.	Liquidation of old debts.	Litigation.	Loss on business.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Divi Taluk.		ACS	ACS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS.
1. Puligedda	33	16	63	6,903	4,355	..	1,400	2,955	..	..	..	.
2. Koduru	13	..	..	5,030	1,080	..	800	240	..	..	40	..
Total ..	46	..	..	11,933	5,435	..	2,200	3,195	..	..	40	..
2. Kaikalur Taluk.												
1. Chavalipadu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nandigama Taluk.												
1. Konakanchi	8	..	..	2,360	2,200	200	760	1,170	..	..	70	..
2. Lingala	1	..	..	125	65	..	35	30	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	..	..	2,485	2,265	200	795	1,200	..	..	70	..
4. Bezwada Taluk.												
1. Idupugallu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Patamata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Elaprolu	3	..	..	775	275	..	250	25	..	..	..	..
4. Poranki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	..	..	775	275	..	250	25	..	..	..	..
5. Bandar Taluk.												
1. Chinapandraka ..	29	..	..	7,640	4,610	200	455	3,815	100	..	70	
2. Nandigama	23	..	..	6,343	2,685	140	330	1,915	100	150	50	..
3. Serivartalapalli ..	17	..	..	4,130	4,225	..	550	3,675	..	..	..	..
4. Buddalapalem ..	39	..	..	8,750	3,740	..	230	3,360	..	..	150	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chilakantivaripalem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Peda Pothepalli ..	27	..	..	5,125	2,660	..	..	2,660	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	2	..	..	800	600	..	300	300	..	..	..	..
9. Tallapalem	13	..	..	3,795	2,640	..	275	2,015	..	..	350	..
10. Chittipalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	3	..	..	1,080	550	200	100	250	..	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem	7	..	..	835	610	..	150	380	..	..	..	..
13. China Pothepalli ..	7	..	..	1,290	425	50	..	375	..	..	..	80
14. Pothireddipalem ..	2	..	..	690	200	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
Total ..	169	..	..	40,478	22,975	590	2,390	18,945	200	150	620	80
6. Gudivada Taluk.												
1. Tantaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pallevada	3	..	..	900	600	..	500	100	..	..	..	..
3. Komaravolu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	..	..	900	600	..	500	100	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	230	..	..	56,571	31,550	790	6,135	23,465	200	150	730	80
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	2·50	19·44	74·29	0·69	0·49	2·34	0·25

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

Kistna District—cont.

	Rs. 500 to 1,000.											
		Land.				Origin of debts.						
—	Number of ryots. (14)	Dry. (15)	Wet. (16)	Total value of property. (17)	Total indebtedness (18)	Purchase of lands, etc. (19)	Agriculture. (20)	Family. (21)	Liquidation of old debts. (22)	Litigation. (23)	Loss on business. (24)	Miscellaneous (25)
1. DIVI TALUK.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Puligedda	18	..	..	12,235	3,200	300	1,615	1,205	80	..	..	..
2. Koduru	13	..	..	9,600	3,150	1,150	850	850	300	..	..	..
Total ..	31	..	..	21,835	6,350	1,450	2,465	2,055	380	..	..	..
2. KAIKALUR TALUK.												
1. Chavalipadu ..	1	..	..	3,050	1,000	400	250	350	..	..	..	..
3. NANDIGAMA TALUK.												
1. Konakanchi	10	..	..	6,800	3,500	..	1,220	1,780	..	..	500	..
2. Lingala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	..	..	6,800	3,500	..	1,220	1,780	..	..	500	..
4. BEZWADA TALUK.												
1. Idupugallu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Patamata	3	..	..	2,000	360	..	100	260	..	..	..	..
3. Elaprolu	5	..	..	3,200	1,900	..	1,050	550	..	..	300	..
4. Poranki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	..	..	5,200	2,260	..	1,150	810	..	..	300	..
5. BANDAR TALUK.												
1. Chinapandraka ..	33	..	..	21,105	7,720	..	1,855	4,515	250	..	1,100	..
2. Nandigama	8	..	..	5,983	2,525	750	100	1,675	..	..	..	..
3. Serivartalapalli ..	6	..	..	4,279	2,250	..	500	1,750	..	..	..	..
4. Buddalapalem ..	6	..	..	3,415	1,380	125	325	930	..	..	..	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	1	..	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Chilakantivaripalem.	1	..	..	910	300	..	230	70	..	..	..	..
7 Peda Pothepalli ..	3	..	..	2,350	950	..	..	950	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	1	..	..	650	300	..	200	100	..	..	..	..
9. Tallapalem	9	..	..	6,335	3,725	..	725	2,200	..	..	800	..
10. Chittipalem	2	..	..	1,450	440	..	415	25	..	..	..	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	2	..	..	1,355	900	900	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem.	2	..	..	1,550	380	..	..	330	..	..	50	..
13. China Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Pothireddipalem ..	1	..	..	900	300	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
Total ..	75	..	..	51,082	21,170	1,775	4,350	12,845	250	..	1,950	..
6 GUDIVADA TALUK.												
1. Tantaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pallevada	9	..	..	6,030	1,760	500	740	520	..	..	..	..
3 Komaravolu	3	..	..	1,750	550	..	550	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	..	..	7,780	2,310	500	1,290	520	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	137	..	..	95,747	36,590	4,125	10,725	18,360	630	..	2,750	..
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	11·27	29·31	50·18	1·72	..	7·52	..

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

Kistna District—cont.

—	Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.											
		Land.				Origin of debts.						
	Number of ryots. (26)	Dry. (27)	Wet. (28)	Total value of property. (29)	Total indebtedness. (30)	Purchase of lands, etc. (31)	Agriculture. (32)	Family. (33)	Liquidation of old debts. (34)	Litigation. (35)	Loss on business. (36)	Miscellaneous (37)
1. DIVI TALUK				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Puligadda	17	..	..	41,580	6,280	450	2,850	2,980	..	..	..	..
2. Koduru	78	..	..	1,86,925	32,120	6,900	12,585	10,835	1,600	..	200	..
Total ..	95	..	..	2,28,505	38,400	7,350	15,435	13,815	1,600	..	200	..
2. KAIKALUR TALUK.												
1. Chavalipadu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. NANDIGAMA TALUK.												
1. Konakanchi	38	..	..	73,820	25,100	2,950	8,910	11,540	..	..	1,500	200
2. Lingala	12	..	..	30,450	17,050	2,200	6,072	6,178	..	..	1,600	1,000
Total ..	50	..	..	1,04,270	42,150	5,150	14,982	17,718	..	..	3,100	1,200
4. BEZWADA TALUK.												
1. Idupugallu	12	..	.	40,200	9,320	1,800	2,620	3,420	..	100	1,380	..
2. Patamata	50	..	..	1,40,450	27,380	10,250	2,050	12,080	2,200	..	..	800
3 Elaprolu	34	..	..	64,640	21,185	3,675	8,760	5,895	2,190	465	200	
4. Poranki	18	..	..	53,800	18,500	1,200	7,400	7,600	600	..	1,500	200
Total ..	114	..	..	2,99,090	76,385	16,925	20,830	28,995	4,990	565	3,080	1,000
5. BANDAR TALUK.												
1. Chinapandrika ..	89	..	..	1,40,085	49,175	5,200	8,750	27,125	3,400	..	4,700	..
2. Nandigama	54	..	..	1,37,369	28,555	7,075	4,340	12,940	1,250	1,600	1,350	..
3. Serivartalapalli ..	18	..	..	41,543	21,240	6,600	1,460	8,080	2,600	2,500	..	..
4. Buddalapalem ..	3	..	..	5,830	1,600	..	625	975	..	..	..	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	23	..	..	67,600	15,900	4,700	3,600	3,800	1,200	..	2,600	..
6. Chilakantivaripalem	2	..	..	5,120	900	..	100	800	..	..	..	..
7. Peratothapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	6	..	..	11,190	4,400	300	1,250	1,450	1,400	..	..	..
9. Tallapalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chittipalem	13	..	..	33,205	9,750	3,700	3,300	2,100	550	..	100	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	11	..	..	23,405	9,935	3,890	4,070	1,575	400	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem.	1	..	..	1,815	800	..	400	400	..	..	..	..
13. China Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Pothereddipalem ..	1	..	..	4,020	1,700	1,000	..	700	..	..	..	..
Total ..	221	..	..	4,71,182	1,43,955	32,465	27,895	59,945	10,800	4,100	8,750	..
6. GUDIVADA TALUK.												
1. Tantaram	17	..	..	53,515	10,035	500	1,605	7,180	750	..	..	..
2. Pallevada	14	..	..	23,770	6,360	900	3,100	2,360	..	..	..	..
3. Komaravolu	30	..	..	81,800	8,395	5,150	545	2,650	50	..	..	..
Total ..	61	..	..	1,58,585	24,790	6,550	5,250	12,190	800	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	541	..	..	12,61,632	3,25,680	68,440	84,392	1,32,663	18,190	4,665	15,130	2,200
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	21·01	25·92	40·73	5·58	1·43	4·63	0·70

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

Kistna District—cont.

	Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.											
	Number of ryots. (38)	Land. Dry. (39)	Land. Wet. (40)	Total value of property. (41)	Total indebtedness (42)	Origin of debts. Purchase of lands, etc (43)	Agriculture. (44)	Family. (45)	Liquidation of old debts. (46)	Litigation. (47)	Loss on business. (48)	Miscellaneous. (49)
1. DIVI TALUK.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Puligadda	1	..	..	6,500	1,500	..	1,000	500	..	..	..	..
2. Koduru	22	..	..	1,54,350	17,400	5,400	9,850	2,150	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	..	..	1,60,850	18,900	5,400	10,850	2,650	..	..	..	..
2. KAIKALUR TALUK.												
1. Chavalipadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. NANDIGAMA TALUK.												
1. Konakanchi	4	..	..	25,800	8,500	1,300	2,550	4,150	500	..	..	..
2. Lingala	4	..	..	33,500	20,700	11,000	3,350	4,350	..	2,000	..	..
Total ..	8	..	..	59,300	29,200	12,300	5,900	8,500	500	2,000	..	..
4. BEZWADA TALUK.												
1. Idupugallu	17	..	..	1,19,800	19,700	4,450	6,865	7,685	700	..	..	..
2. Patamata	17	..	..	1,10,700	18,800	2,000	1,900	7,700	6,200	..	500	500
3. Elaprolu	9	..	..	59,250	12,900	..	8,510	3,750	400	..	240	..
4. Poranki	7	..	..	50,590	13,800	800	4,000	6,550	..	1,500	950	..
Total ..	50	..	..	3,40,340	65,200	7,250	21,275	25,685	7,300	1,500	1,690	500
5. BANDAR TALUK.												
1. Chinapandrika ..	12	..	..	79,450	22,910	6,300	2,100	13,550	..	..	960	..
2. Nandigama	26	..	..	1,73,550	32,930	7,100	9,975	14,655	1,100	100	..	..
3. Serivartalapalli ..	4	..	..	31,855	16,500	2,400	2,600	11,500	..	..	..	..
4. Buddalapalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	6	..	..	42,350	7,500	1,000	1,500	4,800	..	..	200	..
6. Chilakantivaripalem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Perathothapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	2	..	..	14,500	1,750	770	780	200	..	..	..	..
9. Tallapalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chittipalem	4	..	..	28,700	5,050	3,170	1,330	100	450	..	..	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. China Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Pothereddipalem ..	2	..	..	13,035	5,700	3,500	..	1,700	500	..	..	..
Total ..	56	..	..	3,83,440	92,340	24,240	18,285	46,505	2,050	100	1,160	..
6. GUDIVADA TALUK.												
1. Tantaram	23	..	..	1,76,910	21,005	1,500	6,235	13,270	..	..	..	..
2. Pallavada	3	..	..	27,950	2,860	300	1,910	600	50	..	..	..
3. Kemaravolu	30	..	..	2,10,180	35,450	9,500	9,700	15,850	400	..	..	..
Total ..	56	..	..	4,15,040	59,315	11,300	17,845	29,720	450	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	193	..	..	13,58,970	2,64,955	60,490	74,155	1,13,060	10,300	3,600	2,850	500
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	22·83	27·99	42·67	3·88	1·36	1·08	0·19

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

Kistna District—cont.

—	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.											
		Land.				Origin of debts.						
	Number of ryots. (50)	Dry. (51)	Wet. (52)	Total value of property. (53)	Total indebtedness. (54)	Purchase of lands, etc. (55)	Agriculture. (56)	Family. (57)	Liquidation of old debts. (58)	Litigation. (59)	Loss on business. (60)	Miscellaneous. (61)
1. DIVI TALUK.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Puligadda	1	..	..	13,000	4,000	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..
2. Koduru	6	..	..	88,700	15,300	7,000	5,400	400	..	..	..	2,500
Total ..	7	..	..	1,01,700	19,300	7,000	5,400	400	4,000	..	..	2,500
2. KAIKALUR TALUK.												
1. Chavalipadu	1	..	..	14,000	2,500	..	1,500	1,000	..	..	..	..
3. NANDIGAMA TALUK.												
1. Konakanchi	1	..	..	11,000	2,000	..	300	1,700	..	..	..	..
2. Lingala	3	..	..	40,300	8,200	..	1,300	2,400	..	2,500	2,000	..
Total ..	4	..	..	51,300	10,200	..	1,600	4,100	..	2,500	2,000	..
4. BEZWADA TALUK.												
1. Idupugallu	30	..	..	4,54,312	66,500	17,900	23,930	19,170	500	1,400	3,600	..
2. Patamata	7	..	..	84,500	14,250	2,750	..	4,500	2,000	..	5,000	..
3. Elaprolu	3	..	..	49,825	10,000	3,000	3,260	3,740	..	..	..	..
4. Poranki	7	..	..	93,638	19,300	1,500	7,150	8,950	1,300	..	400	..
Total ..	47	..	..	6,82,275	1,10,050	25,150	34,340	36,360	3,800	1,400	9,000	..
5. BANDAR TALUK.												
1. Chinapandrika ..	7	..	..	80,600	20,530	1,200	..	8,580	750	..	10,000	..
2. Nandigama	12	..	..	1,45,445	22,325	3,770	5,975	10,580	2,000	..	..	..
3. Serivartalapalli ..	4	..	..	60,515	14,700	5,700	2,000	7,000	..	..	..	..
4. Buddalapalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	7	..	..	88,000	17,500	3,000	2,000	8,500	..	..	4,000	..
6. Chilakantivaripalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Peda Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	3	..	..	45,030	13,200	1,700	8,350	2,300	..	..	..	850
9. Tallapalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chittipalem	2	..	..	31,300	4,400	2,600	1,500	300	..	..	..	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. China Pothepalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Pothereddipalem ..	1	..	..	15,050	4,000	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36	..	..	4,65,940	96,655	17,970	19,825	41,260	2,750	..	14,000	850
6. GUDIVADA TALUK.												
1. Tantaram	18	..	..	2,48,300	26,500	9,350	6,310	10,840	..	..	..	..
2. Pallevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Komaravolu	25	..	..	3,47,400	56,300	28,000	7,775	17,875	2,650	..	..	..
Total ..	43	..	..	5,95,700	82,800	37,350	14,085	28,715	2,650	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	138	..	..	19,10,915	3,21,505	87,470	76,750	1,11,835	13,200	3,900	25,000	3,350
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	27·21	23·87	24·80	4·06	1·21	7·79	1·06

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

Kistna District—cont.

	Over Rs. 20,000.											
		Land.				Origin of debts.						
	Number of ryots. (62)	Dry. (63)	Wet. (64)	Total value of property. (65)	Total indebtedness. (66)	Purchase of lands. (67)	Agriculture. (68)	Family. (69)	Liquidation of old debts. (70)	Litigation. (71)	Loss on business. (72)	Miscellaneous. (73)
1. DIVI TALUK.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Puligadda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Koduru	6	..	..	2,52,000	33,000	6,800	14,200	500	..	1,500	10,000	..
Total ..	6	..	..	2,52,000	33,000	6,800	14,200	500	..	1,500	10,000	..
2. KAIKALUR TALUK.												
1. Chavalipadu. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. NANDIGAMA TALUK.												
1. Konakanchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Lingala	1	..	..	49,000	10,000	3,000	3,600	3,400	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	..	..	49,000	10,000	3,000	3,600	3,400	..	..	..	..
4. BEZWADA TALUK.												
1. Idupugallu	24	..	..	8,74,370	1,17,549	32,900	36,275	30,549	3,525	1,200	4,800	8,300
2. Patamata	1	..	..	36.000	5,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..
3. Elaprolu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Poranki	2	..	..	42,800	6,100	1,000	2,400	2,700	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27	..	..	9,53,170	1,28,649	33,900	38,675	33,249	8,525	1,200	4,800	8,300
5. BANDAR TALUK.												
1. Chinnapandrika ..	1	..	.	22,000	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	..
2. Nandigama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Servartalapalli ..	1	..	..	26,200	6,000	..	1,000	5,000	..	..	..	..
4. Biddalapalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	1	..	..	20,400	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	..
6. Chilakantivaripalem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Peda Pothapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Tallapalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Chittipalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chinna Pothapalli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Pothereddipalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	..	..	68,600	34,000	..	1,000	5,000	..	..	28,000	...
6. GUDIVADA TALUK.												
1. Tantaram	38	..	..	16,32,100	1,40,930	60,725	14,965	60,940	4,000	300	..	..
2. Pallevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Komaravolu	20	..	..	7,24.500	1,00,800	37,800	27,450	27,550	..	..	8,000	..
Total ..	58	..	..	23,56,600	2,41,730	98,525	42,415	88,490	4,000	300	8,000	..
Grand Total ..	95	..	..	36,79,370	4,47,379	1,42,225	99,890	1,30,639	12,525	3,000	50,800	8,300
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	31·79	22·32	29 20	2·80	0·69	11 35	1·85

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

Kistna District—cont.

	Total											
		Land.				Origin of debts.						
	Number of ryots. (74)	Dry. (75)	Wet. (76)	Total value of property. (77)	Total indebtedness. (78)	Purchase of lands, etc. (79)	Agriculture. (80)	Family. (81)	Liquidation of old debts. (82)	Litigation. (83)	Loss on business. (84)	Miscellaneous. (85)
1. DIVI TALUK.				RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.
1. Puligadda	70	..	..	80,218	19,335	750	6,865	7,640	4,080	..	..	..
2. Koduru	138	..	..	6,96,605	1,02,050	27,250	43,685	14,975	1,900	1,500	10,240	2,500
Total ..	208	..	..	7,76,823	1,21,385	28,000	50,550	22,615	5,980	1,500	10,240	2,500
2. KAIKALUR TALUK.												
1. Chavalipadu	2	..	..	17,050	3,500	400	1,750	1,350	..	..	..	..
3. NANDIGAMA TALUK.												
1. Konakanchi	61	..	..	1,19,780	41,300	4,450	13,740	20,340	500	..	2,070	200
2. Lingala	21.	..	..	1,53,375	56,015	16,200	14,357	16,358	..	4,500	3,600	1,000
Total ..	82	..	..	2,73,155	97,315	20,650	28,097	36,698	500	4,500	5.670	1,200
4. BEZWADA TALUK												
1. Idupugallu	83	..	..	14,88,682	2,13,069	57,050	69,690	60,824	4,725	2,700	9,780	8,300
2. Patamata	78	..	..	3,73,650	65,790	15,000	4,050	24,540	15,400	..	5,500	1,300
3. Elaprolu	54	..	..	1,77,690	46,260	6,675	21,830	13,960	2,590	465	740	..
4. Poranki	34	..	..	2,40,828	57,700	4,500	20,950	25,800	1,900	1,500	2,850	200
Total ..	249	..	..	22,80,850	3,82,819	83,225	1,16,520	1,25,124	24,615	4,665	18,870	9,800
5. BANDAR TALUK.												
1. Chinapandrika ..	171	..	..	3,50,880	1,29,975	12,900	13,160	57,585	4,500	..	41,830	..
2. Nandigama	123	..	..	4,68,690	89,020	18,835	20,720	41,765	4,450	1,850	1,400	..
3. Serivartalapalli ..	50	..	..	1,68,522	64,915	14,700	8,110	37,005	2,600	2,500	..	..
4. Buddalapalem ..	48	..	..	17,995	6,720	125	1,180	5,265	..	..	150	..
5. Amudalapalli ..	38	..	..	2,19,150	43,900	8,700	7,100	17,100	1,200	..	9,800	..
6. Chilakantivaripalem.	3	..	..	6,030	1,200	..	330	870	..	..	..	..
7. Peda Pothapalli ..	30	..	..	7,475	3,610	..	..	3,610	..	..	..	..
8. Arisepalli	14	..	..	72,170	20,250	2,770	10,880	4,350	1,400	..	..	850
9. Tallapalem	22	..	..	10,130	6,365	..	1,000	4,215	..	..	1,150	..
10. Chittipalem ..	21	..	..	94,655	19,640	9,470	6,545	2,525	1,000	..	100	..
11. Bairagipalem ..	16	..	..	25,840	11,385	4,990	4,170	1,825	400	..	..	..
12. Pillarisettivaripalem.	10	..	..	4,200	1,790	..	550	1,110	..	..	50	80
13. China Pothapalli ..	7	..	..	1,290	425	50	..	375	..	..	..	..
14. Pothereddipalem ..	7	..	..	33,695	11,900	4,500	..	6,900	500	..	..	..
Total ..	560	..	..	14,80,722	4,11,095	77,040	73,745	1,84,500	16,050	4,350	54,480	930
6. GUDIVADA TALUK.												
1. Tantaram	96	..	..	21,10,825	1,98,470	72,075	29,115	92,230	4,750	300	..	..
2. Pallevada	29	..	..	58,650	11,580	1,700	6,250	3,580	50	..	..	..
3. Komaravolu	108	..	..	13,65,130	2,01,495	80,450	46,020	63,925	3,100	..	8,000	..
Total ..	233	..	..	35,34,605	4,11,545	1,54,225	81,385	1,59,735	7,900	300	8,000	..
Grand Total ..	1,334	..	..	83,63,205	14,27,659	3,63,540	3,52,047	5,30,022	55,045	15,315	97,260	14,430
Percentage ..	..	..	..	..	..	25·46	24 66	37 13	3 86	1 07	6·81	1·01

APPENDIX No. 22 (iv).

CLASSIFIED DISTRIBUTION OF DEBTS.

West Godavari District.

Village.	Below Rs. 500.									
				Origin of debt.						
	Number of ryots.	Total value of the property.	Total indebtedness.	Purchase of lands, etc.	Agriculture.	Family.	Liquidation of old debts.	Litigation.	Loss on business.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. NARASAPUR TALUK.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	
1. Pedamallam	1	400	300	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram	11	3,125	4,525	..	1,900	2,425	200	..	..	..
3. Kaja	5	1,800	1,010	..	930	80	..	..	..	..
4. Achanta	3	1,150	640	..	100	540	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakurru	18	5,040	4,070	..	1,150	1,020	290	300	1,310	..
6. Achanta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gummuluru	1	400	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
8. Kummarapurugupalem	64	12,275	12,615	..	925	11,290	400	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	103	24,190	23,260	..	5,305	15,455	890	300	1,310	..
2. ELLORE TALUK.										
1. Dendulur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Surapagudem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. TADEPALLIGUDEM.										
1. Racherla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Navabpalem	29	3,785	1,985	50	400	1,585	..	..	..	..
3. Badampudi	14	4,380	1,650	300	450	900	..	..	..	..
4. Kristayapalem	3	800	8	..	5	3	..	..	..	..
5. Nallacherla	5	1,800	700	..	460	240	..	..	..	..
6. Bommidi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. West Vipparru	3	1,350	650	..	480	170	..	..	..	..
8. Chebrolu	14	2,018	1,950	..	1,250	600	..	..	100	..
Total	68	14,133	6,943	350	3,045	3,448	..	..	100	..
4. CHINTALAPUDI.										
1. Tadikalapudi	3	1,070	850	..	600	250	..	..	..	..
5. TANUKU TALUK.										
1. Neggipudi	1	100	290	..	..	150	..	..	140	..
2. Malleswaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	100	290	..	..	150	..	..	140	..
6. KOVVUR TALUK.										
1. Devarapalli	17	4,005	5,300	100	800	4,400	..	..	..	..
7. BHIMAVARAM.										
1. Korukollu	1	314	60	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
2. Pedapulleru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Chilukur	1	200	400	..	300	100	..	..	..	..
4. Vendra	22	6,980	2,125	..	800	1,325	..	..	..	..
5. Garagaparru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Gollalakoderu	5	1,775	480	..	275	205	..	..	..	..
7. Tundurru	34	9,765	4,280	30	1,550	2,570	130	..	..	..
8. Yendagandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Chinamiram	14	3,241	1,755	..	345	1,375	35	..	..	..
10. Pedamiram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Kumudavalli	5	1,595	150	..	..	150	..	..	..	..
12. Mahadevapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Palakoderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Kopella	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Chinapulleru	1	300	200	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
16. Andalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	83	24,170	9,450	30	3,270	5,985	165	..	..	..
Grand Total	275	67,668	46,093	480	13,020	29,688	1,055	300	1,550	..
Percentage	..	..	..	1·05	28·25	64·41	2·29	0·64	3·36	..

Classified distribution of debts.—*cont.*

West Godavari District—cont.

Village.	Rs. 500 to 1,000									
				Origin of debt.						
	Number of ryots. (12)	Total value of the property. (13)	Total in debtedness. (14)	Purchase of lands, etc. (15)	Agriculture. (16)	Family. (17)	Liquidation of old debts. (18)	Litigation. (19)	Loss on business. (20)	Miscellaneous (21)
1. **NARASAPUR TALUK.**		RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Pedamallam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram	12	8,250	5,050	400	1,090	3,560	..	..	..	..
3. Kaja	15	9,250	4,100	..	1,825	2,125	..	..	..	150
4. Achanta	5	3,700	1,150	100	890	160	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakurru	26	18 500	14,980	..	4,475	4,305	500	250	5,450	..
6. Achanta	3	2,100	925	..	475	450	..	..	..	..
7. Gummuluru	11	7,800	3,050	600	1,100	1,350	..	..	..	..
8. Kummarapurugupalem	3	1,950	1,400	..	500	900	..	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	1	800	350	..	245	105	..	..	..	..
Total	76	52,350	31,005	1,100	10,600	12,955	500	250	5,450	150
2. **ELLORE TALUK.**										
1. Dendulur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Surapagudem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. **TADEPALLIGUDEM.**										
1. Racherla	7	5,760	765	40	400	325	..	..	..	..
2. Navabpalem	7	3,900	350	..	130	220	..	..	..	..
3. Badampudi	13	8,960	2,645	50	1,940	655	..	..	..	..
4. Kristayapalem	4	3,300	110	..	18	92	..	..	..	..
5. Nallacherla	9	6,600	1,200	100	500	600	..	..	..	..
6. Bommidi	2	1,400	1,200	..	700	500	..	..	..	..
7. West Vipparru	4	2,500	650	..	475	175	..	..	..	..
8. Chebrolu	15	11,250	5,350	500	3,550	1,300	..	..	..	..
Total	61	43,670	12,270	690	7,713	3,867	..	..	..	..
4. **CHINTALAPUDI.**										
1. Tadikalapudi	7	4,600	3,165	240	945	1,980	..	..	..	..
5. **TANUKU TALUK**										
1. Noggipudi	1	950	300	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
2. Malleswaram	2	1,400	900	..	200	100	600	..	..	..
Total	3	2,350	1,200	..	200	400	600	..	..	..
6. **KOVVUR TALUK**										
1. Devarapalli	21	13,850	8,000	2,000	1,650	4,200	..	..	150	..
7. **BHIMAVARAM**										
1 Korukollu	8	5,839	1,585	150	600	535	..	..	300	..
2 Pedapulleru	1	500	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
3. Chilukur	1	800	600	..	300	300	..	..	..	..
4. Vendra	30	20,650	6,080	..	2,750	3,330	..	..	..	..
5. Garagaparru	3	2,450	1,400	..	400	1,000	..	..	..	..
6. Gollalakoderu	8	6,360	1,600	..	1,070	530	..	..	..	..
7. Tundurru	33	22,980	10.595	1,100	3.770	5,225	500	..	..	..
8. Yendagandi	6	4,300	750	..	576	174	..	..	..	..
9 Ckinamiram	7	5,310	2,400	400	700	1,300	..	..	..	..
10 Pedamiram	2	1,172	450	..	..	250	..	..	..	200
11. Kumudavalli	5	3.650	650	..	50	600	..	..	..	..
12. Mahadevapatnam	1	900	500	..	350	150	..	..	..	..
13. Palakoderu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Kopella	2	1,300	1,300	..	1,000	300	..	..	..	..
15. Chinapulleru	6	3,500	1.725	..	700	600	..	..	..	425
16. Andalur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	113	79.701	29.735	1.650	12,266	14,394	500	..	300	625
Grand total	281	196.521	85,375	5,680	33.374	37,796	1,600	250	5,900	775
Percentage	..	..	..	6·63	39·09	44·29	1·87	0·30	6·91	0·91

सत्यमेव जयते

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

West Godavari District—*cont.*

Village.	Rs. 1,000 to 5,000.									
				Origin of debt.						
	Number of ryots. (22)	Total value of the property. (23)	Total indebtedness. (24)	Purchase of lands, etc. (25)	Agriculture. (26)	Family. (27)	Liquidation of old debts. (28	Litigation. (29)	Loss on business. (30)	Miscellaneous. (31)
1. Narasapur Taluk.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pedamallam	9	18,000	3,950	500	1,150	2,300	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram ..	23	46,250	10,200	1,300	2,710	5,990	..	..	..	200
3. Kaja	31	67,000	25,450	1,120	8,600	12,880	2,000	850	..	..
4. Achanta	37	98,800	27,450	1,700	15,200	10,550	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakurru	66	1,28,600	51,325	2,200	17,150	21,825	3,850	3,400	2,900	..
6. Achanta	82	2,34,020	51,530	1,300	23,351	24,829	2,050	..	..	..
7. Gummuluru	49	1,25,600	20,830	3,100	7,320	10,110	300	..	..	..
8. Kummarapurugupalem.	12	23,100	18,850	3,000	7,700	7,150	1,000	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	40	1,01,100	20,900	1,100	4,945	11,035	3,340	40	250	190
Total ..	349	8,42,470	2,30,485	15,320	88,126	1,06,669	12,540	4,290	3,150	390
2. Ellore Taluk.										
1. Dendulur..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Surappagudem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Tadepalligudem.										
1. Racherla	30	77,860	14,064	2,500	4,886	5,420	438	500	100	220
2. Nawabpalem	34	86,800	13,000	2,100	6,030	4,770	..	..	..	100
3. Badampudi	36	84,430	23,720	5,650	5,645	10,525	..	200	1,300	400
4. Kristayapalem	70	1,82,530	25,435	4,810	8,144	12,381	..	100	..	..
5. Nallacherla	77	1,79,030	40,650	7,400	19,205	9,495	1,900	200	2,100	350
6. Bommidi..	35	93,200	30,635	3,060	16,105	8,520	1,800	500	50	600
7. West Vipparru	22	66,441	13,700	..	7,170	5,850	500	..	..	180
8. Chebrolu..	20	42,150	10,200	500	6,320	3,080	300	..	..	..
Total ..	324	8,02,441	1,71,404	26,020	73,505	60,041	4,938	1,500	3,550	1,850
4. Chintalapudi.										
1. Tadikalapudi	12	34,780	13,450	2,425	7,020	3,405	300	..	200	100
5. Tanuku Taluk.										
1. Neggipudi	16	42,385	7,900	1,600	2,300	3,900	..	..	100	..
2. Malleswaram	15	38,205	14,975	1,100	7,155	6,720	..	..	..	..
Total ..	31	80,590	22,875	2,700	9,455	10,620	..	..	100	..
6. Kovvur Taluk.										
1. Devarapalli	61	1,42,700	54,250	10,750	10,050	24,800	3,450	1,700	3,500	..
7. Bhimavaram.										
1. Korukollu	38	1,01,650	23,550	3,050	9,900	9,500	600	..	500	..
2. Pedapulleru	9	26,300	8,950	2,300	4,025	2,300	325	..	..	..
3. Chilukur	33	84,650	32,700	6,100	14,150	10,400	1,900	..	..	150
4. Vendra	75	1,70,750	38,520	1,200	16,820	18,050	2,150	300	..	..
5. Garagaparru	26	74,314	21,890	500	10,840	9,650	600	..	..	300
6. Gollalakoderu	86	2,06,430	48,360	4,300	24,600	18,310	1,150	..	..	..
7. Tundurru	45	91,725	34,600	6,700	14,950	11,900	900	..	150	..
8. Yendagandi	45	1,49,920	38,200	3,100	21,410	6,020	7,670	..	..	..
9. Chinamiram	47	1,17,312	25,150	3,200	9,600	11,950	850	..	..	150
10. Pedamiram	36	94,164	23,310	2,300	10,750	8,860	750	..	650	..
11. Kumudavalli	24	84,726	18,645	2,800	5,500	7,295	2,650	..	400	..
12. Mahadevapatnam ..	35	81,090	22,630	600	10,590	10,640	..	200	600	..
13. Palakoderu	3	11,700	2,530	..	2,080	..	500	..	..	..
14. Kopella	4	36,550	11,300	..	5,500	4,300	..	..	..	..
15. Chinapulleru	8	28,650	11,250	6,800	2,250	1,300	..	..	1,500	900
16. Andalur	6	18,400	4,000	..	1,100	2,900	..	..	..	..
Total ..	530	13,78,331	3,65,585	42,950	1,63,415	1,33,375	20,045	500	3,800	1,500
Grand Total ..	1,307	32,81,312	8,58,049	1,00,165	3,51,571	3,38,910	41,273	7,990	14,300	3,840
Percentage ..	..	..	..	11·67	40·99	39·50	4·81	0·93	1·66	0·44

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

West Godavari District—*cont.*

Village.	Rs. 5,000 to 10,000.									
				Origin of debt.						
	Number of ryots. (32)	Total value of the property. (33)	Total indebtedness. (34)	Purchase of lands, etc. (35)	Agriculture. (36)	Family. (37)	Liquidation of old debts (38)	Litigation. (39)	Loss on business (40)	Miscellaneous. (41)
1. Narasapur Taluk.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pedamallam	9	62,350	18,600	3,000	7,150	8,450	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram	3	16,000	1,700	..	1,450	250	..	..	..	..
3. Kaja	13	89,800	43,700	3,000	17,300	21,700	..	..	1,400	300
4. Achanta	8	52,900	7,300	1,000	5,000	1,300	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakurru	16	1,15,800	33,100	1,100	11,250	13,850	2,500	1,400	1,000	2,000
6. Achanta	37	2,42,500	51,550	5,700	14,785	28,765	1,000	..	700	600
7. Gummuluru	17	1,12,700	20,300	6,300	4,400	7,600	..	..	2,000	..
8. Kummaraparugupalem	1	80,000	500	..	200	300	..	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	16	1,03,700	23,850	7,900	4,525	8,350	2,200	50	600	225
Total	120	8,03,750	2,00,600	28,000	66,060	90,565	5,700	1,450	5,700	3,125
2. Ellore Taluk.										
1. Dendulur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Surappagudem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
3. Tadepalligudem.										
1. Racherla	14	98,000	13,770	3,300	4,729	5,301	440	..	..	..
2. Nawabpalem	16	1,10,500	12,450	850	3,780	6,320	..	1,500	..	..
3. Badampudi	11	77,500	15,800	3,400	3,250	6,250	2,900	..	..	..
4. Kristayapalem	25	1,81,200	13,950	1,000	6,393	6,557	..	..	..	..
5. Nallacherla	5	35,600	8,700	4,800	1,800	2,100	..	..	..	..
6. Bommidi	21	1,39,300	28,660	4,420	9,695	9,870	3,250	..	1,400	25
7. West Vipparu	11	79,400	12,100	500	6,200	5,200	..	..	..	200
8. Chebrolu	6	42,550	12,300	2,500	5,400	2,600	1,800	..	..	..
Total	109	7,64,050	1,17,730	20,770	41,247	44,198	8,390	1,500	1,400	225
4. Chintalapudi.										
1. Tadikalapudi	6	44,050	9,250	4,700	2,900	1,650	..	..	..	..
5. Tanuku Taluk.										
1. Neggipudi	6	36,300	6,860	600	2,400	3,860	..	..	..	..
2. Malleswaram	8	52,500	11,900	4,200	4,300	2,600	..	800	..	..
Total	14	88,800	18,760	4,800	6,700	6,460	..	800	1,400	..
6. Kovvur Taluk.										
1. Devarapalli	5	30,700	7,900	4,200	200	2,700	..	..	800	..
7. Bhimavaram.										
1. Korukollu	20	1,44,800	23,850	3,100	11,650	7,800	850	..	450	..
2. Pedapulleru	5	34,300	8,200	500	2,550	3,480	1,270	..	400	..
3. Chilukur	17	1,13,625	29,500	6,300	11,750	9,400	1,900	150	..	..
4. Vendra	17	1,17,100	12,050	1,500	5,350	4,000	1,000	..	200	..
5. Garagaparru	15	96,150	23,000	900	8,750	6,350	1,000	6,000	..	..
6. Gollalakoderu	20	1,39,828	34,400	7,000	18,250	7,350	1,600	..	200	..
7. Tundurru	9	57,670	23,950	4,200	11,300	8,350	100	..	..	..
8. Yendagandi	18	1,23,800	32,450	..	16,690	3,910	10,850	1,000	..	..
9. Chinamiram	12	81,483	13,700	1,500	6,350	5,000	650	..	200	..
10. Pedamiram	23	1,61,282	41,000	3,100	13,400	13,400	4,050	4,000	2,000	1,050
11. Kumudavalli	16	1,07,358	21,350	6,650	4,325	7,050	1,325	2,000	..	..
12. Mahadevapatnam	16	1,03,700	17,950	..	3,680	9,670	..	400	3,800	400
13. Palakoderu	24	1,73,650	67,785	28,900	18,095	13,300	6,940	500	..	50
14. Kopella	5	36,000	5,300	..	3,800	1,500	..	..	..	..
15. Chinapulleru	12	85,200	20,800	1,500	6,700	6,600	..	..	..	6,000
16. Andalur	9	66,100	12,300	..	5,900	6,400	..	..	..	..
Total	238	16,42,056	3,87,585	65,150	1,48,540	1,13,560	31,535	14,050	7,250	7,500
Grand Total	492	33,73,406	7,41,825	1,27,620	2,65,647	2,59,133	45,625	17,800	15,150	10,850
Percentage	..	..	..	17·21	35 82	34·93	6·15	2·40	2·02	1·47

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

West Godavari District—*cont.*

Village.	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.									
				Origin of debt.						
	Number of ryots. (42)	Total value of the property. (43)	Total indebtedness. (44)	Purchase of lands, etc. (45)	Agriculture. (46)	Family. (47)	Liquidation of old debts. (48)	Litigation. (49)	Loss on business. (50)	Miscellaneous. (51)
1. Narasapur Taluk.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pedamallam	3	45,300	18,000	1,000	4,000	13,000	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram ..	1	10,250	500	..	200	300	..	..	..	..
3. Kaja	2	73,000	13,000	..	6,000	7,000	..	..	..	..
4. Achanta	3	37,000	3,000	..	1,700	1,300	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakurru	22	3,00,100	1,10,400	13,400	34,550	37,250	13,400	6,900	4,900	..
6. Achanta	28	3,49,100	73,050	12,500	22,550	34,250	..	600	3,150	..
7. Gummuluru	18	2,55,700	44,000	21,200	13,600	9,000	..	200	..	..
8. Kumarapurugupalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	10	1,34,800	24,900	2,600	6,250	12,150	3,500	400	..	..
Total ..	87	12,05,250	2,86,850	50,700	88,850	1,14,250	16,900	8,100	8,050	..
2. Ellore Taluk.										
1. Dendulur	1	11,700	5,200	1,000	700	3,100	400	..	..	..
2. Kovvili	1	14,000	3,900	500	1,200	2,200	..	..	..	..
3. Surapagudem	1	14,150	2,600	..	2,450	150	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	39,850	11,700	1,500	4,350	5,450	400	..	..	..
3. Tadepalligudem.										
1. Racherla	17	19,700	35,660	19,300	6,377	5,435	2,548	500	.	1,500
2. Navabpalem	7	91,000	13,100	5,300	3,200	3,000	..	..	1,000	600
3, Badampudi	14	1,71,700	30,600	10,500	5,490	11,170	2,940	500	..	..
4. Kristayapalem	22	3,07,720	27,300	5,840	11,430	7,730	200	..	2,000	100
5. Nallacherla	3	41,200	400	..	300	100	..	..	..	..
6. Bommidi	6	81,500	6,550	200	2,020	4,230	..	100	..	..
7. West Vipparru	12	1,61,300	31,300	1,800	15,800	11,000	1,000	..	500	1,200
8. Chebrolu	9	1,37,250	24,800	7,200	11,750	5,850	..	..	..	..
Total ..	90	11,88,870	1,69,710	50,140	56,367	48,515	6,688	1,100	3,500	34
4. Chintalapudi.										
1. Tadikalapudi	2	23,100	7,000	4,300	800	1,900	..	..	..	..
5. Tanuku Taluk.										
1. Neggipudi	5	71,900	10,800	..	8,000	2,500	..	..	300	..
2. Malleswaram	5	70,200	18,200	1,400	4,500	11,200	..	700	400	..
Total ..	10	1,42,100	29,000	1,400	12,500	13,700	..	700	700	..
6. Kovvur Taluk.										
1. Devarapalli	1	11,000	1,500	..	200	500	..	..	800	..
7. Bhimavaram.										
1. Korukollu	13	1,73,100	22,100	3,300	12,000	5,750	1,050	..	..	..
2. Pedapulleru	3	41,400	11,750	6,500	1,950	3,300	..	..	..	..
3. Chilukur	3	33,000	5,400	1,500	1,800	2,100	..	..	..	..
4. Vendra	16	2,00,600	29,500	3,500	10,400	13,000	2,000	400	200	..
5. Garagaparru	10	1,54,800	17,000	..	13,600	3,400	..	..	..	..
6. Gollalakoderu	11	1,49,950	22,600	7,500	7,900	6,550	650	..	..	..
7. Tundurru	5	68,450	26,100	6,000	7,300	9,800	3,000	..	..	..
8. Yendagandi	14	1,99,600	39,400	5,100	22,750	7.150	4,400	..	..	..
9. Chinamiram	6	84,016	12,100	1,000	7,150	3,400	550	..	..	..
10. Peddaamiram	10	1,41,164	24,100	3,500	9,200	8,300	2,300	800	..	..
11. Kumudavalli	12	1,51,966	17,140	5,800	4,660	5,580	1,100	..	..	..
12. Mahadevapatnam ..	12	1,45,400	17,910	2,300	4,260	9,150	..	400	1,800	..
13. Palakoderu	23	3,34,470	65,160	18,400	29,556	15,304	1,900	..	..	..
14. Kopella	9	1,20,100	24,300	300	15,000	8,700	300	..	..	..
15. Chinapulleru	2	20,000	3,500	..	1,000	1,200	1,300	..	..	..
16. Andalur	7	78,200	13,100	1,500	7,400	4,200	..	..	..	..
Total ..	156	20,96,216	3,51,160	66,200	1,55,926	1,06,884	18,550	1,600	2,000	..
Grand Total ..	349	47,06,386	8,56,920	1,74,240	3,18,993	2,91,199	42,538	11,500	15,050	3,400
Percentage ..	..	..	..	20·33	37·23	33·98	4·97	1·34	1·76	0·39

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

West Godavari District—*cont.*

Village.	More than Rs. 20,000.									
				Origin of debt.						
	Number of ryots. (52)	Total value of the property. (53)	Total indebtedness. (54)	Purchase of lands, etc. (55)	Agriculture. (56)	Family. (57)	Liquidation of old debts. (58)	Litigation. (59)	Loss on business. (60)	Miscellaneous. (61)
1. NARASAPUR TALUK.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pedamallam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kaja	1	21,000	10,000	..	2,000	5,000	3,000	..	..	..
4. Achanta	3	1,50,000	13,000	4,000	5,500	3,500	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakuru	5	1,35,900	25,600	..	10,900	5,200	500	8,000	1,000	..
6. Achanta	16	5,41,400	58,200	22,000	25,750	10,450	..	..	..	..
7. Gummuluru	9	2,97,000	63,000	33,400	16,900	10,800	1,900	..	..	..
8. Kummarapurugupalem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	7	2,51,500	17,000	6,200	6,225	4,300	..	..	..	275
Total	41	13,96,800	1,86,800	65,600	67,275	39,250	5,400	8,000	1,000	275
2. ELLORE TALUK.										
1. Dendulur	1	32,000	14,000	1,000	7,500	2,000	3,500	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Surappagudem	1	37,750	1,050	..	550	500	..	..	..	..
Total	2	69,750	15,050	1,000	8,050	2,500	3,500	..	..	..
3. TADEPALLIGUDEM.										
1. Racherla	2	52,200	11,200	10,000	800	400	..	..	..	..
2. Nawabpalem	5	2,34,500	20,000	5,000	7,700	7,300	..	..	..	..
3. Badampudi	1	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kristayapalem	5	1,34,000	9,700	1,000	5,480	2,920	100	200	..	..
5. Nallacherla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bommidi	6	2,18,000	59,910	..	2,030	21,160	17,220	18,800	700	..
7. West Vipparru	6	2,07,550	43,500	2,000	24,600	11,900	5,000	..	..	..
8. Chebrolu	4	1,28,000	21,000	6,000	9,200	5,800	..	..	..	..
Total	29	9,94,250	1,65,310	24,000	49,810	49,480	22,320	19,000	700	..
4. CHINTALAPUDI										
1. Tadikalapudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. TANUKU TALUK.										
1. Neggipudi	1	21,000	600	..	600	..	..	..	..	..
2. Malleswaram	2	72,000	15,500	11,500	..	4,000	..	..	..	..
Total	3	93,000	16,100	11,500	600	4,000	..	..	..	..
6. KOVVUR TALUK.										
1. Devarapalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. BHIMAVARAM.										
1. Korukollu	11	3,75,000	18,400	2,300	10,550	3,850	1,700	..	..	..
2. Pedapulleru	7	4,96,000	37,500	10,000	12,280	8,680	3,940	..	2,600	..
3. Chilukur	4	1,24,100	22,800	4,000	7,800	7,400	2,000	..	200	1,400
4. Vendra	2	43,600	3,000	..	1,900	1,100	..	..	..	..
5. Garagaparru	9	3,15,075	63,000	10,700	34,300	11,000	5,000	2,000	..	..
6. Gollalakoderu	5	1,26,580	18,000	3,600	8,050	4,065	1,550	500	..	235
7. Tundurru	1	22,000	2,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..
8. Yendagandi	7	2,59,600	38,000	2,300	28,500	4,160	3,040	..	..	..
9. Chinamiram	5	1,76,740	21,000	9,800	11,200	..	..	..	..	..
10. Pedamiram	8	2,55,040	68,200	9,000	20,900	16,900	7,400	2,000	8,000	4,000
11. Kumudavalli	10	3,90,438	56,350	28,700	15,200	11,600	850	..	..	..
12. Mahadevapatnam	6	1,81,350	19,600	7,800	4,600	7,200	..	..	..	..
13. Palakoderu	18	6,53,660	1,43,900	21,000	53,530	40,150	9,580	17,500	..	2,140
14. Kopella	12	6,78,900	75,500	3,000	46,200	21,800	..	3,500	1,000	..
15. Chinapulleru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Andalur	2	41,000	9,000	..	5,000	4,000	..	..	..	..
Total	107	41,39,083	5,96,250	1,12,200	2,62,010	1,41,905	35,060	25,500	11,800	7,775
Grand Total	182	66,92,883	9,79,510	2,14,300	3,87,745	2,37,135	66,280	52,500	13,500	8,050
Percentage	..	..	..	21·89	39·57	24·21	6·77	5·36	1·38	0·82

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

West Godavari District—*cont.*

Village.	Total.									
	Number of ryots. (62)	Total value of the property. (63)	Total indebtedness. (64)	Origin of debt.						
				Purchase of lands, etc. (65)	Agriculture. (66)	Family. (67)	Liquidation of old debts. (68)	Litigation. (69)	Loss on business. (70)	Miscellaneous. (71)
1. Narsapur Taluk.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pedamallam	22	1,26,050	40,850	4,500	12,600	23,750	..	..	..	..
2. Lakshmaneswaram ..	50	83,875	21,975	1,700	7,350	12,525	200	..	..	200
3. Kaja	67	2,61,850	97,260	4,120	36,655	48,785	5,000	850	1,400	450
4. Achanta	59	3,43,550	52,540	6,800	28,390	17,350	..	..	..	..
5. Ilapakurru	153	7,03,940	2,39,475	16,700	79,475	83,450	21,040	20,250	16,560	2,000
6. Achanta	166	13,69,120	2,35,255	41,500	86,911	98,744	3,050	600	3,850	600
7. Gummuluru	105	7,99,200	1,51,280	64,600	43,320	38,960	2,200	2,200	2,000	..
8. Kummarapurugupalem.	80	45,325	33,365	3,000	9,325	19,640	1,400	..	..	..
9. Penumadam	74	5,91,900	87,000	17,800	22,190	35,940	9,040	490	850	690
Total ..	776	43,24,810	9,59,000	1,60,720	3,26,216	3,79,144	41,930	22,390	24,660	3,940
2. Ellore Taluk.										
1. Dendulur	2	43,700	19,200	2,000	8,200	5,100	3,900	..	..	..
2. Kovvali	1	14,000	3,900	500	1,200	2,200	..	..	..	..
3. Surappagudem	2	51,900	3,650	..	3,000	650	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5	1,09,600	26,750	2,500	12,400	7,950	3,900	..	..	..
3. Tadepallegudem Taluk.										
1. Racherla	70	4,31,020	75,459	35,140	17,192	16,881	3,426	1,000	100	1,720
2. Nawabpalem	98	5,30,485	60,885	13,300	21,240	23,145	..	1,500	1,000	700
3. Badampudi	89	3,66,970	74,415	19,900	16,775	29,500	5,840	700	1,300	400
4. Kristayapalem	129	8,09,550	76,503	12,650	31,470	29,683	300	300	2,000	100
5. Nallacherla	99	2,64,230	51,650	12,300	22,265	12,535	1,900	200	2,100	350
6. Bommidi	70	5,33,400	1,26,955	7,680	30,550	44,280	22,270	19,400	2,150	625
7. West Vipparru	58	5,08,541	1,01,900	4,300	54,725	34,295	6,500	..	500	1,580
8. Chebrolu	68	3,63,218	75,600	16,700	37,470	19,230	2,100	..	100	..
Total ..	681	38,07,414	6,43,367	1,21,970	2,31,687	2,09,549	42,336	23,100	9,250	5,475
4. Chintalapudi Taluk.										
1. Tadikalapudi	30	1,07,600	33,715	11,665	12,265	9,185	300	..	200	100
5. Tanuku Taluk.										
1. Neggipudi	30	1,72,635	26,750	2,200	13,300	10,710	..	..	540	..
2. Malleswaram	32	2,34,305	61,475	18,200	16,155	24,620	600	1,500	400	..
Total ..	62	4,06,940	88,225	20,400	29,455	35,330	600	1,500	940	..
6. Kovvur Taluk.										
1. Devarapalle	105	2,02,255	76,950	17,050	12,900	36,600	3,450	1,700	5,250	..
7. Bhimavaram Taluk.										
1. Korukollu	91	8,00,703	89,545	11,900	44,700	27,495	4,200	..	1,250	..
2. Pedapulleru	25	5,98,500	66,500	19,300	20,805	17,860	5,535	..	3,000	..
3. Chilukur	59	3,56,375	91,400	17,900	36,100	29,700	5,800	150	200	1,550
4. Vendra	162	5,59,680	91,275	6,200	38,020	40,805	5,150	700	400	..
5. Garagaparru	63	6,42,789	1,26,290	12,100	67,890	31,400	6,600	8,000	..	300
6. Gollalakoderu	135	6,30,913	1,25,440	22,400	60,145	37,010	4,950	500	200	235
7. Tundurru	127	2,72,590	1,01,525	18,030	40,870	37,845	4,630	..	150	..
8. Yendagandi	90	7,37,220	1,48,800	10,500	89,926	21,414	25,960	1,000	..	..
9. Chinamiram	91	4,68,102	76,105	15,900	34,745	23,025	2,085	..	200	150
10. Pèdamiram	79	6,52,822	1,57,060	17,900	54,250	47,710	14,500	6,800	10,650	5,250
11. Kumudavalli	72	7,39,733	1,14,285	43,950	29,735	32,275	5,925	2,000	400	..
12. Mahadevapatnam ..	70	5,12,440	78,590	10,700	23,480	36,810	..	1,000	6,200	400
13. Palakoderu	68	11,73,490	2,79,375	68,300	1,03,211	68,754	18,920	18,000	..	2,190
14. Kopella	42	8,72,850	1,17,700	3,300	71,500	36,600	300	3,500	2,500	..
15. Chinapulleru	29	1,37,650	37,475	8,300	10,650	9,900	1,300	..	..	7,325
16. Andalur	24	2,03,700	38,400	1,500	19,400	17,500	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,227	93,59,557	17,39,765	2,88,180	7,45,427	5,16,103	1,05,855	41,650	25,150	17,400
Grand Total ..	2,886	1,83,18,176	35,67,752	6,22,485	13,70,350	11,93,861	1,98,371	90,340	65,450	26,915
Percentage ..	..	..	..	17·45	38·43	33·47	5·57	2.54	1·84	0·70

APPENDIX No. 22 (v).

CLASSIFIED DISTRIBUTION OF DEBTS.

East Godavari District.

Village.	Below RS. 500.										RS. 500 to 1,000.									
(1)	Number of ryots. (2)	Total value of the property. (3)	Total indebtedness. (4)	Purchase of lands, etc. (5)	Agriculture. (6)	Family. (7)	Liquidation of old debts. (8)	Litigation. (9)	Loss on business. (10)	Miscellaneous. (11)	Number of ryots. (12)	Total value of the property. (13)	Total indebtedness. (14)	Purchase of lands, etc. (15)	Agriculture. (16)	Family. (17)	Liquidation of old debts. (18)	Litigation. (19)	Loss on business. (20)	Miscellaneous. (21)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry Taluk—																				
1. Bolleddupalem ..	2	450	250	..	200	50	..	..	..	..	8	5,200	1,600	..	1,050	550	..	..	..	..
2. Jambupatnam ..	6	1,350	850	..	650	200	..	..	..	..	5	3,300	1,950	..	1,700	250	..	..	..	..
3. Vemagiri ..	11	3,001	1,400	..	675	725	..	..	..	..	10	7,801	2,255	50	1,410	795	..	..	..	..
4. Yerrampalem ..	8	2,375	980	..	655	325	..	..	..	..	11	7,275	2,500	300	995	705	500	..	..	..
Total ..	27	7,176	3,480	..	2,180	1,300	..	..	..	..	34	23,576	8,305	350	5,155	2,300	500	..	..	..
Amalapur taluk—																				
1. A. Vemavaram ..	7	2,245	2,650	..	1,275	1,125	250	..	..	..	10	6,850	4,650	1,400	1,875	1,275	100	..	..	..
2. Erusumanda ..	2	500	350	..	..	350	..	..	..	..	3	2,570	1,100	..	165	860	..	..	..	75
3. Madipalli ..	4	1,050	2,530	..	985	1,295	..	..	..	250	4	2,650	2,329	..	754	1,000	300	..	..	275
Total ..	13	3,795	5,530	..	2,260	2,770	250	..	..	250	17	12,070	8,079	1,400	2,794	3,135	400	..	..	350
Razolu Taluk—																				
1. Palagummi ..	5	1,000	650	50	300	300	..	..	..	..	7	5,900	3,050	750	950	1,250	100	..	..	..
2. Passerlapudi ..	16	4,600	2,970	500	1,080	1,140	..	..	250	..	14	10,050	3,110	650	1,210	1,250	..	..	..	..
3. Mulikipalli ..	2	500	450	..	400	50	..	..	..	..	3	2,000	700	200	400	100	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	6,100	4,070	550	1,780	1,490	..	..	250	..	24	17,950	6,860	1,600	2,560	2,600	100	..	..	..
Ramachendrapur Taluk-																				
1. Artamur ..	17	5,280	3,350	200	1,400	900	350	..	500	..	62	42,530	16,605	2,050	3,190	5,065	6,150	100	50	..
2. Ramavaram ..	8	1,925	1,050	..	800	250	..	..	..	..	21	15,600	3,850	450	3,250	150	..	..	..	..
3. Konkuduru ..	4	1,450	260	..	180	80	..	..	..	..	23	6,120	6,595	1,700	3,045	1,650	..	200	..	..
4. Tapeswaram ..	13	2,320	2,040	190	1,000	410	440	..	..	..	16	10,680	4,485	200	2,780	55	2,200	..	250	..
5. Someswaram ..	16	4,400	3,330	..	2,705	625	..	..	..	..	30	21,105	11,520	350	6,320	2,060	2,790	..	..	..
6. Velagathodu ..	9	2,650	6,800	700	1,400	2,400	300	2,000	..	..	29	19,870	7,388	1,100	3,110	2,078	700	..	400	..
7. Polamur ..	35	7,905	9,490	170	5,310	3,100	900	..	..	..	19	13,450	6,840	200	4,715	1,525	400	..	..	..
8. Koppavaram ..	36	7,625	8,095	1,290	4,925	1,880	..	..	..	..	10	6,995	6,130	..	3,150	1,780	..	..	1,200	..
9. Ippanapadu ..	59	11,558	7,377	2,495	3,847	385	400	200	50	..	15	9,653	4,595	1,000	1,310	260	1,300	50	675	..
10. Vadlamur ..	16	4,135	1,626	300	186	1,040	..	100	..	..	16	11,420	3,129	800	1,370	754	140	..	..	65
11. Lolla	7	1,750	1,980	..	1,750	230	..	..	..	..	6	4,660	3,530	1,500	1,500	530	..	..	..	..
12. Tossipudi ..	15	2,140	5,960	350	3,920	265	1,200	..	25	200	10	6,750	2,200	100	730	270	1,000	..	100	..
13. Dwarapudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5,900	1,250	200	200	650	..	..	..	200
Total ..	235	53,138	51,358	5,695	27,423	11,575	3,590	2,300	575	200	266	1,74,730	78,117	9,650	34,670	16,827	13,680	350	2,675	265
Grand Total ..	298	70,209	64,438	6,245	33,643	17,135	3,840	2,300	825	450	341	2,28,326	1,01,361	13,000	45,179	24,862	14,680	350	2,675	615
Percentage ..	..	..	..	9·59	52·21	26·59	5·96	3·57	1·28	0·70	..	..	..	12·83	44·57	24·53	14·48	0·35	2·64	0·60

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

East Godavari District—*cont.*

Village.	RS. 1,000 to 5,000.										RS. 5,000 to 10,000.									
	Number of ryots. (22)	Total value of the property. (23)	Total indebtedness. (24)	Purchase of lands, etc. (25)	Agriculture. (26)	Family. (27)	Liquidation of old debts. (28)	Litigation. (29)	Loss on business. (30)	Miscellaneous. (31)	Number of ryots. (32)	Total value of the property. (33)	Total indebtedness. (34)	Purchase of lands, etc. (35)	Agriculture. (36)	Family. (37)	Liquidation of old debts. (38)	Litigation. (39)	Loss on business. (40)	Miscellaneous. (41)
		RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry Taluk—																				
1. Bolleddupalem ..	24	59,750	13,400	500	9,450	3,450	..	..	..	..	6	40,400	11,600	4,000	5,400	2,200	..	..	..	..
2. Jambupatnam ..	10	19,800	8,650	..	5,100	3,550	..	..	..	..	2	12,000	2,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
3. Vemagiri ..	36	87,448	14,800	2,400	5,750	4,775	1,150	200	175	350	9	55,300	10,000	1,300	2,940	3,470	750	400	900	240
4. Yerrampalem ..	24	44,850	15,900	1,900	9,400	4,000	400	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	94	2,11,848	52,750	4,800	29,700	15,775	1,550	400	175	350	17	1,07,700	23,600	5,300	9,340	6,670	750	400	900	240
Amalapur Taluk—																				
1. A. Vemavaram ..	31	69,750	50,850	19,700	13,125	14,025	3,300	..	500	200	12	83,900	48,600	23,900	12,625	8,475	2,600	..	1,000	..
2. Erusumanda ..	23	49,040	19,205	..	3,586	10,274	1,960	2,160	800	425	7	48,290	14,000	..	4,404	6,080	1,800	600	..	1,116
3. Madipalli ..	3	4,950	2,370	..	820	1,260	..	..	150	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	57	1,23,740	72,425	19,700	17,531	25,559	5,260	2,160	1,450	765	19	1,32,190	62,600	23,900	17,029	14,555	4,400	600	1,000	1,116
Razolu Taluk—																				
1. Palagummi ..	10	30,400	12,600	1,500	4,355	6,745	..	..	..	..	1	9,500	1,500	500	500	500	..	..	..	..
2. Passerlapudi ..	27	57,210	14,540	4,300	1,800	7,490	..	..	950	..	9	59,550	16,300	8,600	700	3,700	2,000	..	1,300	..
3. Mulikipalli ..	15	32,270	13,360	1,000	6,605	3,055	800	..	600	1,300	6	35,400	9,650	..	5,880	3,720	50	..	..	..
Total ..	52	1,19,880	40,500	6,800	12,760	17,290	800	..	1,550	1,300	16	1,04,450	27,450	9,100	7,080	7,920	2,050	..	1,300	..
Ramachandrapur Taluk-																				
1. Artamur	222	5,00,860	1,30,102	36,800	38,562	20,065	33,295	180	1,200	..	40	2,79,700	61,447	22,654	18,045	3,332	16,670	650	100	..
2. Ramavaram ..	232	5,44,660	72,732	10,400	52,000	7,332	1,500	..	400	1,100	30	1,88,050	22,000	2,600	13,210	290	5,900	..	..	..
3. Konkuduru ..	122	2,90,700	68,550	15,100	32,010	15,440	..	..	4,300	1,700	42	2,91,800	47,145	8,200	26,605	10,290	450	600	500	500
4. Tapeswaram ..	106	2,47,750	75,930	15,310	23,147	6,590	16,483	3,200	10,200	1,000	34	2,40,800	42,055	15,880	12,629	3,996	5,400	700	100	3,350
5. Someswaram ..	96	2,02,850	90,540	7,055	35,115	26,170	12,350	..	9,400	450	26	1,82,800	62,700	4,900	34,460	7,140	16,200	..	..	..
6. Velagathodu ..	93	1,88,930	73,635	21,025	23,355	10,105	14,720	200	2,130	2,100	26	62,705	29,990	7,000	13,350	1,540	4,900	3,000	200	..
7. Polamur	72	1,71,910	35,200	2,500	21,150	10,750	800	..	..	..	17	1,06,700	37,000	400	18,300	6,300	2,000	..	10,000	..
8. Koppavaram ..	65	1,60,940	58,900	2,100	30,180	12,170	7,900	500	5,200	850	13	90,655	17,950	3,800	8,650	4,600	..	300	400	..
9. Ippanapadu ..	27	58,720	14,820	5,700	5,210	550	2,340	..	1,000	20	10	69,000	6,180	3,350	1,450	900	480	..	..	..
10. Vadlamur ..	58	1,26,950	26,613	9,958	8,140	3,725	3,640	900	..	250	9	59,500	6,150	3,150	1,970	30	1,000	..	..	..
11. Lolla	44	1,19,850	27,100	800	17,050	6,650	1,600	..	1,000	..	26	1,87,550	32,090	3,100	14,340	8,250	4,800	..	1,600	..
12. Tossipudi ..	34	87,200	23,433	3,500	4,783	1,700	10,350	..	1,900	1,200	6	43,450	8,200	..	1,300	200	6,700	..	..	..
13. Dwarapudi ..	23	54,100	13,378	1,050	5,220	3,458	1,650	..	1,700	300	6	46,600	8,700	2,500	1,950	1,100	2,650	500	..	..
Total ..	1,194	27,55,420	7,10,933	1,31,298	2,95,922	1,24,705	1,06,628	4,980	38,430	8,970	285	18,49,310	3,81,607	77,530	1,66,259	47,968	67,150	5,950	12,900	3,850
Grand Total ..	1,397	32,10,888	8,76,608	1,62,598	3,55,913	1,83,329	1,14,238	7,540	41,605	11,385	337	21,93,650	4,95,257	1,15,830	1,99,708	77,113	74,350	6,950	16,100	5,206
Percentage ..	..	..	..	18·55	40·60	20·90	13·03	0·89	4·75	1·28	..	..	..	23·38	40·32	15·57	15·01	1·40	3,25	1·07

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

East Godavari District—*cont.*

Village	Rs. 10,000 to 20,000.										More than Rs. 20,000.									
	Number of ryots. (42)	Total value of the property. (43)	Total indebtedness. (44)	Purchase of land, etc. (45)	Agriculture. (46)	Family. (47)	Liquidation of old debts. (48)	Litigation. (49)	Loss on business. (50)	Miscellaneous. (51)	Number of ryots. (52)	Total value of the property. (53)	Total indebtedness. (54)	Purchase of lands, etc. (55)	Agriculture. (56)	Family. (57)	Liquidation of old debts. (58)	Litigation. (59)	Loss on business. (60)	Miscellaneous. (61)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry Taluk—																				
1. Bolledupalem ..	6	69,900	12,600	..	10,000	2,500	..	..	..	100	1	27,400	7,200	..	4,400	1,800	1,000	..	..	..
2. Jambupatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25,000	1,500	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..
3. Vemagiri ..	1	11,000	3,000	..	730	2,270	..	..	..	..	2	1,01,500	8,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	..	..	..	..
4. Yerrampalem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	71,300	26,000	..	18,400	6,100	..	..	1,500	..
Total ..	7	80,900	15,600	..	10,730	4,770	..	..	..	100	6	2,25,200	42,700	4,000	24,800	11,400	1,000	..	1,500	..
Amalapur Taluk—																				
1. A. Vemavaram ..	2	28,700	15,000	11,000	2,000	700	1,300	..	..	..	1	45,000	5,000	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Erusumanda ..	3	43,560	14,400	5,400	4,170	2,230	..	100	..	2,500	1	47,000	11,000	..	7,600	2,200	400	800	..	..
3. Madipalli ..	1	15,000	8,400	1,000	1,430	5,700	..	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	87,260	37,800	17,400	7,600	8,630	1,300	100	..	2,770	2	92,000	16,000	5,000	7,600	2,200	400	800		..
Razolu taluk—																				
1. Palagummi ..	1	12,500	2,600	600	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	1	20,000	3,200	..	600	2,600	..	..	..	..
2. Passerlapudi ..	6	73,100	17,630	1,600	5,100	4,000	6,930	..	..	..	5	1,30,500	51,600	19,000	700	17,000	6,600	..	1,500	500
3. Mulikipalli ..	5	56,700	15,800	1,110	3,320	6,650	1,800	920	1,000	1,000	1	26,000	10,000	6,000	1,900	1,050	..	100	900	50
Total ..	12	1,42,300	36,030	3,310	9,420	11,150	9,230	920	1,000	1,000	7	1,76,500	64,800	25,000	9,500	20,650	6,600	100	2,400	550
Ramachandrapur Taluk–																				
1. Artamur ..	17	2,24,000	34,800	15,200	8,950	2,900	6,800	..	550	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ramavaram ..	24	3,07,000	41,950	5,200	27,290	2,360	7,100	..	..	..	2	46,000	5,000	2,000	2,700	300	..	..	..	..
3. Konkuduru ..	20	2,76,200	41,530	17,900	12,810	6,820	..	..	3,500	500	11	3,13,500	47,500	17,000	16,700	6,400	4,000	..	3,200	..
4. Tapesvaram ..	14	1,83,000	29,000	5,800	4,200	500	12,200	..	5,500	800	9	3,04,000	48,200	4,000	15,900	3,800	18,000	1,000	5,500	..
5. Someswaram ..	13	1,78,500	48,300	6,000	22,900	12,800	5,200	..	1,000	400	4	1,84,400	17,500	..	..	5,100	9,400	3,000	..	..
6. Velagathodu ..	4	44,500	21,210	8,850	4,930	7,000	200	200	..	30	3	80,500	29,000	10,000	14,600	1,400	3,000	..	..	..
7. Polamur	10	1,31,300	15,400	2,700	5,800	5,300	1,500	..	..	100	4	1,15,350	34,000	8,000	11,000	13,000	..	..	..	2,000
8. Koppavaram ..	6	83,800	15,600	3,000	4,700	2,400	4,500	1,000	..	..	2	56,800	24,650	..	21,650	3,000	..	..	..	..
9. Ippanapadu ..	12	1,65,520	36,543	11,000	6,223	6,700	11,620	..	1,000	..	4	1,45,000	95,840	4,000	2,250	90	2,500	..	87,000	..
10. Vadlamur ..	7	93,800	8,900	7,400	900	600	..	..	..	..	1	28,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Lolla	10	1,27,500	13,650	1,400	6,050	5,700	500	..	..	..	4	1,66,500	7,500	1,500	3,500	500	2,000	..	..	..
12. Tossipudi	4	51,600	8,800	1,600	1,400	900	3,900	..	1,000	..	1	35,000	15,400	..	400	..	15,000	..	..	..
13. Dwarapudi ..	4	51,000	13,400	1,700	1,100	1,100	9,500	..	..	..	3	2,24,000	7,702	2,740	900	1,500	1,062	..	1,500	..
Total ..	145	19,17,720	3,29,083	87,750	1,07,253	55,080	63,020	1,200	12,550	2,230	48	16,99,050	3,32,092	49,240	89,600	35,090	54,962	4,000	97,200	2,000
Grand Total ..	170	22,28,180	4,18,513	1,08,460	1,35,003	79,630	73,550	2,220	13,550	6,100	63	2,192,750	4,55,592	83,240	1,31,500	69,340	62,962	4,900	1,01,100	2,550
Percentage ..	..	..	..	25·92	32·26	19·03	17·58	0·52	3·23	1·46	..	..	..	18·27	28·89	15·23	13·82	1·08	22·19	0·52

Classified distribution of debts—*cont.*

East Godavari District—*cont.*

Villages.	Total. Number of ryots. (62)	Total value of the property. (63)	Total indebtedness. (64)	Purchase of lands, etc. (65)	Agriculture. (66)	Family. (67)	Liquidation of old debts. (68)	Litigation. (69)	Loss on business. (70)	Miscellaneous. (71)
Rajahmundry taluk—		RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Bolleddupalem	47	2,03,100	46,650	4,500	30,500	10,550	1,000	..	..	100
2. Jambupatnam	24	61,450	14,950	..	8,450	6,500	..	..	..	..
3. Vemagiri	69	2,66,050	39,455	7,750	13,505	14,035	1,900	600	1,075	590
4. Yerrampalem	45	1,25,800	45,380	2,200	29,450	11,130	900	200	1,500	..
Total ..	185	6,56,400	1,46,435	14,450	81,905	42,215	3,800	800	2,575	690
Amalapur taluk—										
1. A. Vemavaram	63	2,36,445	1,26,750	61,000	30,900	25,600	7,550	..	1,500	200
2. Erusumanda	39	1,90,960	60,055	5,400	19,925	21,994	4,160	3,660	800	4,116
3. Madipalli	12	23,650	15,629	1,000	3,989	9,255	300	..	150	935
Total ..	114	4,51,055	2,02,434	67,400	54,814	56,849	12,010	3,660	2,450	5,251
Rajolu taluk—										
1. Palagummi	25	79,300	23,600	3,400	7,705	11,895	600	..	..	..
2. Passerlapudi	77	3,35,010	1,06,150	34,650	16,890	34,580	15,530	..	4,000	500
3. Mulikipali	32	1,52,870	49,960	8,310	18,505	14,625	2,650	1,020	2,500	2,350
Total ..	134	5,67,180	1,79,710	46,360	43,100	61,100	18,780	1,020	6,500	2,850
Ramachendrapur taluk—										
1. Artamur	358	10,52,370	2,46,304	76,900	70,147	32,262	63,265	930	2,400	400
2. Ramavaram	317	11,03,235	1,46,582	20,650	99,250	10,682	14,500	..	400	1,100
3. Konkuduru	222	11,79,770	2,11,380	59,900	91,350	40,680	4,450	800	11,500	2,700
4. Tapeswaram	192	9,88,550	2,01,710	41,380	59,656	15,351	53,723	4,900	21,550	5,150
5. Someswaram	185	7,74,055	2,33,890	18,305	1,01,500	53,895	45,940	3,000	10,400	850
6. Velagathodu	164	3,99,155	1,68,023	48,675	60,745	24,523	23,820	5,400	2,730	2,130
7. Polamur	157	5,46,615	1,37,930	13,970	66,275	39,985	5,600	..	10,000	2,100
8. Koppavaram	132	4,06,815	1,31,325	10,190	73,255	25,830	12,400	2,000	6,800	850
9. Ippanapadu	127	4,59,448	1,65,355	27,545	20,290	8,885	18,640	250	89,725	20
10. Vadlamur	107	3,23,805	46,418	21,608	12,566	6,149	4,780	1,000	..	315
11. Lolla	97	6,07,810	85,850	8,300	44,190	21,860	8,900	..	2,600	..
12. Tossipudi	70	2,26,140	63,993	5,550	12,533	3,335	38,150	..	3,025	1,400
13. Dwarapudi	45	3,81,600	44,430	8,190	9,370	7,808	14,862	500	3,200	500
Total ..	2,173	84,49,368	18,83,190	3,61,163	7,21,127	2,91,245	3,09,030	18,780	1,64,330	17,515
Grand Total ..	2,606	1,01,24,003	24,11,769	4,89,373	9,00,946	4,51,409	3,43,620	24,260	1,75,855	26,306
Percentage ..	..	..	..	20·29	37·36	18·72	14·24	1·01	7·28	1·10

APPENDIX No. 23 (i).

Indebtedness details extracted from the replies to the ryots' questionnaire.

Village.	Number of ryots.	Extent.	Debts.	Debt per acre.
KISTNA DISTRICT.				
GUDIVADA TALUK.		ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Pasumarru	9	78·90	3.700	46 13 1
Kavataram	4	83·20	11,250	135 8 8
Nandivada	5	115 84	30 800	265 8 3
Kudaravalli	3	93 00	13,384	143 14 7
Komaravolu	8	205·80	26,350	127 14 7
Gudlavalleru	7	118·20	17,750	150 6 9
Total ..	36	694·94	1,03,234	148 8 7
KAIKALUR TALUK.				
Venkatapuram	1	2·59	..	..
Chavalipadu	2	26·00	3,500	134 9 10
Mandavalli	1	10·00	600	60 0 0
Singanapudi	1	18 00	3,000	166 10 8
Bomminampadu	1	50·00	3,000	60 0 0
Korakollu	2	65·00	2,500	38 7 5
Total ..	8	171·59	12,600	73 4 1
KISTNA DISTRICT—*cont.*				
BEZWADA TALUK.		ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Idupugallu	1	23 70	4,000	166 10 8
BANDAR TALUK.				
Mutcherla	1	100·00	10,000	100 0 0
Chodavaram , ...	1	30·00	2,000	66 10 8
Gudur	2	52 00	12,000	230 12 4
Gokavaram	2	49·30	6,900	140 13 1
Total ..	6	231·30	30,900	133 12 8
DIVI TALUK.				
Kodur	7	187·00	30,050	160 11 1
Machavaram	11	231·00	24,650	106 11 4
Puligadda	6	71·06	6,250	88 0 5
Bhatlapenumarru	2	13 60	6,636	474 0 0
Total ..	26	502·66	67,586	134 5 10
Grand Total ..	77	1,624·19	2,18,320	134 6 11

APPENDIX No. 23 (ii).

Indebtedness details extracted from the replies to the ryots' questionnaire.

Village.	Number of ryots.	Extent.	Debts.	Debt per acre.
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.		ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
ELLORE TALUK.				
Kovvali	6	89·25	26.560	298 6 10
Sriramavaram	6	357·50	22,100	61 11 9
Vathur	4	86 50	35,000	402 4 10
Pulla	1	25·00	6,000	240 0 0
Kaikaram	2	50·00	14,750	295 0 0
Gundugolam	15	511·40	51,850	95 13 5
Sitampeta	6	144·23	17,000	118 0 10
Dendulur	7	268 50	41,300	153 8 6
Chataparru	11	69·49	13,500	195 10 5
Madepalli	5	37·50	4,300	113 2 7
Bhimadole	6	154·50	15,400	100 0 0
Sreeparru	5	63·00	5,220	82 13 9
Kalakuru	2	50·00	2,700	54 0 0
Surappagudem	2	73·00	3,650	50 0 0
Total ..	78	2,009·87	2,59,330	129 0 4
CHINTALAPUDI TALUK.				
Tadikalapudi	6	94·36	4,780	50 13 7
Kesammavarigudam ..	1	20·00	400	20 0 0
Total ..	7	114·36	5,180	45 7 0
TADAPALLIGUDAM TALUK.				
Mudunur	13	238·49	73,000	306 11 7
TANUKU TALUK.				
Mukkamala	4	19·25	15,200	800 0 0
Kanteru	8	42·50	2,230	51 13 9
Vaddlur	6	75·05	20,000	266 10 8
Kandhaville	7	86·00	18,200	211 10 0
Kanchamarru	7	455·50	16,800	36 13 6
Tanuku	1	8·50	5,000	555 8 10
Duvva	1	49·50	..	..
Mallipudi	1	8·00	..	..
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*		ACS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
TANUKU TALUK—*cont.*				
Pali	1	8·25	5,880	735 0 0
Alamur	2	34·00	7,350	216 2 10
Naggipudi	1	12·00	1,800	150 0 0
Malleswaram	8	28·90	6,400	220 11 0
Mukkamala	7	48·66	4,610	94 1 4
Total ..	54	876 41	1,03,470	118 1 10
NARASAPUR TALUK.				
Koderu	25	69·80	15,700	224 4 7
Valagaleru	37	234·93	66,121	281 4 5
Likitapudi	10	111·00	17,200	154 15 3
Lankalakoderu	9	188·92	30,350	160 9 4
Kapavaram	8	114·26	2,950	25 14 0
Chodavaram	2	33·30	9,530	288 12 8
Valamarru	5	64·80	5,500	84 9 8
Kommuchikkala	2	14·86	3,500	233 5 4
Ballipadu	5	41·85	6,290	149 12 2
Sivadevunichikkala ..	5	155·00	33,800	218 1 0
Agarru	3	23·00	5,250	228 4 2
Total ..	111	1,051·52	1,96,191	186 7 11
KOVVUR TALUK.				
Devarapalli	8	237·00	7,600	33 7 4
Vegeswarapuram	9	77·50	4,360	55 14 4
Chagallu	6	179·00	3,800	21 3 8
Kaldhari	6	46·00	3,600	78 4 2
Unagatla	4	118·03	1,750	14 13 4
Mallavaram	3	8·50	1,000	111 1 9
Gopalapuram	6	226·00	8,600	38 0 8
Total ..	42	892·00	30,710	34 7 0
Grand Total ..	305	5,182·65	6,67,881	128 13 9

APPENDIX No. 23 (iii).

Indebtedness details extracted from the replies to the ryots' questionnaire.

Village.	Number of ryots.	Extent.	Debts.	Debt per acre.		
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.						
RAJAHMUNDRY TALUK.		ACS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Nil.						
RAMACHANDRAPURAM TALUK.						
Addampalli	3	23·90	2,600	108	5	4
Gangavaram	8	180·20	35,850	199	2	8
Tumala Gangavaram ..	2	9·90	3,400	340	0	0
Total ..	13	214·00	41,850	195	9	0
PEDDAPUR TALUK.						
Balavaram	7	21·10	500	23	13	0
Rangapuram	5	101·00	3,100	30	11	1
Total ..	12	122·10	3,600	29	8	1
AMALAPURAM TALUK.						
Madupalli	1	9·00	1,600	166	12	5
COCANADA TALUK.						
Jagannadhagiri	5	182·73	16,400	89	9	2
Peddabrahmadevam ..	3	28·00	6,300	225	0	0
Total ..	8	210·73	22,700	107	9	4
YELLAVARAM DIVISION.						
Yellavaram	2	58·00	1,120	19	5	0
Timmapuram	2	32·00	1,075	33	9	6
Total ..	4	90·00	2,195	24	6	3
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—*cont.*						
RAZOLE TALUK.		ACS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Ravulapalem	45	300·26	59,600	198	10	8
Billakurru	8	38·80	4,400	112	13	1
Devarapalli	1	26·00	6,000	230	12	3
Peravaram	18	175·40	16,210	92	10	1
Total ..	72	540·46	86,210	160	0	0
RAJAHMUNDRY TALUK.						
Burugupudi	13	298·00	12,555	42	12	1
Bolleddupalem	4	146·00	5,700	39	0	8
Kapavaram	8	32·00	2,500	78	2	0
Srirangapatnam	8	54·50	4,200	76	6	0
Raghavapuram	8	443·00	27,700	62	8	7
Errampalem	10	56·00	3,980	71	1	1
Vemagiri	10	57·00	6,600	115	12	8
Total ..	61	1,086·50	63,235	58	2	10
POLAVARAM DIVISION.						
Mangapatidevupeta ..	5	221·12	2,900	13	2	0
Bhusarajupalli	5	169·00	4,000	23	10	8
Total ..	10	390·12	6,900	17	7	0
Grand Total ..	181	2,662·91	2,28,290	85	11	8

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APPENDIX No. 23 (iv).

Changes in the fortunes of the ryots who have sent their replies to the committee's ryots' questionnaire.

Districts	Number of ryots.	Land with which he started.	Land acquired.			Lands lost.					Present holdings.	Land gone by partition.	Debts incurred.					
			Agricultural profits.	Purchased by borrowing.	Other means.	Marriages.	Family maintenance.	To liquidate old debts.	Economic pressure.	Other causes.			For marriage.	For family maintenance.	To liquidate old debts.	Purchase of lands.	Agricultural expenditure.	Other causes.
													RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kistna	74	1,427·74	..	155·70	427·30	0·84	41·00	220·66	5,920	51·16	1,493·91	..	47,932	6,800	20,100	17,775	70,207	28,410
East Godavari ..	151	2,930·59	..	44·00	51·39	..	7·40	61·50	91·20	2·00	3,585·48	..	28,800	36,155	7,600	29,820	72,955	15,275
West Godavari ..	348	6,068·35	..	214·80	117·10	..	9·50	338·60	..	5·00	5,996·15	..	1,01,870	2,10,546	9,550	98,650	2,91,490	39,210

APPENDIX No. 25.

Loans in Agricultural and Non-agricultural Societies (other than Central Banks) in 1927–28 and 1926–27.

Loans.	Agricultural, 1927–28.		Agricultural, 1926–27.		Non-agricultural, 1927–28.		Non-agricultural, 1926–27.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
A. Loans issued during the year classified according to purpose and value.								
(1) PURPOSE.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
For cultivation expenses	45,23,648	17·68	39,50,419	16·70	6,99,238	3·88	11,12,794	6·68
,, purchase of cattle	16,58,200	6·49	16,18,516	6·84	1,57,279	0·87	1,16,665	0·70
,, payment of kists	14,82,355	5·79	48,16,946	5·57	65,093	0·36	61,327	0·37
,, improvement of lands	12,04,632	4·70	13,74,346	5·81	2,21,884	1·23	1,71,897	1·04
,, purchase of raw materials for industries	1,33,184	0·52	1,18,551	0·51	1,03,377	0·57	61,932	0·39
For trade	21,54,614	8·42	20,28,515	8·80	26,09,135	14·48	24,44,327	14·67
,, education	52,120	0·20	70,888	0·32	1,99,098	1·11	1,60,498	0·96
,, house building	9,25,787	3·62	9,78,347	4·14	16,06,752	8·92	13,64,693	8·18
,, manufacture and purchase of country carts	94,476	0·37	91,565	0·39	1,00,299	0·56	26,758	0·16
For purchase of lands	12,24,714	4·78	10,66,698	4·50	3,28,966	1·82	2,76,346	1·66
,, food and necessaries of life	16,96,669	6·63	17,83,928	7·54	36,20,557	20·09	33,36,451	20·04
Total, productive ..	1,51,50,399	59·20	1,43,98,719	60·90	97,11,678	53·89	91,33,688	54·85
For paying off prior debts ..	1,00,04,435	39·07	89,33,932	37·73	58,43,434	32·43	45,98,521	27·62
For marriages	2,91,080	1·14	2,27,960	0·96	11,22,087	6·22	15,06,642	9·01
,, other ceremonies	54,151	0·21	35,433	0·15	2,42,285	1·34	2,01,746	1·00
,, litigation	..	..	5,983	0·03	..	..	17,355	0·10
,, other non-productive purposes ..	98,715	0·38	55,795	0·23	11,02,421	6·12	12,04,343	7·22
Total, non-productive ..	4,43,946	1·73	3,25,171	1·37	24,68,793	13·68	29,30,086	17·53
Grand Total ..	2,55,98,780	100·00	2,36,57,822	100·00	1,80,21,905	100·00	1,66,62,295	100·00
(2) VALUE.								
Loans not exceeding Rs. 50	34,09,630	13·32	33,67,792	14·21	21,50,580	11·94	19,74,328	11·45
,, exceeding Rs. 50, but not Rs. 100.	40,53,889	15·83	39,96,037	16·90	26,89,933	14·92	24,01,123	14·41
,, exceeding Rs. 100, but not Rs. 250.	58,91,673	23·01	55,73,670	23·56	42,78,708	23·74	40,08,152	24·46
,, exceeding Rs. 250	1,22,43,588	47·84	1,07,20,323	45·30	89,02,684	49·40	82,78,692	49·68
Total ..	2,55,98,780	100·00	2,36,57,822	100·00	1,80,21,905	100·00	1,66,62,295	100·00

APPENDIX No. 26.

Consolidated statement of cost of cultivation from different sources—Investigator's reports.

District.	Agricultural implements.	Cattle services.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Delta Wet.							
Kistna	3 8 6	11 6 8	7 12 8	1 15 4	21 15 8	10 10 6	57 5 4
	* *1 8 1*	*2 5 3*	*8 4 7*	*1 13 1*	*13 5 10*	..	*37 4 10**
West Godavari	3 8 2	12 14 6	6 0 5	1 12 9	23 10 4	9 11 8	57 9 10
	* *1 2 9*	*2 8 6*	*7 7 5*	*1 14 8*	*17 14 10*	..	*31 0 2**
East Godavari	3 5 4	12 0 2	4 6 0	1 14 9	22 8 7	8 14 11	53 1 9
	* *1 13 6*	*3 2 8*	*5 10 8*	*2 0 5*	*17 1 3*	..	*30 12 6**
Total ..	10 6 0	36 5 4	18 3 1	5 10 10	68 2 7	29 5 1	168 0 11
Average ..	3 7 4	12 1 9	6 1 0	1 14 3	22 11 6	9 12 4	56 0 4
Upland Wet.							
Kistna	3 2 0	8 5 9	8 0 0	1 8 0	22 1 0	8 1 8	51 2 4
	0 11 4	*2 5 8*	*5 0 0*	*3 4 0*	*10 13 6*	..	*33 2 6*
West Godavari	3 3 4	11 8 8	5 0 0	2 0 0	25 7 6	6 0 0	53 3 6
	3 13 0	*5 3 4*	*10 2 0*	*2 5 6*	*14 5 0*	..	*35 12 10*
East Godavari	2 14 3	10 1 4	1 2 0	2 8 0	26 4 0	8 6 5	51 4 0
Total ..	9 3 7	29 15 9	14 2 0	6 0 0	73 12 6	22 8 1	155 9 10
Average ..	3 1 2	9 15 11	4 11 4	2 0 0	24 9 6	7 8 0	51 13 11
Dry.							
Kistna	2 12 9	9 2 2	..	2 3 0	8 4 2	3 11 1	26 1 1
	0 4 8	*2 12 0*	*2 0 0*	*4 0 0*	*6 0 8*	..	*15 1 4*
West Godavari	2 11 10	7 11 9	..	1 8 0	9 4 3	4 0 5	25 4 3
East Godavari	2 3 8	6 6 10	1 6 0	0 11 9	10 1 10	3 13 7	24 11 8
Total ..	7 12 3	23 4 9	1 6 0	4 6 9	27 10 3	11 9 1	76 1 0
Average ..	2 9 5	7 12 3	0 7 4	1 7 7	9 3 5	3 13 8	25 5 8
Khata accounts.							
Jughavaram	3 5 4	11 13 1	10 12 10	..	16 10 11 0 2 7 (P.W.D.)	15 5 11	58 2
Edupugallu	1 12 6	10 3 1	8 14 10	..	21 8 0	26 5 4	69 0 9
Ryots' Questionnaire (West Godavari).							
Six ryots	1 10 0	15 3 0	4 11 0	1 10 0	23 1 0	12 10 0	58 13 0
Committee's medium schedule rates	2 9 8	13 3 4	6 2 10	2 0 0	20 4 6	7 13 5	52 1 10

* Figures in italics indicate official estimates, i.e., by Settlement Party.

APPENDIX No. 26 (ii).

Cost of cultivation per acre calculated from the ryot's questionnaire.

West Godavari.

Name of the ryot.	Village.	Cultivated area.			Number of cattle.	Number of palerus.	Income.			Implements.	Expenditure.	
											Cattle.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Total.			Agricultural.	Dairy and other sources.	Total.		Depreciation.	Maintenance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		ACS.		ACS.			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1. G. Sadasiva Rao ..	Chataparru ..	14·00	..	14·00	6	1	720 0	..	720 0	14 0	82 0	53 0
2. V. Krishnayya ..	Do. ..	5·00	..	5 00	2	1	300 0	..	300 0	5 12	51 0	87 0
3. G. Venkataratnam.	Koderu	10·00	..	10·00	4	2	560 0	50 0	610 0	29 0	70 0	65 0
4. D. Muneyya ..	Likhitapadu ..	6·00	..	6·00	4	1	216 0	180 0	396 0	16 10	74 0	54 0
5. P. Batti Venkataraju	Kanchumarru ..	19·00	..	19·00	6	3	1,816 0	..	1,316 0	24 3	65 0	170 0
6. G. Surayya ..	Lankala Koderu.	7·75	..	7·75	2	2	539 0	120 0	569 0	10 8	60 0	107 8
	Total ..	61·75	..	61·75	24	10	3,651 0	350 0	4,001 0	100 1	402 0	536 8
	Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	59 2	5 11	64 12	1 10	6 8	8 11

Name of the ryot.	Village.	Expenditure—*cont.*				Total.	Net income, columns 9 to 19.	Kist.	Net income, minus kist.	Surplus.	Deficit.
		Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Palerus.						
		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		
1. G. Sadasiva Rao ..	Chataparru ..	107 8	20 0	394 0	60 0	730 3	— 10 3	82 0	— 92 3	..	..
2. V. Krishnayya ..	Do. ..	33 8	7 0	112 0	46 0	342 4	— 42 4	30 14	— 73 2	..	..
3. G. Venkataratnam.	Koderu ..	6 0	27 0	270 8	150 0	617 8	— 57 8	100 0	—157 8	..	..
4. D. Muneyya ..	Likhitapadu ..	32 0	7 0	98 0	84 0	365 10	— 149 10	30 0	—179 10	..	..
5. P. Batti Venkataraju	Kanchumarru ..	110 0	37 0	440 0	280 0	1,126 3	189 13	140 0	49 13	..	..
6. G. Surayya ..	Lankala Koderu.	..	11 0	110 4	159 0	458 4	80 12	50 8	30 4	..	..
	Total ..	288 11	109 0	1,424 12	779 0	3,640 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Average	4 11	1 10	23 1	12 10	58 15	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 27 (i).

"Per acre"—cost of cultivation, 1900 (Committee).

—	Agricultural implements.	Cattle depreciation.	Cattle maintenance.	Manure.	Seeds.	Paleru.	Labour.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less	0 14 4	2 10 8	4 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	Nil.	10 3 0	21 0 0
10 do.	1 9 8	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	Nil.	10 1 6	19 7 2
15 do.	0 15 1	1 2 0	2 2 8	2 8 0	0 12 0	Nil.	10 1 8	17 9 5
20 do.	0 11 10	1 2 7	2 1 10	2 8 0	0 12 0	2 5 8	8 9 7	18 3 6
25 do.	0 12 2	1 5 11	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	2 8 0	9 0 5	19 6 6
30 do.	0 10 4	1 3 8	2 3 7	2 8 0	0 12 0	3 8 4	7 4 6	18 2 5
Total ..	6 2 0	12 8 10	16 0 1	17 8 0	5 4 0	8 6 0	64 11 2	130 8 1
Average ..	0 14 0	1 12 8	2 10 8	2 8 0	0 12 0	2 12 8	9 3 11	18 10 3
Scheme report, Godavari, 1898 A.D.	0 8 0	3 8 0	..	2 12 0	0 12 0	..	6 8 0	14 0 0
Kistna	0 8 0	3 4 0	..	2 8 0	0 8 0	..	6 4 0	13 0 0
Average ..	0 8 0	3 6 0	..	2 10 0	0 10 0	..	6 6 0	13 8 0
Difference between the committee average and that of the scheme report, 1898	0 6 0	—1 9 4	2 10 8	—0 2 0	0 2 0	2 12 8	2 13 11	5 2 3

APPENDIX No. 27 (ii).

Agricultural implements schedule, 1900.

Implements.	1 acre.			5 acres and less.			10 acres and less.			15 acres and less.			20 acres and less.			25 acres and less.			30 acres and less.		
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A.		RS. A. P.	RS. A.		RS. A. P.	RS. A.		RS. A. P.	RS. A.		RS. A. P.
Cart	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	35 0 0	10	3 8 0	35 0	10	3 8 0	35 0	10	3 8 0	35 0	10	3 8 0	35 0	10	3 8 0
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	1	3 0 0	3 0	1	3 0 0	3 0	1	3 0 0	4 8	1	4 8 0	4 8	1	4 8 0
Plough, wet	..	..	..	2 8 0	10	0 4 0	2 8 0	10	0 4 0	2 8	10	0 4 0	2 8	10	0 4 0	(2) 5 0	10	0 8 0	(2) 5 0	10	0 8 0
Repairs	..	..	..	0 8 0	2	0 4 0	0 8 0	2	0 4 0	0 8	2	0 4 0	0 8	2	0 4 0	1 0	2	0 8 0	1 0	2	0 4 0
Plough, dry	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	4 0 0	10	0 6 5	4 6	10	0 6 5	4 0	10	0 6 5	(2) 8 0	10	0 12 10	(2) 8 0	10	0 12 10
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	2	0 4 0	0 8	2	0 4 0	0 8	2	0 4 0	1 0	2	0 8 0	1 0	2	0 8 0
Spade	0 8 0	4	0 2 0	0 8 0	4	0 2 0	0 8 0	4	0 2 0	(2) 1 0	4	0 4 0	1 0	4	0 4 0	1 8	4	0 6 0	1 8	4	0 6 0
Crowbar	..	Nil.	..	1 0 0	10	0 1 7	1 0 0	10	0 1 7	1 0	10	0 1 7	(2) 2 0	10	0 3 2	(2) 2 0	10	0 3 2	(2) 2 0	10	0 3 2
Kattana	..	Nil.	..	1 0 0	10	0 1 7	1 0 0	10	0 1 7	1 0	10	0 1 7	1 0	10	0 1 7	1 8	10	0 2 5	2 0	10	0 3 2
Bags	(2) 1 4 0	10	0 2 0	3 9 0	10	0 5 0	6 4 0	10	0 10 0	6 4	10	0 10 0	(15) 9 6	10	0 10 0	(20) 12 8	10	1 4 0	(30) 18 12	10	1 14 0
Sickles	0 3 0	4	0 0 9	0 8 0	4	0 2 0	1 0 0	4	0 4 0	1 0	4	0 4 0	1 8	4	0 6 0	2 0	4	0 8 0	2 0	4	0 8 0
Axe	0 8 0	10	0 0 10	0 8 0	10	0 0 10	1 0 0	10	0 1 7	0 8	10	0 0 10	(2) 1 0	10	0 1 7	(2) 1 0	10	0 1 7	(2) 1 0	10	0 1 7
Karem	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	4 0 0	6	0 10 8	4 0	6	0 10 8	4 0	6	0 10 8	4 0	6	0 10 8	4 0	6	0 10 8
Ladder	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	0 8 0	4	0 2 0	0 8	4	0 2 0	1 0	4	0 4 0	1 0	4	0 4 0	1 0	4	0 4 0
Miscellaneous	0 2 0	2	0 1 0	0 4 0	2	0 2 0	0 8 0	2	0 4 0	0 8	2	0 4 0	1 0	2	0 8 0	1 0	2	0 8 0	1 8	2	0 12 0
Carpenter's mamuls	0 2 0	1	0 2 0	1 4 0	1	1 4 0	1 4 0	1	1 4 0	1 4	1	1 4 0	1 14	1	1 14 0	2 8	1	2 8 0	2 8	1	2 8 0
Fee holding	..	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	..	..	11 3 10	..	..	11 5 1	..	..	12 9 6	..	..	16 12 0	..	..	17 7 5
Per acre	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 4	..		1 9 8	..	..	0 15 1	..	..	0 11 10	..	..	0 12 2	..	..	0 10 4

APPENDIX No. 27 (iii).

'Per acre' cattle depreciation schedule, 1900.

Holdings.	Description of cattle.	Price.	Life years.	Price per annum.	Provision against epidemics.	Total.	Price per acre per annum.	Total.
		RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less	Bullocks.	60	8	7 8 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	2 10 8	2 10 8
10 acres and less	Do.	80	8	10 0 0	0 8 0	10 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
15 acres and less	Do.	100	8	12 8 0	1 0 0	13 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
20 acres and less	Do.	150	8	18 12 0	1 0 0	19 12 0	1 2 7	1 2 7
25 acres and less ..	Do.	150	8	18 12 0	1 0 0	19 12 0	0 14 4	1 5 11
	Do.	80	8	10 0 0	0 8 0	10 8 0	0 7 7	
30 acres and less ..	Do.	150	8	18 12 0	1 0 0	19 12 0	0 11 8	1 3 8
	Do.	100	8	12 8 0	1 0 0	13 8 0	0 8 0	

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APPENDIX No. 27 (iv).

Cattle maintenance Committee schedule, 1900.

Items.	5 acres and less.		10 acres and less.		15 acres and less.		20 acres and less.		25 acres and less.		30 acres and less.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS A. P.		RS. A. P.
Sunhemp seeds ..	..	3 0 0	..	7 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	17 0 0	..	22 0 0	..	27 0 0
Horsegram ..	..	5 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
Pasture (pullari) ..	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..	2 8 0	..	5 0 0	..	5 0 0
Cattle shed repair.	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0
Medical expenses ..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	0 8 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Total ..	..	12 0 0	..	21 0 0	..	26 0 0	..	36 0 0	..	55 0 0	..	60 0 0
Per acre ..	..	4 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	2 2 8	..	2 1 10	..	2 8 0	..	2 3 7

APPENDIX No. 27 (v).

APPEN

Labour schedule per acre of paddy (exclud

Particulars.	Standard wages and labour.					1 acre and less.						5 acres and less.						10 acres and less.					
	Men.	Women.	Wages.			Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.			Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.			Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.		
			RS.	A.	P.				RS.	A.	P.				RS.	A.	P.				RS.	A.	P.
Squaring and levelling ..	2	..	0	3	0	2	..	..	0	6	0	6	..	..	1	2	0	14	..	..	2	10	0
Bodi repairs	1	..	0	3	0	1	..	..	0	3	0	3	..	..	0	9	0	7	..	..	1	5	0
Carting and spreading manure.	2	..	0	3	0	2	..	..	0	6	0	6	..	..	1	2	0	14	..	..	2	10	0
Preparing the seed bed and graving seedlings	1	..	0	3	0	1	..	..	0	3	0	3	..	..	0	9	0	7	..	..	0	12	0
Ploughing and dammu ..	5	..	0	4	0	5	..	..	1	4	0	15	..	..	3	12	0	35	..	..	8	12	0
Uprooting the seedlings ..	2	..	0	4	0	2	..	..	0	8	0	6	..	..	1	8	0	14	..	..	3	8	0
Conveying and handing them to workers	1	..	0	4	0	1	..	..	0	4	0	3	.	..	0	12	0	7	..	..	1	12	0
Vulleda	..	1	0	2	6	..	1	..	0	2	6	..	3	..	0	7	6	..	7	..	1	1	6
Transplantation	..	10	0	3	0	..	10	..	1	14	0	..	30	..	5	10	0	..	70	..	13	2	0
Weeding	3	3	0 0	3 2	0 0	3	3	..	0	15	0	9	9	..	2	13	0	21	21	..	6	9	0
Watering and watching ..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..	
Reaping	3	3	0 0	4 3	0 0	3	3	..	1	5	0	9	9	..	3	15	0	21	21	..	9	3	0
Heaping	2	2	0 0	4 3	0 0	2	2	..	0	14	0	6	6	..	2	10	0	14	14	..	6	2	0
Preparing the thrashing floor	2	..	0	3	0	2	..	..	0	6	0	..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..	
Thrashing and carting paddy.	4	..	0	5	0	4	..	..	1	4	0	12	..	..	3	12	0	28	..	..	8	12	0
Carting and hay stacking ..	2	..	0	4	0	2	..	..	0	8	0	6	..	..	1	8	0	14	..	..	3	8	0
Mamuls to labourers	..	..		..		..	..	..	0	4	0	..	..	..	0	8	0	..	..	..	1	0	0
Total ..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..	30	9	0	..	..	..	70	10	6
Paleru ..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..	
Grand Total ..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..		..	
Labour and paleru per acre.	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..	10	3	0	..	..	..	10	1	6
Labour per acre	..	..		..		..	..	..		..		..	..	..	10	3	0	..	..	..	10	1	6

DIX No. 27 (v).

ing owner's labour) schedule 1900.

15 acres and less.				20 acres and less.				25 acres and less.				30 acres and less.			
Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.	Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.	Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.	Men.	Women.	Own.	Wages.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
24	..	..	4 8 0	17	..	17	3 3 0	28	..	16	5 4 0	18	..	36	3 6 0
12	..	..	2 4 0	11	..	6	2 1 0	14	..	8	2 10 0	13	..	14	2 7 0
24	..	..	4 8 0	17	..	17	3 3 0	22	..	22	4 0 0	18	..	36	3 6 0
6	..	..	1 2 0	5	..	5	0 15 0	6	..	6	1 2 0	5	..	10	0 15 0
60	..	.	15 0 0	75	..	10	18 12 0	98	..	12	24 8 0	102	..	33	25 8 0
24	..	..	6 0 0	29	..	5	7 4 0	38	..	6	9 8 0	30	..	24	7 8 0
12	..	..	3 0 0	17	..	..	4 4 0	22	..	..	5 8 0	9	..	18	2 4 0
..	12	..	1 14 0	..	13	4	2 0 6	..	17	5	2 10 6	9	..	18	1 6 6
..	120	..	22 8 0	..	170	..	31 14 0	..	220	..	41 4 0	.	270	..	5 10 0
36	36	..	11 4 0	41	51	10	14 1 0	54	66	12	18 6 0	49	81	32	19 5 0
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	36	..	15 12 0	46	51	5	18 9 0	60	66	6	32 3 0	57	81	24	29 7 0
24	24	..	10 8 0	29	34	5	13 10 0	38	44	6	17 12 0	30	54	24	17 10 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	..	15 0 0	58	..	10	18 2 0	76	..	12	23 12 0	78	..	30	24 6 0
24	..	..	6 0 0	21	..	13	5 4 0	28	..	16	7 0 0	22	..	32	5 8 0
..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0
..	..	..	121 4 0	..	..	..	146 2 6	..	..	..	198 9 0	..	..	..	196 10 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	..	..	40 0 0 15 0 0	..	..	..	80 0 0 15 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186 2 6	..	..	..	253 9 0	..	..	..	291 10 6
..	..	..	10 1 8	..		..	10 15 3	..	..	..	11 8 5	..	..	..	10 12 10
.	..	..	10 1 8	..	..	..	8 9 7	..	..	..	9 0 5	..	..	..	7 4 6

APPENDIX No. 28 (i).

SCHEDULE FOR COST OF CULTIVATION, 1928.

(Owner's labour excluded.)

Maximum 25 per cent cost per acre.

Holdings.	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	I (a). Total owner's labour excluded.	II (a). Owner working.	III (a). Owner and one dependent working.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	1 2 2	8 13 4	13 1 4	5 0 0	2 0 0	28 7 4	6 0 0	64 8 2	55 7 0	49 9 0
10 ,, ,, ..	3 4 10	5 3 0	13 6 3	4 13 2	2 0 0	28 12 3	6 0 0	63 7 6	56 2 0	45 4 0
15 ,, ,, ..	3 2 2	5 14 10	11 1 4	6 10 8	2 0 0	21 14 4	10 0 0	60 11 4	56 10 0	46 10 0
20 ,, ,, ..	2 7 0	6 4 10	8 14 7	7 0 11	2 0 0	23 15 5	9 8 6	60 3 3	60 3 0	53 2 0
25 ,, ,, ..	2 11 2	6 8 2	10 10 0	6 13 11	2 0 0	22 0 7	12 13 1	63 8 11	63 9 0	58 2 0
30 ,, ,, ..	2 14 9	5 4 11	8 14 10	6 10 8	2 0 0	19 11 10	10 7 1	56 0 1	56 0 0	51 10 0

Medium 35 per cent.

Holdings.	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total I (b).	II (b).	III (b).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	1 2 2	6 9 4	8 1 4	5 0 0	2 0 0	24 4 0	..	47 0 10	37 5 0	32 4 0
10 ,, ,, ..	3 4 10	4 0 0	10 14 10	4 13 2	2 0 0	24 4 3	6 0 0	55 5 1	47 7 0	37 10 0
15 ,, ,, ..	3 2 2	4 10 1	9 5 4	6 10 8	2 0 0	18 1 4	10 0 0	53 13 7	50 5 0	40 5 0
20 ,, ,, ..	2 7 0	3 15 0	7 0 0	7 0 11	2 0 0	19 12 7	9 8 6	51 12 0	48 2 0	41 1 0
25 ,, ,, ..	2 11 2	4 3 11	8 4 11	6 13 11	2 0 0	17 8 9	11 14 7	53 9 3	53 9 0	48 2 0
30 ,, ,, ..	2 14 9	4 3 1	8 0 5	6 10 8	2 0 0	17 12 2	9 11 3	51 4 4	51 4 0	46 13 0

Minimum 45 per cent.

Holdings.	Agricultural implements.	Depreciation of cattle.	Maintenance of cattle.	Manure.	Seeds.	Labour.	Paleru.	Total I (c).	II (c).	III (c).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	1 2 2	5 5 4	7 5 4	5 0 0	2 0 0	21 0 0	..	41 12 10	32 14 0	29 5 0
10 ,, ,, ..	3 4 10	3 4 7	8 3 5	4 13 2	2 0 0	21 1 2	6 0 0	48 11 2	42 1 0	31 15 0
15 ,, ,, ..	3 2 2	3 10 8	7 11 0	6 10 8	2 0 0	15 11 4	10 0 0	48 13 10	45 11 0	35 11 0
20 ,, ,, ..	2 7 0	3 5 8	6 9 11	7 0 11	2 0 0	16 9 8	9 8 6	47 9 8	44 10 0	37 9 0
25 ,, ,, ..	2 11 2	3 7 6	6 13 0	6 13 11	2 0 0	12 5 0	11 14 7	46 1 2	46 1 0	40 9 0
30 ,, ,, ..	2 14 9	3 6 9	7 9 4	6 10 8	2 0 0	12 4 3	9 11 3	44 9 0	44 9 0	40 2 0

APPENDIX No. 28 (ii).

Nature of the labour contributed by the ryot.

Particulars.	5 acres and less.			10 acres and less.			15 acres and less.			20 acres and less.		
	Minimum schedule.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Seed bed and its work	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	..
Squaring and levelling	2 4 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	..
Bodi repairs	1 2 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	7 0 0	..
Ploughing or pammu	2 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	..
Carting manure, etc.	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	..
Conveying and uprooting seedlings ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	..
Weeding	1 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	..
Vulleda and topping	1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 10 0	6 6 0	..
Reaping	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..
Heaping	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	..
Preparing the threshing floor	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrashing and carting paddy, etc. ..	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	..
Watching and watering paddy fields ..	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	15 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	26 12 0	29 4 0	27 4 0	46 6 0	55 0 0	51 6 0	38 0 0	42 8 0	49 4 0	50 10 0	61 14 0	..
Per acre ..	8 14 8	9 12 0	9 1 4	6 10 0	7 13 9	7 5 5	3 2 8	3 8 8	4 1 8	2 15 8	3 10 3	..

Nature of the labour contributed by the dependent.

(Savings made, if the dependent also works.)

Particulars.	5 acres and less.			10 acres and less.			15 acres and less.			20 acres and less.		
	Minimum schedule.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Seed bed and its work	..	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Squaring and levelling	..	..	2 0 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodi repairs	..	..	1 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ploughing or pammu	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carting manure, etc.	..	..	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conveying seedlings, etc.	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weeding	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulleda	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reaping	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaping	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrashing and carting paddy, etc. ..	2 8 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watching	..	..	..	..	..	..	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Paleru	..	..	..	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10 12 0	15 2 0	17 12 0	70 14 0	69 0 0	76 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per acre ..	3 9 4	5 0 8	5 13 8	10 2 0	9 13 9	10 14 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 11	7 0 11	7 0 11

APPENDIX No 28 (iii).

Schedules for agricultural implements. Common to all schedules.

Name of implements.	One acre and less.			5 acres and less 3 acres.			10 acres and less 7 acres.			15 acres and less 12 acres.			20 acres and less 17 acres.			25 acres and less 22 acres.			30 acres and less 27 acres.		
	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.	Price.	Life.	Price per acre.
	RS. A.	YRS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	YRS	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	YRS	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	YRS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	YRS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	YRS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Cart	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 0	10	1 2 3	100 0 0	10	0 13 4	100 0	10	0 9 5	120 0	10	0 8 9	*(2) 200 0	10	0 11 0
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0	1	0 11 5	10 0 0	1	0 13 4	10 0	1	0 9 5	10 0	1	0 7 3	15 0	1	0 8 11
Plough, wet ..	..	..	..	4 0	10	0 2 2	4 0	10	0 0 11	* (2) 8 0	10	0 1 1	* (2) 8 0	10	0 0 9	* (4) 16 0	10	0 1 2	* (4) 16 0	10	0 0 11
Repairs dry repairs	..	..	..	1 0	4	0 1 4	1 0	2	0 1 2	* (2) 2 0	2	0 1 4	* (3) 3 0	2	0 1 5	* (5) 5 0	2	0 1 10	* (5) 5 0	2	0 1 1
Spade	12 0	6	0 2 0	0 12	4	0 1 0	1 0	4	0 0 7	* (2) 2 0	4	0 0 8	* (3) 3 0	4	0 0 8	* (4) 4 0	4	0 0 9	* (4) 4 0	4	0 0 7
Crowbar	1 0	10	0 1 7	1 0	10	0 0 6	2 0	10	0 0 5	2 0	10	0 0 3	* (2) 3 0	10	0 0 3	* (2) 4 0	10	0 0 4	* (2) 4 0	10	0 0 3
Kattana	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	10	0 0 3	2 0	10	0 0 3	2 0	10	0 0 2	* (2) 4 0	10	0 0 4	* (2) 4 0	10	0 0 3
Bags	* (2) 1 0	4	0 4 0	* (5) 2 8	4	0 3 4	* (10) 15 0	10	0 3 5	* (10) 15 0	10	0 2 0	* (15) 22 8	10	0 2 1	* (20) 30 0	10	0 2 2	* (30) 45 0	10	0 2 8
Sickles	* (2) 0 8	6	0 1 4	* (4) 1 8	6	0 1 4	* (4) 1 8	4	0 0 10	* (8) 3 0	4	0 1 0	* (10) 3 12	4	0 0 11	* (10) 3 12	4	0 0 8	* (15) 5 10	4	0 0 2
Axe	..	..	..	1 0	10	0 0 6	1 8	10	0 0 4	2 0	10	0 0 3	2 0	10	0 0 2	* (2) 3 0	10	0 0 3	* (2) 3 0	10	0 0 2
Karem	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0	6	0 3 1	8 0	6	0 1 5	10 0	6	0 1 7	10 0	6	0 1 3	10 0	6	0 1 0
Ladder	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	6	0 0 9	2 0	6	0 0 5	2 0	6	0 0 4	* (2) 4 0	6	0 0 6	* (2) 4 0	6	0 0 5
Miscellaneous ..	0 2	1	0 2 0	0 8	1	0 2 8	2 0	1	0 4 7	4 0	1	0 5 4	5 0	1	0 4 8	10 0	1	0 7 3	15 0	1	0 8 11
Carpenters' mamools	0 2	1	0 2 0	1 0	1	0 5 4	3 0	1	0 6 10	6 0	1	0 8 0	6 0	1	0 5 8	12 0	1	0 8 9	12 0	1	0 7 11
Per acre ..	..	..	0 12 11	..	..	1 2 2	..	..	3 4 10	..	..	3 2 2	..	..	2 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 14 9

* Number of such implements.

APPENDIX No. 28 (iv).

Manure—Common to all schedules.

Holdings.	Manure required per acre.	Own manure.	Paid up.	Price.	Price per acre per annum.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
One acre and less	5 cart loads	5	..	..	..
Five acres and less	30 ,,	10	20	15 0 0	5 0 0
Ten acres and less	70 ,,	25	45	83 12 0	4 13 2
Fifteen acres and less	120 ,,	40	80	80 0 0	6 10 8
Twenty acres and less	170 ,,	50	120	120 0 0	7 0 11
Twenty-five acres and less	220 ,,	70	160	150 0 0	6 13 11
Thirty acres and less	270 ,,	90	180	180 0 0	6 10 8

APPENDIX No. 28 (v).

Cattle Depreciation—Schedule.

Holdings.	Depreciation of cattle.	Price.	Life in years.	Price per annum.	Provision against epidemic.	Total.	Price per acre per annum.	Total.
MAXIMUM.		RS		RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
One acre and less ..	*Nil.*							
Five acres and less ..	He-buffaloes ..	100	4	25 0 0	1 8	26 8 0	8 13 4	8 13 4
Ten acres and less ..	Bullocks	200	6	33 5 4	3 0	36 5 4	5 3 0	5 3 0
Fifteen acres and less ..	Bullocks	250	6	41 10 8	3 0	44 10 8	3 11 6	5 14 10
	He-buffaloes ..	100	4	25 0 0	1 8	26 8 0	2 3 4	
Twenty acres and less ..	Bullocks	300	6	50 0 0	4 0	54 0 0	3 2 10	6 4 10
	He-buffaloes ..	100	4	25 0 0	1 8	26 8 0	1 9 0	
	Do.	100	4	25 0 0	1 8	26 8 0	1 9 0	
Twenty-five acres and less.	Bullocks	300	6	50 0 0	4 0	54 0 0	2 7 3	6 8 2
	Do.	200	6	33 5 4	3 0	36 5 4	2 6 6	
	Buffaloes, two pairs.	200	4	50 0 0	3 0	53 0 0	2 0 0	
Thirty acres and less ..	Bullocks	300	6	50 0 0	4 0	54 0 0	2 0 0	5 4 11
	Do.	200	6	33 5 4	3 0	36 5 4	1 5 6	
	Buffaloes, two pairs.	200	4	50 0 0	3 0	53 0 0	1 15 5	

APPENDIX No. 28 (vi).

Cattle Depreciation—Schedule.

Holdings.	Depreciation of cattle.	Price.	Life.	Provision against epidemics.	Expenses per annum.	Expenses per acre.
MEDIUM.				RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
One acre and less	*Nil.*					
Five acres and less	He-buffaloes ..	75 (18 12 0)	4	1	19 12 0	6 9 4
Ten acres and less	Bullocks	150 (25)	6	3	28 0 0	4 0 0
Fifteen acres and less	Do.	220 (33 5 4)	6	3	36 5 4	4 10 1
	Buffaloes ..	75 (18 4 0)	4	1	19 4 0	
Twenty acres and less	Bullocks ..	250 (41 10 8)	6	4	45 10 8	3 15 0
	Buffaloes ..	75 (10 4 0)	4	1	19 4 0	
Twenty-five acres and less	Bullocks ..	250 (41 10 8)	6	4	45 10 8	4 3 11
	Do. ..	150 (25 0 0)	6	3	28 0 0	
	He-buffaloes ..	75 (18 12 0)	4	1	19 12 0	
Thirty acres and less	Bullocks ..	250 (41 10 8)	6	4	45 10 8	4 3 1
	Do. ..	150 (25 0 0)	6	3	28 0 0	
	He-buffaloes ..	75 (18 12 0)	4	1	19 12 0	
	Do. ..	75 (18 12 0)	4	1	19 12 0	

APPENDIX No. 28 (vii).

Cattle Depreciation--Schedule.

Holdings.	Description of cattle.	rice.	Life.	Price per acre per annum.	Provision against epidemics.	Epidemics per acre.	Total depreciation per acre.
MINIMUM.		RS. A. P.	Years.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
One acre and less	He-buffaloes ..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
5 acres and less actual holdings 3 acres.	He-buffaloes ..	60 0 0	4	5 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 4	5 5 4
10 acres and less (A.H. 7 acres).	Bullocks ..	120 0 0	6	2 13 9	3 0 0	0 6 10	3 4 7
15 acres and less (A.H. 12 acres).	Bullocks ..	150 0 0	6	2 1 4	3 0 0	0 5 4	3 10 8
	He-buffaloes ..	60 0 0	4	1 4 0	1 0 0		
20 acres and less (A.H. 17 acres).	Bullocks ..	200 0 0	6	3 1 0	4 0 0	0 4 8	3 5 8
	He-bullaloes ..	75 0 0	4		1 0 0		
25 acres and less (A.H. 22 acres).	Bullocks ..	200 0 0	6	3 1 8	4 0 0	0 5 10	3 7 6
	Do. ..	120 0 0	6		3 0 0		
	He-buffaloes ..	60 0 0	4		1 0 0		
30 acres and less (A.H. 27 acres).	Bullocks ..	200 0 0	6	3 1 5	4 0 0	0 5 4	3 6 9
	Do. ..	120 0 0	6		3 0 0		
	He-buffaloes ..	60 0 0	4		1 0 0		
	Do. ..	60 0 0	4		1 0 0		

APPENDIX No. 28 (viii).

Maintenance of cattle—Schedule.

Particulars.	One acre and less.	5 acres and less.		10 acres and less.		15 acres and less.		20 acres and less		25 acres and less.		30 acres and less.	
		Quantity	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
MAXIMUM.			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Sunnhemp seeds and labour.	Nil.	..	6 4 0	2 bags.	21 12 0	..	22 0 0	..	24 8 0	..	28 12 0	..	36 12 0
Oil cake	..	1 bag.	8 0 0	2 ,,	16 0 0	3 bags.	24 0 0	3 bags.	24 0 0	6 bags.	48 0 0	6 bags.	48 0 0
Horsegram	..	Nil.	Nil.	2 ,,	24 0 0	3 ,,	36 0 0	3 ,,	36 0 0	5 ,,	60 0 0	5 ,,	60 0 0
Bran	..	2 bags.	6 0 0	4 ,,	6 0 0	4 ,,	12 0 0	4 ,,	12 0 0	6 ,,	18 0 0	6 ,,	18 0 0
Paddy husk	..	4 ,,	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	4 ,,	6 0 0	6 ,,	9 0 0	12 ,,	15 0 0	12 ,,	15 0 0
Pasturage	..	..	10 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	35 0 0	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0
Cattle shed repairs ..	..	..	2 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0
Medical expenses	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0
Total expenses	..	..	39 4 0	..	93 12 0	..	133 0 0	..	151 8 0	..	233 12 0	..	241 12 0
Per acre expenses ..	..	..	13 1 4	..	13 6 3	..	11 1 4	..	8 14 7	..	10 10 0	..	8 14 10

APPENDIX No. 28 (ix).

Maintenance of cattle—Schedule.

Particulars.	One acre and less.	5 acres and less.		10 acres and less.		15 acres and less.		20 acres and less.		25 acres and less.		30 acres and less.	
		Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
MEDIUM.			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Sunnhemp seeds and labour.	Nil.	..	6 4 0	..	15 8 0	..	22 0 0	..	22 0 0	..	28 12 0	..	28 12 0
Oil cake	..	½ bag.	4 0 0	2 bags.	16 0 0	2 bags.	16 0 0	2 bags.	16 0 0	3 bags.	24 0 0	4½ bags.	36 0 0
Horsegram	..	..	Nil.	2 ,,	24 0 0	3 ,,	36 0 0	3 ,,	36 0 0	5 ,,	60 0 0	5 ,,	60 0 0
Bran .. .. }	..	..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	12 0 0	..	18 0 0	6 ,,	18 0 0
Paddy husk .. .. .. }												3 ,,	10 0 0
Pasturage	..	..	5 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	50 0 0
Cattle shed repairs	..	..	2 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	6 0 0	..	8 0 0	..	10 0 0
Medical expenses	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	4 0 0
Total expenses	..	..	24 4 0	..	76 8 0	..	112 0 0	..	119 0 0	..	182 12 0	..	216 12 0
Per acre expenses	..	..	8 1 4	..	10 14 10	..	9 5 4	..	7 0 0	..	8 4 11	..	8 0 5

APPENDIX No. 28 (x).

Maintenance of cattle—Schedule.

Particulars.	One acre and less.		5 acres and less		10 acres and less		15 acres and less.		20 acres and less.		25 acres and less.		30 acres and less.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
MINIMUM.				RS. A. P.	Bags.	RS. A. P.	Bags.	RS. A. P.	Bags.	RS. A. P.	Bags.	RS. A. P.	Bags.	RS. A. P.
Sunnhemp seeds and labour	Nil.		..	5 0 0	..	15 8 0	..	20 4 0	..	24 8 0	..	28 12 0	..	36 12 0
Oil cake	..	..	..	..	1	8 0 0	2	16 0 0	3	24 0 0	4	32 0 0	5	40 0 0
Horsegram	..	..	..	4 0 0	1	12 0 0	2	24 0 0	2	24 0 0	3	36 0 0	4	48 0 0
Paddy bran	..	..	..	6 0 0	2	6 0 0	2	6 0 0	3	9 0 0	4	12 0 0	6	18 0 0
Paddy husk	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0	4	6 0 0	4	6 0 0	6	9 0 0	12	18 0 0
Pasture	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	10 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	25 0 0	..	35 0 0
Cattle shed repairs	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	5 0 0
Medical expenses	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	4 0 0
Total ..	..	..	..	22 0 0	..	57 8 0	..	92 4 0	..	112 8 0	..	149 12 0	..	204 12 0
Per acre ..	..	..	..	7 5 4	..	8 3 5	..	7 11 0	..	6 9 11	..	6 13 0	..	7 9 4

APPENDIX No. 28 (xi).

Daily Labour Schedule.

APPENDIX

Daily Labour

Particulars.	Standard for wages and labour employed.			One acre and less.				5 acres and less (3 acres 3 fields).				10 acres and less (7 acres 3 fields).			
(1)	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Wage per acre. (4)	Men. (5)	Women. (6)	Own. (7)	Wage paid. (8)	Men. (9)	Women. (10)	Own. (11)	Wage paid. (12)	Men. (13)	Women. (14)	Own. (15)	Wage paid. (16)
Maximum.			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
Seed-bed repairs	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	4	..	..	2 0 0
Carting and spreading manure to seed-bed ..	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0
Watering the seed-bed ..	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	4	..	..	2 0 0	6	..	..	3 0 0
Squaring and levelling and cleaning	3	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	1 8 0	8	..	..	4 0 0	16	..	..	8 0 0
Bodi repairs	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	4	..	..	2 0 0	6	..	..	3 0 0
Ploughing or dammu ..	5	..	3 2 0	..	..	..	3 2 0	15	..	..	9 6 0	35	..	..	21 14 0
Carting and spreading manure	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	14	..	..	7 0 0
Uprooting seedlings ..	2	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	1 4 0	4	..	..	2 8 0	14	..	..	8 12 0
Conveying and handing them to workers ..	2	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	1 4 0	4	..	..	2 8 0	10	..	..	6 4 0
Transplantation	..	10	5 0 0	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	30	..	15 0 0	..	70	..	35 0 0
Weeding	2	4	2 4 0	..	..	..	2 4 0	6	12	..	6 12 0	14	28	..	15 12 0
Vulleda and topping ..	2	..	0 12 0	.	..	..	0 12 0	2	2	..	1 8 0	3	3	..	5 4 0
Reaping	2	6	4 0 0	..	..	..	4 0 0	6	18	..	12 0 0	6	40	..	28 0 0
Heaping	2	2	2 0 0	..	..	..	2 0 0	6	6	..	6 0 0	14	14	..	14 0 0
Preparing the thrashing floor	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	2	..	..	1 0 0	3	..	..	1 8 0
Thrashing and carting paddy	4	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	8	..	..	6 0 0	21	..	..	15 12 0
Carting straw and preparing haystack ..	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	5	..	..	2 8 0	14	..	..	7 0 0
Mamool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	2 0 0
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 10 0	..	..	..	78 10 0	..	..	..	185 10 0
Paleru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	18 0 0	..	..	..	42 0 0
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 10 0	..	..	..	96 10 0	..	..	..	227 10 0
Per acre expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 10 0	..	..	..	32 3 4	..	..	..	32 8 3

No. 28 (xi).

Schedule.

15 acres and less (12 acres.)				20 acres and less (17 acres).				25 acres and less (22 acres).				30 acres and less (27 acres).			
Men. (17)	Women. (18)	Own. (19)	Wage paid. (20)	Men. (21)	Women. (22)	Own. (23)	Wage paid. (24)	Men. (25)	Wemen. (26)	Own. (27)	Wage paid. (28)	Men. (29)	Women. (30)	Own. (31)	Wage paid. (32)
			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
6	..	6	3 0 0	9	..	8	4 8 0	8	..	10	4 0 0	10	..	10	5 0 0
..	..	4	..	12	..	7	6 0 0	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
7	..	7	3 8 0	12	..	6	6 0 0	9	..	18	4 8 0	9	..	18	4 8 0
12	..	24	6 0 0	20	..	31	10 0 0	22	..	44	11 0 0	41	..	40	20 8 0
4	..	6	2 0 0	10	..	10	5 0 0	11	..	22	5 8 0	24	..	30	12 0 0
50	..	14	31 4 0	34	69	16	43 2 0	80	..	30	50 0 0	105	..	30	65 10 0
16	..	20	8 0 0	20	..	24	10 0 0	15	..	40	7 8 0	19	..	48	9 8 0
24	..	..	15 0 0	34	..	..	21 4 0	44	..	..	27 8 0	..	..	..	33 12 0
20	..	4	12 8 0	30	..	4	18 12 0	34	..	10	21 4 0	44	..	10	27 8 0
..	120	..	60 0 0	..	170	..	85 0 0	..	220	..	110 0 0	..	270	..	135 0 0
8	8	8	6 0 0	..	90	12	33 12 0	..	102	30	38 4 0	32	100	30	66 0 0
..	12	12	4 8 0	..	16	18	6 0 0	..	22	22	8 4 0	..	27	27	10 2 0
32	60	4	46 0 0	30	12	4	66 0 0	66	100	10	83 0 0	80	126	10	103 0 0
20	24	4	22 0 0	34	30	4	32 0 0	48	30	10	39 0 0	50	48	10	49 0 0
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	10	2 8 0
40	..	8	30 0 0	56	..	12	42 0 0	62	..	24	46 8 0	88	..	20	66 0 0
20	..	10	10 0 0	26	..	16	13 0 0	26	..	18	13 0 0	22	..	26	11 0 0
..	..	..	4 0 0	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	..	12 0 0
..	..	..	262 12 0	..	..	..	407 6 0	..	..	..	484 12 0	..	..	..	533 0 0
..	..	..	120 0 0	..	..	..	162 0 0	..	..	..	282 0 0	..	..	..	282 0 0
..	..	..	382 12 0	..	..	..	569 6 0	..	..	..	766 12 0	..	..	..	815 0 0
..	..	..	31 14 4	..	..	..	33 7 11	..	..	..	34 13 8	..	..	..	30 3 0

APPEN

Daily Labour

—	Men.	Women.	Rate per acre.	1 acre and less.				5 acres and less, 3 acres 2 fields.				10 acres and less, 7 acres 3 fields.			
				Men.	Women.	Own.	—	Men.	Women.	Own.	—	Men.	Women.	Own.	—
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Medium.			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
Seed-bed repairs and ploughing	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	1	0 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0
Carting and spreading manure on seed-bed ..	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	1	0 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0
Watering the seed-bed ..	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	2	1 0 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	4	..	..	2 0 0
Squaring and levelling the field	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	2	1 0 0	6	..	..	3 0 0	14	..	..	7 0 0
Bodi repairs	2	..	1 0 0	..	..	2	1 0 0	4	..	..	2 0 0	10	..	..	5 0 0
Ploughing or dammu ..	4	..	2 8 0	..	..	2	2 8 0	12	..	..	7 8 0	28	..	..	11 4 0
Carting and spreading manure	2	..	1 8 0	..	..	2	1 0 0	3	..	..	1 8 0	13	..	..	6 8 0
Uprooting seedlings ..	2	..	1 4 0	..	..	1	1 4 0	3	..	..	1 14 0	14	..	..	8 12 0
Conveying and handing them	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	1	0 10 0	2	..	..	1 4 0	9	..	..	4 8 0
Transplantation	..	8	4 0 0	..	..	1	4 0 0	..	24	..	12 0 0	..	56	..	28 0 0
Weeding	2	3	1 14 0	..	..	5	1 14 0	..	15	..	5 10 0	15	20	..	13 2 0
Vulleda and topping ..	2	..	0 12 0	..	..	2	0 12 0	2	..	..	0 12 0	12	..	..	4 8 0
Repairing	2	6	4 0 0	..	..	1	4 0 0	6	18	..	12 0 0	16	40	..	28 0 0
Heaping	2	1	1 8 0	..	..	1	1 8 0	6	3	..	4 8 0	6	8	..	7 0 0
Preparing the thrashing floor	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	1	1 8 0	1	..	..	0 8 0	3	..	..	1 8 0
Watching the field and watering throughout the season	..	..	2 4 0	..	..	own	2 4 0	..	..	..	6 12 0	..	..	..	15 12 0
Thrashing and carting paddy straw and repairing the haystack ..	4	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	10	..	..	7 8 0	28	..	..	21 0 0
Mamools to Madiga, Kalasi and Public Works Department, etc. ..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	3 0 0
Total ..	..	..	27 12 0	..	..	..	27 12 0	..	..	..	72 12 0	..	..	..	169 14 0
Per acre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 4 0	..	..	..	24 4 3
Palern ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	42 0 0
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 12 0	..	..	..	211 14 0
Per acre expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 12 0	..	..	..	24 4 0	..	..	..	30 4 3

DIX No. 28 (xii).

Schedule.

15 acres and less, 12 acres 4 fields.				20 acres and less, 17 acres 4 fields.				25 acres and less, 22 acres 4 fields.				30 acres and less, 27 acres 5 fields.			
Men. (17)	Women. (18)	Own. (19)	— (20)	Men. (21)	Women. (22)	Own. (23)	— (24)	Men. (25)	Women. (26)	Own. (27)	— (28)	Men. (29)	Women. (30)	Own. (31)	— (32)
			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
4	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	6	..	2	..	6	1 0 0	..	..	22	..	5	..	22	2 8 0
4	..	20	2 0 0	24	..	12	12 0 0	12	..	32	6 0 0	14	..	40	7 0 0
4	..	8	2 0 0	14	..	20	7 0 0	..	..	33	..	14	..	40	7 0 0
36	..	12	22 8 0	56	..	12	35 0 0	56	..	32	35 0 0	68	..	40	42 8 0
15	..	15	7 8 0	18	..	16	9 0 0	6	..	38	3 12 0	14	..	40	7 0 0
4	..	12	2 8 0	34	..	..	21 4 0	44	..	..	27 8 0	54	..	..	33 12 0
12	..	..	7 8 0	13	..	4	8 2 0	12	..	10	7 8 0	17	..	10	16 10 0
..	96	..	48 0 0	..	136	..	68 0 0	..	176	..	88 0 0	..	216	..	108 0 0
12	40	8	19 8 0	..	73	12	27 2 0	30	56	24	32 4 0	20	85	30	39 6 0
..	12	12	4 8 0	..	17	17	6 6 0	..	..	44	..	10	..	44	3 12 0
50	44	4	47 0 0	32	100	4	66 0 0	88	100	8	94 0 0	100	106	10	103 0 0
20	12	4	16 0 0	30	17	4	23 8 0	40	38	8	29 0 0	40	31	10	35 8 0
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	own.	..	..	..	own.	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	8	30 0 0	56	..	12	42 0 0	64	..	24	48 0 0	78	..	30	58 8 0
..	..	..	6 0 0	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	15 0 0
..	..	..	217 0 0	..	..	..	336 6 0	..	..	..	386 0 0	..	..	..	479 8 0
..	..	..	18 1 4	..	..	..	19 12 7	..	..	..	17 8 9	..	..	..	17 12 2
..	..	..	120 0 0	..	..	..	162 0 0	..	..	..	262 0 0	..	..	..	262 0 0
..	..	..	337 0 0	..	..	..	498 6 0	..	..	..	648 0 0	..	..	..	741 8 0
..	..	..	28 1 4	..	..	..	29 5 1	..	..	..	29 7 3	..	..	..	27 7 5

APPENDIX

Schedule for

Particulars.	Standard for wages and labour employed.			One acre and less.				Five acres and less 3 acres : 3 fields.				Ten acres and less 7 acres : 3 fields.			
(1)	Men. (2)	Women. (3)	Wage per acre. (4)	Men. (5)	Women. (6)	Own. (7)	Wages paid. (8)	Men. (9)	Women. (10)	Own. (11)	Wages paid. (12)	Men. (13)	Women. (14)	Own. (15)	Wages paid. (16)
Minimum.			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
Seed bed repairs	2	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	2 4 0	..	..	..	3 12 0
Carting and spreading manure to seeds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watering the seed bed ..	2	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	2 8 0
Squaring, cleaning and levelling.	2	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	2 4 0	..	..	..	5 4 0
Bodi repairs	1	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	..	..	2 10 0
Ploughing and dammu ..	4	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..		6 0 0	..	..	..	14 0 0
Carting and spreading manure.	2	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	5 0 0
Uprooting seedlings ..	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1 14 0	..	..	.	4 6 0
Conveying and handing them to workers.	1	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	1 14 0	..	..	..	3 12 0
Transplantation	..	8	0 7 0	..	..	..	3 8 0	..	..	..	10 8 0	..	..	..	24 8 0
Weeding	2	2	0 6 0	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	4 8 0	..	..	..	10 8 0
Vulleda and topping ..	..	1	0 6 0	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	1 2 0	..	..	..	2 4 0
Reaping	3	3	0 8 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	9 0 0	..	..	..	21 0 0
Heaping	2	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	4 8 0	..	..	..	10 8 0
Preparing the thrashing floor.	1	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 8 0
Thrashing, carting and hay stack, etc.	4	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	..	..	..	7 8 0	..	..	..	17 8 0
Mamul	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	3 0 0
Watching and watering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	..	..	..	6 12 0	..	..	..	15 12 0
Total ..	..	..	7 1 0	..	..	..	22 8 0	..	..	..	63 0 0	..	..	..	21 1 2
Paleru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 0 0
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189 8 0
Per acre expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 8 0	..	..	..	21 0 0	.	..	..	27 1 1

सत्यमेव जयते

No. 28 (xiii).

daily labour.

Five acres and less 12 acres.				20 acres and less 17 acres.				25 acres and less 22 acres.				30 acres and less 27 acres.			
Men. (17)	Women. (18)	Own. (19)	Wages paid. (20)	Men. (21)	Women. (22)	Own. (23)	Wages paid. (24)	Men. (25)	Women. (26)	Own. (27)	Wages paid. (28)	Men. (29)	Women. (30)	Own. (31)	Wages paid. (32)
			RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.
..	..	4	1 8 0	..	..	6	..	4	..	16	3 0 0	6	..	16	2 4 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	8	..	12	3 0 0
..	..	4	7 8 0	..	..	6	1 2 0	6	..	6	..	8	..	8	3 0 0
..	..	8	6 0 0	32	..	12	12 0 0	10	..	34	3 12 0	20	..	34	7 8 0
..	..	3	..	7	..	10	2 10 0	..	..	17	..	10	..	17	3 12 0
..	..	12	18 0 0	52	..	12	28 0 0	64	..	24	32 0 0	30	..	24	15 0 0
..	..	10	5 0 0	17	..	17	8 8 0	10	..	30	5 0 0	24	..	30	12 0 0
..	..	4	5 0 0	..	..	..	21 4 0	..	..	..	13 12 0	..	..	..	16 14 0
..	..	..	7 8 0	13	..	4	8 2 0	14	..	8	8 12 0	19	..	8	11 14 0
..	..	..	42 0 0	..	..	..	59 8 0	..	..	..	77 0 0	..	..	..	91 8 0
..	..	8	15 0 0	..	..	8	22 8 0	..	..	20	19 0 0	28	..	26	11 4 0
..	..	6	2 4 0	7	..	10	2 10 0	..	..	22	..	5	..	22	1 14 0
..	..	4	34 0 0	..	..	4	49 0 0	..	..	8	62 0 0	..	..	8	73 0 0
..	..	4	16 0 0	..	..	4	23 8 0	..	..	8	29 0 0	..	..	8	36 8 0
..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	10	23 12 0	..	..	12	35 0 0	20	..	24	12 8 0	30	..	24	18 12 0
..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	8 8 0	..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	Own	..	..	..	..	Own	..	..	..	Own	..	..	..	Own
..	..	..	15 11 4	..	..	..	16 9 8	..	..	..	12 5 0	..	..	..	12 4 8
..	..	..	120 0 0	..	..	..	162 0 0	..	..	..	282 0 0	..	..	..	282 0 0
..	..	..	308 8 0	..	..	..	444 4 0	..	..	..	552 12 0	..	..	..	613 2 0
..	..	..	25 11 4	..	..	..	26 2 1	..	..	..	25 2 0	..	..	.	22 11 4

APPENDIX No. 29.

Price of standard outturns at the present day commutation price (i.e., Rs. 258 per garce).
[Gross income in cash per acre (common to all schedules).]

Existing rates.	Standard outturns per acre.	Commuted value at Rs. 258 per garce (3,200 measures).	Less one-tenth for vicissitudes of seasons.	Remainder.
RS. A. P.	M. M.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
10 0 0	1,000	80 10 0	8 1 0	72 9 0
9 0 0	900	72 9 0	7 4 1	65 4 11
8 0 0	800	64 8 0	6 7 2	58 0 10
7 0 0	700	56 7 0	5 10 4	50 12 8
6 0 0	600	48 6 0	4 13 5	43 8 7
5 0 0	550	44 5 6	4 6 11	39 14 7
4 8 0	500	40 5 0	4 0 6	36 4 6
4 0 0	450	32 4 0	3 3 7	29 0 5
.. ..	400	28 3 6	2 13 2	25 6 4

APPENDIX No. 30 (*a*) (i).

Schedule for net income effected upon one acre (owner's labour is not taken into account).
(Commutation price.)

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 72–9–0.	Rs. 65–4–11.	Rs. 58–0–10.	Rs. 50–12–8.	Rs. 43–8–7.	Rs. 39–14–7.	Rs. 36–4–6.
MAXIMUM.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	64 8 2	8 0 10	0 12 9	— 6 7 4	— 13 11 6	— 20 15 7	— 24 9 7	— 28 3 8
10 do. ..	63 7 6	9 1 6	1 3 5	— 5 6 8	— 12 10 10	— 19 14 11	— 23 8 11	— 27 3 0
15 do. ..	60 11 4	11 13 8	4 9 7	— 2 10 6	— 9 14 8	— 17 2 9	— 20 12 9	— 24 6 10
20 do. ..	60 3 3	12 5 9	5 1 8	— 2 2 5	— 9 6 7	— 16 10 8	— 20 4 8	— 23 14 9
25 do. ..	63 8 11	9 0 1	1 12 0	— 5 8 1	— 12 12 3	— 20 0 4	— 23 10 4	— 27 4 5
30 do. ..	56 0 1	16 8 11	9 4 10	2 0 9	— 5 3 5	— 12 7 6	— 16 1 6	— 18 11 7
MEDIUM.								
5 acres and less ..	47 0 10	25 8 2	18 4 1	11 0 0	3 11 10	— 3 8 3	— 7 2 3	— 10 12 4
10 do. ..	55 5 1	17 3 11	9 15 10	2 11 9	— 4 8 5	— 11 12 6	— 15 6 6	— 19 0 7
15 do. ..	53 13 7	18 11 5	11 7 4	4 3 3	— 3 0 11	— 10 5 0	— 13 15 0	— 17 9 1
20 do. ..	51 12 0	20 13 0	13 8 11	6 4 10	— 0 15 4	— 8 3 5	— 11 13 5	— 15 7 6
25 do. ..	53 9 3	18 15 9	11 11 8	4 7 7	— 2 12 7	— 10 0 8	— 13 10 8	— 17 4 9
30 do. ..	51 4 4	21 4 8	14 0 7	6 12 6	— 0 7 8	— 7 11 9	— 11 5 9	— 14 15 10
MINIMUM.								
5 acres and less ..	41 12 10	30 12 2	23 8 1	16 4 0	8 15 10	1 11 9	— 1 14 3	— 5 8 4
10 do. ..	48 11 2	23 13 10	16 9 9	9 5 8	2 1 6	— 5 2 7	— 8 12 7	— 12 6 8
15 do. ..	48 13 10	23 11 2	16 7 1	9 3 0	1 14 10	— 5 5 3	— 8 15 3	— 12 9 4
20 do. ..	47 9 8	24 15 4	17 11 3	10 7 2	3 3 0	— 4 1 1	— 7 11 1	— 11 5 2
25 do. ..	46 1 2	26 7 10	19 3 9	11 15 8	4 11 6	— 2 8 7	— 6 2 7	— 9 12 8
30 do. ..	44 9 0	28 0 0	20 11 11	13 7 10	6 3 8	— 1 0 5	— 4 10 5	— 8 4 6

APPENDIX No. 30 (*a*) (ii).

Schedule for net income effected upon each holding.

(Owner's labour is not taken into consideration.)

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per holding.	Rs. 72-9-0.	Rs. 65-4-11.	Rs. 58-0-10.	Rs. 50-12-3.	Rs. 43-8-7.	Rs. 39-14-7.	Rs. 36-4-6.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
MAXIMUM.								
5 acres and less ..	64 8 2	24 2 6	2 6 3	..	..	..	..	..
10 do. ..	63 7 6	63 10 6	8 7 11	..	..	..	..	..
15 do. ..	60 11 4	142 4 0	55 3 0	..	..	..	..	..
20 do. ..	60 3 3	210 1 9	86 12 4	..	..	..	..	..
25 do. ..	63 8 11	198 1 10	38 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
30 do. ..	56 0 1	447 0 9	251 2 6	55 4 3	..	..	..	..
MEDIUM.								
5 acres and less ..	47 0 10	76 8 6	54 12 3	33 0 0	11 3 6	..	..	..
10 do. ..	55 5 1	120 11 5	87 14 10	19 2 3	..	..	..	..
15 do. ..	53 13 7	224 9 0	137 8 0	50 7 0	..	..	..	..
20 do. ..	51 12 0	353 13 0	230 7 7	107 2 2	..	..	..	..
25 do. ..	53 9 3	417 0 6	258 0 8	98 6 10	..	..	..	..
30 do. ..	51 4 4	574 14 0	378 15 9	183 1 6	..	..	..	..
MINIMUM.								
5 acres and less ..	41 12 10	92 4 6	70 8 3	48 12 0	26 15 0	5 3 3	..	..
10 do. ..	48 11 2	166 0 10	114 4 3	65 7 8	14 10 6	..	..	..
15 do. ..	48 13 10	284 6 0	197 5 0	110 4 0	22 15 8	..	..	..
20 do. ..	47 9 8	424 4 8	300 15 3	177 9 10	54 3 0	..	..	..
25 do. ..	46 1 2	582 12 4	423 2 6	263 8 8	103 13 0	..	..	..
30 do. ..	44 9 0	756 0 0	560 1 9	364 3 6	163 3 0	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 30 (*a*) (iii).

Schedule showing the Madras measures to be added to the yield to make up the deficit.

(Owner's labour is not taken into account.)

Particulars.	Rs. 10.		Rs. 9.		Rs. 8.		Rs. 7.		Rs. 6.		Rs. 5.		Rs. 4-8-0	
	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A P.		RS. A. P.	
MAXIMUM.														
5 acres and less	11 15 2	150	17 3 3	250	22 7 4	300	27 11 6	400	32 15 7	450	34 9 7	500	37 3 8	500
10 do.	10 14 6	150	16 12 7	250	21 6 8	300	26 10 10	350	31 14 5	450	33 8 11	450	36 3 0	500
15 do.	8 2 4	100	13 6 5	200	18 10 6	250	23 14 8	350	29 2 9	400	30 12 9	400	33 6 10	450
20 do.	7 10 3	100	12 14 4	150	18 2 5	250	23 6 7	300	28 10 8	400	30 4 8	400	32 14 9	450
25 do.	10 15 11	150	16 4 0	250	21 8 1	300	26 12 3	350	32 0 4	450	33 10 4	450	36 4 5	500
30 do.	3 7 1	50	8 11 2	100	13 15 3	200	19 3 5	250	24 7 6	350	26 1 6	350	28 11 7	400
MEDIUM.														
5 acres and less	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	50	10 4 2	150	15 8 3	200	17 2 3	250	19 12 4	250
10 do.	2 12 1	50	8 0 2	100	13 4 3	150	10 8 5	300	23 12 6	350	25 6 6	350	28 0 7	400
15 do.	1 4 7	..	6 8 8	100	11 12 9	150	17 0 11	250	22 5 0	300	23 15 0	300	26 9 1	350
20 do.	..	..	4 7 1	50	9 11 2	150	14 15 4	200	20 3 5	300	21 13 5	300	24 7 6	350
25 do.	..	..	6 4 4	100	11 8 5	150	16 12 7	250	22 0 8	300	23 10 8	350	26 4 9	350
30 do.	..	..	3 15 5	50	9 3 6	150	14 7 8	200	19 11 9	250	21 5 9	300	23 15 10	350
MINIMUM.														
5 acres and less	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 2	100	10 4 3	150	11 14 3	150	14 8 4	200
10 do.	..	..	1 6 3	..	6 10 4	100	11 14 6	150	17 2 7	250	18 12 7	250	21 6 7	300
15 do.	..	..	1 8 11	..	6 13 0	100	12 1 2	150	17 5 3	250	18 15 3	250	21 9 4	300
20 do.	..	..	0 4 9	..	5 8 10	100	10 13 0	150	16 1 1	250	17 11 1	250	20 5 2	300
25 do.	..	..	..	..	4 0 4	50	9 4 6	150	14 8 7	200	16 2 7	250	18 12 8	250
30 do.	..	..	..	..	2 8 2	50	7 12 4	100	13 0 5	200	14 10 5	200	17 4 6	250

APPENDIX No. 30 (*b*) (i).

Schedule for net income per acre.

(Owner's labour is taken into account.)

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's labour.	Net cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 72-9-0.	Rs. 65-4-11.	Rs. 58-0-10.	Rs. 50-12-8.	Rs. 43-8-7.	Rs. 39-14-7.	Rs. 36-4-6.
MAXIMUM.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less	64 8 2	9 1 4	55 6 10	17 2 2	9 14 1	2 10 0	(—) 4 10 2	(—) 11 14 3	— 15 8 3	— 19 2 4
10 "	63 7 6	7 5 5	56 2 1	16 6 11	9 2 10	1 14 9	— 5 5 5	— 12 9 6	— 16 3 3	— 19 13 7
15 "	60 11 4	4 1 8	56 9 8	15 15 4	8 11 3	1 7 2	— 5 13 0	— 13 1 1	— 16 11 1	— 20 5 2
20 "	60 3 3	..	60 3 3	12 5 9	5 1 8	— 2 2 5	— 9 6 2	— 16 10 8	— 20 4 8	— 23 14 9
25 "	63 8 11	..	63 8 11	9 0 1	1 12 0	— 5 8 1	— 12 12 3	— 20 0 4	— 23 10 4	— 27 4 5
30 "	56 0 1	..	56 0 1	16 8 11	9 4 10	— 2 0 9	5 3 5	— 12 7 6	— 16 1 6	— 19 11 7
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less	47 0 10	9 12 0	37 4 10	35 4 2	28 0 1	20 12 0	13 7 10	6 3 9	2 9 9	(—) 1 0 4
10 "	55 5 1	7 13 9	47 7 4	25 1 8	17 13 7	10 9 6	3 5 4	— 3 14 9	— 7 8 9	— 11 2 10
15 "	53 13 7	3 8 8	50 4 11	22 4 1	15 0 0	7 11 11	0 7 9	— 6 12 4	— 10 6 9	— 14 0 5
20 "	51 12 0	3 10 3	48 1 9	24 7 3	17 3 2	9 15 1	2 10 11	— 4 9 2	— 8 3 2	— 11 13 3
25 "	53 9 3	..	53 9 3	18 15 9	11 11 8	4 7 7	— 2 12 7	— 10 0 8	— 13 10 8	— 17 4 9
30 "	51 4 4	..	51 4 4	21 4 8	14 0 7	6 12 6	— 0 7 8	— 7 11 9	— 11 5 9	— 14 15 9
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less	41 12 10	8 14 8	32 14 2	39 10 10	32 6 9	25 2 8	17 14 6	10 10 5	7 0 5	3 6 4
10 "	48 11 2	6 10 0	42 1 2	30 7 0	23 3 9	15 15 8	8 11 6	1 7 5	— 2 2 7	— 5 12 8
15 "	48 13 10	3 2 8	45 11 2	26 13 10	19 9 9	12 5 8	5 1 6	— 2 2 7	— 5 12 7	— 9 6 8
20 "	47 9 8	2 15 8	44 10 0	27 15 0	20 10 11	13 6 10	6 2 8	— 1 1 5	— 4 11 5	— 8 5 6
25 "	46 1 2	..	46 1 2	26 7 10	19 3 9	11 15 9	4 11 6	— 2 8 7	— 6 2 7	— 9 12 8
30 "	44 9 0	..	44 9 0	28 0 0	20 11 11	13 7 10	6 3 8	— 1 0 5	— 4 10 5	— 8 4 6

APPENDIX No. 30 (*b*) (ii).

Schedule for net income effected upon each holding.

(Owner's labour is taken into account.)

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's labour.	Net cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 72-9-0.	Rs. 65-4-11.	Rs. 58-0-10.	Rs. 50-12-8.	Rs. 43-8-7.	Rs. 39-14-7.	Rs. 36-4-6.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.										
5 acres and less	64 8 2	9 1 4	55 6 10	51 6 6	29 10 3	7 14 0	..	..	..	..
10 „	63 7 6	7 5 5	56 2 1	115 0 5	64 3 10	13 7 3	..	..	..	..
15 „	60 11 4	4 1 8	56 9 8	191 8 0	104 7 0	17 6 0	..	..	..	..
20 „	60 3 3	..	60 3 3	210 1 9	86 12 4	..	..	..	..	..
25 „	63 8 11	..	63 8 11	198 1 10	38 8 0	..	..	..	..	..
30 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less	47 0 10	9 12 0	37 4 10	105 12 6	84 0 3	62 4 0	40 7 6	18 11 3	7 3 3	..
10 „	55 5 1	7 13 9	47 7 4	175 11 8	124 15 1	74 2 6	23 5 4	..	..	..
15 „	53 13 7	3 8 8	50 4 11	267 1 0	180 0 0	92 15 0	5 13 0	..	..	..
20 „	51 12 0	3 10 3	48 1 9	416 5 3	292 5 10	169 0 5	45 9 7	..	..	..
25 „	53 9 3	..	53 9 3	417 10 3	258 0 8	98 6 10	..	..	..	..
30 „	51 4 4	..	51 4 4	574 14 0	378 15 9	183 1 6	..	..	..	..
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less	41 12 10	8 14 8	32 14 2	119 0 6	97 4 3	75 8 0	53 11 6	31 15 3	21 1 3	10 3 0
10 „	48 11 2	6 10 0	42 1 2	213 6 10	162 10 3	111 13 8	61 0 6	10 3 11	..	..
15 „	48 13 10	3 2 8	45 11 2	322 6 0	235 5 0	148 4 0	61 2 0	..	..	..
20 „	47 9 8	2 15 8	44 10 0	474 15 0	351 9 7	228 14 2	114 13 4	..	..	..
25 „	46 1 2	..	46 1 2	582 12 4	423 2 6	263 8 8	113 13 0	..	..	..
30 „	44 9 0	..	44 9 0	756 0 0	560 1 9	364 3 6	168 3 0	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 30 (*b*) (iii).

Schedule showing the Madras measures to be added to the yield to make up the deficit.

(Owner's labour is taken into account).

Particulars.	Rs. 10.		Rs. 9.		Rs. 8.		Rs 7.		Rs 6.		Rs. 5.		Rs. 4-8.	
	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit	Madras measures.	Deficit	Madras measures.
MAXIMUM.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
5 acres and less ..	2 13 10	50	8 1 11	100	13 6 0	200	18 10 2	250	23 14 3	350	25 8 3	350	28 2 4	400
10 " ..	3 9 1	50	8 13 2	100	14 1 3	200	19 5 5	250	24 9 6	350	26 3 3	350	28 13 7	400
15 " ..	4 0 8	50	9 4 9	150	14 8 10	200	19 13 0	250	25 1 1	350	26 11 1	350	29 5 2	400
20 " ..	7 10 3	100	12 14 4	200	18 2 5	250	23 6 7	350	28 10 8	400	30 4 8	400	32 14 9	450
25 " ..	10 15 11	150	16 4 0	250	21 8 1	300	26 12 3	350	32 0 4	450	33 10 4	450	36 4 5	550
30 " ..	3 7 1	50	8 11 2	100	13 15 3	200	19 3 5	250	24 7 6	350	26 1 6	350	28 11 7	400
MEDIUM.														
5 acres and less ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 2	..	5 12 3	100	7 6 3	100	10 0 4	150
10 " ..	..	..	0 2 5	..	5 6 6	100	10 10 8	150	15 14 9	200	17 8 9	250	20 2 10	300
15 " ..	..	..	3 0 0	50	8 4 1	100	13 8 3	200	18 12 4	250	20 6 9	300	23 0 5	350
20 " ..	..	..	0 12 10	..	6 0 11	100	11 5 1	150	16 9 2	250	18 3 2	250	20 13 3	300
25 " ..	1 0 3	..	6 4 4	100	11 8 5	150	16 12 7	250	22 0 8	300	23 10 8	350	26 4 9	350
30 " ..	..	..	3 15 5	50	9 3 6	100	14 7 8	200	19 11 9	250	21 5 9	300	23 15 9	350
MINIMUM.														
5 acres and less ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 7	..	2 15 7	50	5 9 8	100
10 " ..	..	..	..	..	0 0 4	..	5 4 6	100	10 8 7	150	12 2 7	200	14 12 8	200
15 " ..	..	..	..	..	3 10 4	50	8 14 6	100	14 2 7	200	15 12 7	200	18 6 8	250
20 " ..	..	..	..	..	2 9 2	50	7 13 4	100	13 1 5	200	14 11 5	200	17 5 6	250
25 " ..	..	..	..	..	4 0 4	50	9 4 6	100	14 8 7	200	16 2 7	250	18 12 8	250
30 " ..	..	..	..	..	2 8 2	50	7 12 4	100	13 0 5	200	14 10 5	200	17 4 6	250

APPENDIX No. 30 (*c*) (i).

Schedule for net income per acre.

(Labour of the owner and his dependent is taken into account.)

				Rs. 10.	Rs. 9.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 4-8.
Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation.	Deduct owner's and dependent's labour.	Net cultivation expenses per acre.	Rs. 72-9-0.	Rs. 65-4-11.	Rs. 58-0-10.	Rs. 50-12-8.	Rs. 43-9-6.	Rs. 36-4-6.	Rs. 32-9-6.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.										
5 acres and less	64 8 2	14 15 0	42 9 2	22 15 10	15 11 8	9 6 10	2 3 6	— 4 15 8	— 12 0 1	— 16 15 8
10 "	63 7 6	18 3 8	45 3 10	27 5 2	21 1 1	14 13 0	5 8 10	— 1 10 4	— 8 15 4	— 12 10 4
15 "	60 11 4	14 1 8	46 9 8	25 15 4	18 11 3	10 7 2	4 3 0	— 3 0 2	— 10 10 5	— 14 0 2
20 "	60 3 3	7 0 11	53 2 4	20 0 8	12 2 7	4 14 6	— 2 5 8	— 9 8 10	— 17 3 1	— 20 8 10
25 "	63 8 11	5 7 3	58 1 8	14 7 4	7 3 3	— 0 0 10	— 7 5 0	— 14 8 2	— 22 2 5	— 25 8 2
30 "	56 0 11	4 7 1	51 9 10	20 14 2	13 10 1	6 7 0	— 0 13 2	— 8 0 4	— 15 10 7	— 19 0 4
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less	47 0 10	14 12 8	32 4 2	40 4 10	33 0 9	25 12 8	18 8 6	11 5 4	4 0 4	0 6 4
10 "	55 5 1	17 11 6	37 9 7	34 15 5	27 11 4	20 7 3	13 3 1	5 15 11	— 1 5 1	— 5 0 1
15 "	53 13 7	13 8 8	40 4 11	32 4 1	25 0 0	17 11 11	10 7 9	3 4 7	— 4 0 5	— 3 11 0
20 "	51 12 0	10 11 2	41 0 10	31 8 2	24 4 1	17 0 0	9 11 10	2 8 8	— 4 12 4	— 8 7 11
25 "	53 9 3	5 7 3	48 2 0	24 7 0	17 2 11	9 14 10	2 10 8	— 4 8 6	— 11 13 6	— 15 8 7
30 "	51 4 4	4 7 1	46 13 3	25 11 9	18 7 8	11 3 7	3 15 5	— 3 3 9	— 10 8 9	— 14 3 9
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less	41 12 10	12 8 0	29 4 10	43 4 2	36 0 1	25 12 0	21 7 10	14 4 8	6 15 8	3 4 8
10 "	48 11 2	16 12 0	31 15 2	40 9 10	33 5 9	26 1 8	18 13 6	11 10 4	4 5 4	0 10 4
15 "	48 13 10	13 2 8	35 11 2	36 13 10	29 9 9	22 5 8	15 1 6	7 14 4	0 9 4	— 3 1 8
20 "	47 9 8	10 0 7	37 9 1	34 15 11	27 11 10	20 7 9	13 3 7	6 0 5	— 1 4 7	— 4 15 7
25 "	46 1 2	5 7 3	40 9 11	31 15 1	24 11 0	17 6 11	10 2 9	2 15 7	— 4 5 5	— 8 0 5
30 "	44 9 0	4 7 1	40 1 11	32 7 1	25 3 0	17 14 11	10 10 9	— 0 3 1	— 3 14 5	— 7 8 5

APPENDIX No. 30 (*c*) (ii).

Schedule for net income effected on each holding.

(Owner's and dependant's labour is taken into account.)

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's and dependant's labour.	Net cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 72-9-0.	Rs. 65-4-11.	Rs. 58-0-10.	Rs. 50-12-8.	Rs. 43-8-7.	Rs. 39-14-7.	Rs. 36-4-6.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.										
5 acres and less	64 8 2	14 15 0	49 9 2	68 15 6	47 3 3	25 7 0	3 10 6	..	..	..
10 ,,	63 7 6	18 3 8	45 3 10	181 4 2	140 7 7	85 5 0	38 13 10	..	..	..
15 ,,	60 11 4	14 1 8	46 9 8	311 8 0	224 7 0	137 6 0	50 4 0	..	..	..
20 ,,	60 3 3	7 0 11	53 2 4	330 1 4	206 11 11	83 6 6	..	..	..	..
25 ,,	63 8 11	5 7 3	58 1 8	318 1 4	158 7 6	..	..	..	..	..
30 ,,	56 0 11	4 7 1	51 9 10	565 9 6	369 11 3	173 13 0	..	..	..	..
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less	47 0 10	14 12 8	32 4 2	120 14 6	99 2 3	77 6 0	55 9 6	33 13 3	22 15 3	12 1 0
10 ,,	55 5 1	17 11 6	37 9 7	244 11 11	193 15 4	143 2 9	92 5 7	41 9 0	16 3 0	..
15 ,,	53 13 7	13 8 8	40 4 11	387 1 0	300 0 0	212 15 0	125 13 0	38 12 0	..	..
20 ,,	51 12 0	10 11 2	41 0 10	535 10 10	412 5 5	289 0 0	165 9 2	42 3 9	..	..
25 ,,	53 9 3	5 7 3	48 2 0	537 10 0	378 0 2	218 6 4	58 10 8	..	..	..
30 ,,	51 4 4	4 7 1	46 13 3	694 13 3	498 15 0	303 0 9	107 0 3	..	..	..
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less	41 12 10	12 8 0	29 4 10	129 12 6	108 0 3	86 4 0	64 7 6	42 11 3	31 13 3	20 15 0
10 ,,	48 11 2	16 12 0	31 15 2	284 4 10	233 8 3	182 11 8	131 14 6	81 4 3	55 11 11	30 5 4
15 ,,	48 13 10	13 2 8	35 11 2	442 6 0	355 5 0	268 4 0	181 2 0	94 1 0	50 9 0	7 0 0
20 ,,	47 9 8	10 0 7	37 9 1	594 14 7	471 9 2	348 3 9	224 12 11	101 7 6	39 13 6	..
25 ,,	46 1 2	5 7 3	40 9 11	702 11 10	543 2 0	383 8 2	223 12 6	64 2 8	..	..
30 ,,	44 9 0	4 7 1	40 1 11	875 15 3	679 1 0	484 2 9	288 2 3	92 4 0	..	..

APPENDIX No. 30 (*c*) (iii).

Schedule showing the Madras measures to be added to the yield to make up the deficit.

(Owner's and dependent's labour is taken into account.)

Particulars.	Rs. 10.		Rs. 9.		Rs. 8.		Rs. 7.		Rs. 6.		Rs. 5.		Rs. 4-8.	
	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures	Deficit.	Madras measures.	Deficit.	Madras measures.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
MAXIMUM.														
5 acres and less	..	..	2 4 3	50	7 8 4	100	12 13 6	200	18 0 7	250	19 10 7	250	22 4 8	300
10 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	3 13 0	50	8 7 2	100	13 11 3	200	15 5 3	200	17 15 3	250
15 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	4 8 10	50	9 13 0	150	15 1 1	200	16 11 1	250	19 5 2	250
20 ,, ...	0 9 4	..	5 13 5	100	11 1 6	150	16 5 8	250	21 9 9	300	23 3 9	300	25 13 2	350
25 ,, ...	5 8 8	100	10 12 9	150	16 0 10	200	21 5 0	300	26 9 1	350	28 3 1	400	30 13 2	400
30 ,, ...	..	..	4 4 11	50	9 9 0	150	14 13 2	200	20 1 3	300	21 11 3	300	24 5 4	350
MEDIUM.														
5 acres and less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 7	..	2 5 7	50	4 15 8	100
10 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 11	..	6 1 0	100	7 11 0	100	10 5 1	150
15 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8 3	50	8 12 4	100	10 6 4	150	13 0 5	200
20 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 4 2	50	9 8 3	150	11 2 3	150	13 12 4	200
25 ,, ...	..	..	0 13 1	..	6 1 2	100	11 5 4	150	16 9 5	250	18 3 5	300	0 13 6	300
30 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	4 12 5	50	10 0 7	150	14 4 8	200	16 14 8	250	19 8 9	300
MINIMUM.														
5 acres and less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 4	50
10 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 3	..	2 0 7	50	4 10 8	50
15 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 2 7	50	5 12 7	100	8 6 8	100
20 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 5	..	6 0 6	100	7 10 6	100	10 4 7	150
25 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 13 3	50	9 1 4	150	10 11 4	150	14 5 5	200
30 ,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 5 3	50	8 9 4	100	10 3 4	150	13 3 5	200

APPENDIX No. 31 (i).

Price per bag Rs. 6-8-0.

Schedule for net savings per acre.

(Owner's labour is not taken into account.)

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 64-5-9.	Rs. 57-14-9.	Rs. 51-7-10.	Rs. 45-0-10.	Rs. 38-9-10.	Rs. 35-6-5.	Rs. 32-2-10.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.								
5 acres and less ..	64 8 2	— 0 2 5	— 6 9 5	— 18 0 4	— 19 7 4	— 25 14 4	— 29 1 9	— 32 5 4
10 ,, ..	63 7 6	0 14 3	— 5 8 9	— 11 15 8	— 18 6 8	— 24 13 8	— 28 1 1	— 31 4 8
15 ,, ..	60 11 4	3 10 5	— 2 12 7	— 9 3 6	— 15 10 6	— 22 1 6	— 25 4 11	— 28 8 6
20 ,, ..	60 3 3	4 2 6	— 2 4 6	— 8 11 5	— 15 2 5	— 21 9 5	— 24 12 10	— 28 0 5
25 ,, ..	63 8 11	0 12 10	— 5 10 2	— 12 1 1	— 18 8 1	— 24 15 1	— 28 2 6	— 31 6 1
30 ,, ..	56 0 1	8 5 8	1 14 8	— 4 8 3	— 10 15 3	— 17 6 3	— 20 9 8	— 23 13 3
MEDIUM.								
5 acres and less ..	47 0 10	17 4 11	10 13 11	4 7 0	— 2 0 0	— 8 7 0	— 11 10 5	— 14 14 0
10 ,, ..	55 5 1	9 0 8	2 9 8	— 3 13 3	— 10 4 3	— 16 11 3	— 19 14 8	— 23 2 3
15 ,, ..	53 13 7	10 8 2	4 1 2	— 2 5 9	— 8 12 9	— 15 3 9	— 18 7 2	— 21 10 9
20 ,, ..	51 12 0	12 9 9	6 2 9	— 0 4 2	— 6 11 2	— 13 2 2	— 16 5 7	— 19 9 2
25 ,, ..	53 9 3	10 12 6	4 5 6	— 2 1 5	— 8 8 5	— 14 15 5	— 18 2 10	— 21 6 5
30 ,, ..	51 4 4	13 1 5	6 10 5	0 3 6	— 6 3 6	— 12 10 6	— 15 13 11	— 19 1 6
MINIMUM.								
5 acres and less ..	41 12 10	22 8 11	16 1 11	9 11 0	3 4 0	— 3 3 0	— 6 6 5	— 9 10 0
10 ,, ..	48 11 2	15 10 7	9 3 7	2 12 8	— 3 10 4	— 10 1 4	— 13 4 9	— 16 8 4
15 ,, ..	48 13 10	15 7 11	9 0 11	2 10 0	— 3 13 0	— 10 4 0	— 13 7 5	— 16 11 0
20 ,, ..	47 9 8	16 12 1	10 5 1	3 14 2	— 2 8 10	— 8 15 10	— 12 3 3	— 15 6 10
25 ,, ..	46 1 2	18 4 7	11 13 7	5 6 8	— 1 0 4	— 7 7 4	— 10 10 9	— 13 14 4
30 ,, ..	44 9 0	19 12 9	13 5 9	6 14 10	0 7 10	— 5 15 2	— 9 2 7	— 12 6 2

APPENDIX No. 31 (ii).

Price per bag Rs. 6-8-0.

Schedule for net income per acre.

The labour of the owner is taken into account.

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Dedct owner's labour.	Net cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 61-5-9.	Rs. 57-14-9.	Rs. 51-7-10.	Rs. 45-0-10.	Rs. 38-9-10.	Rs. 35-6-5.	Rs. 32-2-10.
	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.										
5 acres and less	64 8 2	9 1 4	55 6 10	8 14 11	2 7 11	— 3 15 0	— 10 6 0	— 16 13 0	— 20 0 5	— 23 4 0
10 ,, ...	63 7 6	7 5 5	56 2 1	8 3 8	1 12 8	— 4 10 3	— 11 1 3	— 17 8 3	— 20 11 8	— 23 15 3
15 ,, ...	60 11 4	4 1 8	56 9 8	7 12 1	1 5 1	— 6 1 10	— 11 8 10	— 17 15 10	— 21 3 3	— 24 6 10
20 ,, ...	60 3 3	..	60 3 3	4 2 6	— 2 4 6	— 8 11 5	— 15 2 5	— 21 9 5	— 24 12 10	— 28 0 5
25 ,, ...	63 8 11	..	63 8 11	0 12 10	— 5 10 2	— 12 1 1	— 18 8 1	— 24 15 1	— 28 2 6	— 31 6 7
30 ,, ...	56 0 11	..	56 0 11	8 5 8	1 14 8	— 4 8 3	— 10 15 3	— 17 6 3	— 20 9 8	— 23 13 3
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less	47 0 10	9 12 0	37 4 10	27 0 11	20 9 11	14 3 0	7 12 0	1 5 0	— 1 14 5	— 5 2 0
10 ,, ...	55 5 1	7 13 9	47 7 4	16 14 5	10 7 5	4 0 6	— 2 6 6	— 8 13 6	— 12 0 11	— 15 4 6
15 ,, ...	53 13 7	3 8 8	50 4 11	14 0 10	7 9 10	1 2 11	— 5 4 1	— 11 11 1	— 14 14 6	— 18 2 1
20 ,, ...	51 12 0	3 10 3	48 1 9	16 4 0	9 13 0	3 6 1	— 3 0 11	— 9 7 11	— 12 11 4	— 15 14 11
25 ,, ...	53 9 3	..	53 9 3	10 12 6	4 5 6	— 2 1 5	— 8 8 5	— 14 15 5	— 18 2 10	— 21 6 5
30 ,, ...	51 4 4	..	51 4 4	13 1 5	6 10 5	0 3 6	— 5 3 6	— 12 10 6	— 15 13 11	— 19 1 6
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less	41 12 10	8 14 8	32 14 2	31 7 7	25 0 7	18 9 8	12 2 8	5 11 8	2 8 3	— 0 11 4
10 ,, ...	48 11 2	6 10 0	42 1 2	22 4 7	15 13 7	9 6 8	2 15 8	— 3 7 4	— 6 10 9	— 9 14 4
15 ,, ...	48 13 10	3 2 8	45 11 2	18 10 7	12 3 7	5 12 8	— 0 10 4	— 7 1 4	— 10 4 9	— 13 8 4
20 ,, ...	47 9 8	2 15 8	44 10 0	19 11 9	13 4 9	6 13 10	0 6 10	— 6 0 2	— 9 3 7	— 12 7 2
25 ,, ...	46 1 2	..	46 1 2	18 4 7	11 3 7	5 6 8	— 1 0 4	— 7 7 4	— 10 10 9	— 13 14 4
30 ,, ...	44 9 0	..	44 9 0	19 12 9	13 5 9	7 14 10	0 7 10	— 5 15 2	— 9 2 7	— 12 6 2

APPENDIX No. 31 (iii).

Price per bag Rs. 6-8-0.

Schedule for net savings per acre.

Labour of the owner and the dependent is taken into account.

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's and dependants labour.	Net cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 64-5-9.	Rs. 57-14-9.	Rs. 51-7-10.	Rs. 45-0-10.	Rs. 38-9-10.	Rs. 35-6-5.	Rs. 32-2-10.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.										
5 acres and less	64 8 2	14 15 0	49 9 2	14 12 7	8 5 7	1 14 8	— 4 8 4	— 10 15 4	— 14 2 9	— 17 1 4
10 ,, ...	63 7 6	18 3 8	45 3 10	19 1 11	12 10 11	6 4 0	— 0 3 0	— 6 10 0	— 9 13 5	— 13 1 0
15 ,, ...	60 11 4	14 1 8	46 9 8	17 12 1	11 5 1	4 14 2	— 1 9 2	— 8 0 0	— 11 3 3	— 14 6 10
20 ,, ...	60 3 3	7 0 11	53 2 4	11 3 5	4 12 5	— 1 10 6	— 8 1 6	— 14 8 6	— 17 11 11	— 20 15 6
25 ,, ...	63 8 11	5 7 3	58 1 8	6 4 1	0 2 11	— 6 9 10	— 13 0 10	— 19 7 10	— 22 11 3	— 25 14 10
30 ,, ...	56 0 11	4 7 1	51 9 10	12 11 11	6 4 11	— 0 2 0	— 6 9 0	— 13 0 0	— 16 3 5	— 19 7 0
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less	47 0 10	14 12 8	32 4 2	32 1 7	25 10 7	19 3 8	12 12 8	6 5 8	3 2 3	— 0 1 4
10 ,, ...	55 5 1	17 11 6	37 9 7	26 12 2	20 5 2	13 14 3	7 7 3	1 0 3	— 2 3 2	— 5 6 9
15 ,, ...	53 13 7	13 8 8	40 4 11	24 0 10	17 9 10	11 2 11	4 11 11	— 1 11 11	— 4 14 6	— 8 2 1
20 ,, ...	51 12 0	10 11 2	41 0 10	23 4 11	16 13 11	10 7 0	4 0 0	— 2 7 0	— 5 10 5	— 8 14 0
25 ,, ...	53 9 3	5 7 3	48 2 0	16 3 9	9 12 9	3 5 10	— 3 1 2	— 9 8 2	— 12 11 7	— 15 15 2
30 ,, ...	51 4 4	4 7 1	46 13 3	17 8 6	11 1 6	4 10 7	— 1 12 5	— 8 3 5	— 11 6 10	— 14 10 5
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less	41 12 0	12 8 0	29 4 10	35 0 11	28 9 11	22 3 0	15 12 0	9 5 0	6 1 7	2 14 0
10 ,, ...	48 11 2	16 12 0	31 15 2	32 6 7	25 15 7	19 8 8	13 1 8	6 10 8	3 7 3	0 3 8
15 ,, ...	48 13 10	13 2 8	35 11 2	28 10 7	22 3 7	15 12 8	9 5 8	2 14 8	— 0 4 9	— 3 8 4
20 ,, ...	47 9 8	10 0 7	37 9 1	26 12 8	20 5 8	13 14 9	7 7 9	1 0 9	— 2 2 8	— 5 6 3
25 ,, ...	46 1 2	5 7 3	40 9 4	23 11 5	17 5 5	10 14 6	4 7 6	— 1 15 6	— 5 2 11	— 8 6 6
30 ,, ...	44 9 6	4 7 1	40 1 11	24 3 10	17 12 10	11 5 11	4 11 11	— 1 2 1	— 4 11 6	— 7 15 1

APPENDIX No. 32 (i).

Schedule for net income per acre.

The labour of the owner is *not* taken into account (correct to an anna).

(Price per bag Rs. 10 or Rs. 444-4-0 per garce).

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre correct to an anna.	Rs. 125-0-0.	Rs. 112-8-0	Rs. 100-0-0	Rs. 87-8-0.	Rs. 75-0-0.	Rs. 68-12-0	Rs. 62-8-0.
MAXIMUM.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	64 8 0	60 8 0	48 0 0	35 8 0	23 0 0	10 8 0	4 4 0	— 2 0 0
10 ,, ..	63 8 0	61 8 0	49 0 0	36 8 0	24 0 0	11 8 0	5 4 0	— 1 0 0
15 ,, ..	60 11 0	64 5 0	51 13 0	39 5 0	26 13 0	14 5 0	8 1 0	1 13 0
20 ,, ..	60 3 0	64 13 0	52 5 0	39 13 0	27 5 0	14 13 0	8 9 0	2 5 0
25 ,, ..	63 9 0	61 7 0	48 15 0	36 7 0	23 15 0	11 7 0	5 3 0	— 1 1 0
30 ,, ..	56 1 0	68 15 0	56 7 0	43 15 0	31 7 0	18 15 0	12 11 0	6 7 0
MEDIUM.								
5 acres and less ..	47 1 0	77 15 0	65 7 0	52 15 0	40 7 0	27 15 0	21 11 0	15 7 0
10 ,, ..	55 5 0	69 11 0	57 3 0	44 11 0	32 3 0	19 11 0	13 7 0	7 3 0
15 ,, ..	53 14 0	71 2 0	58 10 0	46 2 0	33 10 0	21 2 0	14 14 0	8 10 0
20 ,, ..	51 12 0	73 4 0	60 12 0	48 4 0	35 12 0	23 4 0	17 0 0	10 12 0
25 ,, ..	53 9 0	71 7 0	58 15 0	46 7 0	33 15 0	21 7 0	15 3 0	8 15 0
30 ,, ..	51 4 0	73 12 0	61 4 0	48 12 0	36 4 0	23 12 0	17 8 0	11 4 0
MINIMUM.								
5 acres and less ..	41 13 0	83 3 0	70 11 0	58 3 0	45 11 0	33 3 0	26 15 0	20 11 0
10 ,, ..	48 11 0	76 5 0	63 13 0	51 5 0	38 13 0	26 5 0	20 1 10	13 13 0
15 ,, ..	48 14 0	76 2 0	63 10 0	51 2 0	38 10 0	26 2 0	19 14 0	13 10 0
20 ,, ..	47 10 0	77 6 0	64 14 0	52 6 0	39 14 0	27 6 0	21 2 0	14 14 0
25 ,, ..	46 1 0	78 15 0	66 7 0	53 15 0	41 7 0	28 15 0	22 11 0	16 7 0
30 ,, ..	44 9 0	80 7 0	67 15 0	55 7 0	42 15 0	30 7 0	24 8 0	17 15 0

APPENDIX No. 32 (ii).

Labour of the owner is taken into consideration.

Schedule for net savings per acre (correct to the nearest anna).

[Price per bag Rs. 10 or Rs. 144-4-0 per garce.]

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's labour.	Net cultivation expenses correct to an anna.	Rs. 125-0-0.	Rs. 112-8-0.	Rs. 100-0-0.	Rs. 87-8-0.	Rs 75-0-0.	Rs. 68-12-0.	Rs. 62-8-0.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	64 8 2	9 1 2	55 7 0	69 9 0	57 1 0	44 9 0	32 1 0	19 9 0	13 5 0	7 1 0
10 ,, ..	63 7 6	7 5 5	46 2 0	68 14 0	56 6 0	43 14 0	31 6 0	18 14 0	12 10 0	6 4 0
15 ,, ..	60 11 4	4 1 8	56 10 0	68 6 0	55 14 0	43 6 0	30 14 0	18 6 0	12 2 0	5 14 0
20 ,, ..	60 3 3	..	60 3 0	64 13 0	52 5 0	39 13 0	27 5 0	14 13 0	8 9 0	2 5 0
25 ,, ..	63 8 11	..	63 9 0	61 7 0	48 15 0	36 7 0	23 15 0	11 7 0	5 3 0	— 1 1 0
30 ,, ..	56 0 11	..	56 0 0	69 0 0	56 8 0	44 0 0	31 8 0	19 0 0	12 12 0	6 8 0

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's labour.	Net cultivation expenses.	Rs. 125-0-0.	Rs. 112-8-0.	Rs. 100-0-0.	Rs. 87-8-0.	Rs. 75-0-0.	Rs. 68-12-0.	Rs. 62-8-0.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	47 0 10	9 12 0	37 5 0	87 11 0	75 3 0	62 11 0	50 3 0	37 11 0	31 7 0	25 3 0
10 ,, ..	55 5 1	7 13 9	47 7 0	77 9 0	65 1 0	52 9 0	40 1 0	27 9 0	21 5 0	15 1 0
15 ,, ..	53 13 7	3 8 8	50 5 0	64 11 0	52 3 0	49 11 0	27 3 0	14 11 0	8 7 0	2 3 0
20 ,, ..	51 12 0	3 10 3	48 2 0	76 14 0	64 6 0	51 14 0	39 6 0	26 14 0	20 10 0	14 6 0
25 ,, ..	53 9 3	..	53 9 0	71 7 0	58 15 0	46 7 0	33 15 0	21 7 0	15 3 0	8 15 0
30 ,, ..	51 4 4	..	51 4 0	73 12 0	61 4 0	48 12 0	36 4 0	23 12 0	17 8 0	11 4 0

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owner's labour.	Net cultivation expenses per acre.	Rs. 125-0-0.	Rs. 112-0-0.	Rs. 100-0-0.	Rs. 87-8-0.	Rs. 75-0-0.	Rs. 68-12-0.	Rs. 62-8-0.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less ..	41 12 10	8 14 8	32 14 0	92 2 0	79 10 0	67 2 0	54 10 0	42 2 0	35 14 0	29 10 0
10 ,, ..	48 11 2	6 10 0	42 1 0	82 15 0	70 7 0	57 15 0	45 7 0	32 15 0	26 11 0	20 7 0
15 ,, ..	48 13 10	3 2 8	45 11 0	79 5 0	56 13 0	44 5 0	31 13 0	19 5 0	13 1 0	6 13 0
20 ,, ..	47 9 8	2 15 8	44 10 0	80 6 0	57 14 0	45 6 0	32 14 0	20 6 0	14 2 0	7 14 0
25 ,, ..	46 1 2	..	46 1 0	78 15 0	66 7 0	53 15 0	41 7 0	28 15 0	22 11 0	16 7 0
30 ,, ..	44 9 0	..	44 9 0	80 7 0	57 15 0	45 7 0	32 15 0	20 7 0	14 3 0	7 15 0

APPENDIX No. 32 (iii).

Labour of the owner and the dependant is taken into account.

Schedule for net savings per acre (correct to the nearest anna).
Rs. 10 per bag (Rs. 144-4-0 per garce).

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Deduct owners and dependant's labour.	Net cultivation expenses per acre.	Rs. 125-0-0.	Rs 112-8-0.	Rs. 100-0-0.	Rs. 87-8-0.	Rs. 75-0-0.	Rs 68-12-0.	Rs. 62-8-0.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
MAXIMUM.										
5 acres and less ..	64 8 2	14 15 0	49 9 0	75 7 0	62 15 0	50 7 0	37 15 0	25 7 0	19 3 0	12 15 0
10 acres and less ..	63 7 6	18 3 8	45 4 0	79 12 0	67 4 0	54 12 0	42 4 0	29 12 0	23 8 0	17 4 0
15 acres and less ..	60 11 4	14 1 8	46 10 0	78 6 0	65 14 0	53 6 0	40 14 0	28 6 0	22 2 0	15 14 0
20 acres and less ..	60 3 3	7 0 11	53 2 0	71 14 0	59 6 0	46 14 0	34 6 0	21 14 0	15 10 0	9 6 0
25 acres and less ..	63 8 11	5 7 3	58 2 0	66 14 0	54 6 0	41 14 0	29 6 0	16 14 0	10 10 0	4 6 0
30 acres and less ..	56 0 4	4 7 1	51 10 0	73 6 0	60 14 0	48 6 0	35 14 0	23 6 0	17 2 0	10 14 0
MEDIUM.										
5 acres and less ..	47 0 10	14 12 8	32 4 0	88 12 0	76 4 0	63 12 0	51 4 0	38 12 0	32 8 0	26 4 0
10 acres and less ..	55 5 1	17 11 6	37 10 0	87 6 0	74 14 0	62 6 0	49 14 0	37 6 0	31 2 0	24 14 0
15 acres and less ..	53 13 7	13 8 8	40 5 0	84 11 0	72 3 0	59 11 0	47 3 0	34 11 0	28 7 0	22 3 0
20 acres and less ..	51 12 0	10 11 2	41 1 0	83 15 0	71 7 0	58 15 0	46 7 0	33 15 0	27 11 0	21 7 0
25 acres and less ..	53 9 3	5 7 3	48 2 0	76 14 0	64 6 0	51 14 0	39 6 0	26 14 0	20 10 0	14 6 0
30 acres and less ..	51 4 4	4 7 1	46 13 0	78 3 0	65 11 0	53 3 0	40 11 0	28 3 0	21 15 0	15 11 0
MINIMUM.										
5 acres and less ..	41 12 10	12 8 0	29 5 0	95 11 0	83 3 0	70 11 0	58 3 0	45 11 0	39 7 0	33 3 0
10 acres and less ..	48 11 2	16 12 0	31 15 0	93 1 0	80 9 0	68 1 0	55 9 0	43 1 0	36 13 0	30 9 0
15 acres and less ..	48 13 10	13 2 8	35 11 0	89 5 0	76 13 0	64 5 0	51 13 0	39 5 0	33 1 0	26 13 0
20 acres and less ..	47 9 8	10 0 7	37 9 0	87 7 0	74 15 0	62 7 0	49 15 0	37 7 0	81 3 0	24 15 0
25 acres and less ..	46 1 2	5 7 8	40 9 0	84 7 0	71 15 0	59 7 0	46 15 0	34 7 0	28 3 0	21 15 0
30 acres and less ..	44 9 0	4 7 1	40 2 0	84 14 0	72 6 0	59 14 0	47 6 0	34 14 0	28 10 0	22 6 0

APPENDIX No. 33 (a).

Consolidated family expenditure statement (Kistna, East and West Godavaris).

Sources of information.	Number of families.	Number of adults.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure per adult.	Remarks.
Delta Wet.					
			RS. A.	RS. A.	
I. Minimum estimate ..	1	4	261 12	65 7	
II. Investigator's budget ..	233	1,343	1,22,143 8	90 15	
III. Inventory	418	2,088	1,17,602 0	56 5	For East and West Godavaris alone.
IV. Ryots' questionnaire ..	588	3,456	..	87 0	Dry and wet not separated.
V. Minimum expenditure for an average family as per detailed reports.	..	..	3,00,654 1	68 0	
Upland Wet and Dry.					
I. Minimum estimate ..	1	4	236 12	59 3	
II. Investigator's budget ..	..	581	43,753 2	75 5	
III. Inventory	123	523	24,243 0	46 6	For East Godavari only.
IV. Ryots' questionnaire ..	588	3,456	3,00,654 1	87 0	Dry and wet not separated.
V. Minimum expenditure for an average family as per detailed report.	..	..	..	59 0	

APPENDIX No. 33 (*b*).

Family expenditure statement.

Information taken from	Number of families.	Family.				Number of adults when converted.	Expenditure on						
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.		Cereals.	Condiments.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Expenditure per
(i) KISTNA DISTRICT													
Delta Wet.													
COMMITTEE'S							RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.
1. Minimum estimate budget.	1	2	1	2	5	4	120 0	56 8	6 0	48 4	31 0	261 12	65
2. Investigator's budget.	59	..	..	..	454	383	17,874 8	8,098 3	1,627 11	5,134 0	5,257 14	37,972 4	99
3. Inventories							Nil.			Nil.			
4. Ryots' questionnaire ..	77	..	..	..	..	552	..	..	..	..	..	47,988 4	* 87
ECONOMIC													
5. Detailed reports ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Dry and Upland Wet.													
COMMITTEE'S													
1. Minimum estimate ..	1	2	1	2	5	4	132 0	38 0	4 8	37 4	25 0	236 12	59
2. Investigator's budget..	..	..	..	..	177	153	7,724 0	2,293 2	366 0	1,515 8	815 0	12,718 2	83
3. Inventory							Nil.			Nil.			
4. Ryots' questionnaire ..	77	..	..	..	..	552	..	..	..	..	..	47,988 4	* 87
5. Detailed report ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
(ii) WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.													
Wet.													
1. Minimum estimate ..	1	2	1	2	5	4	120 0	56 8	6 0	48 4	31 0	261 12	65
2. Investigator's budgets.	87	..	..	..	..	531	20,247 0	8,122 6	729 0	7,764 8	8,335 5	45,218 4	85
3. Inventory	232	431	463	450	1,344	1,119	..	..	..	..	..	57,744 0	41
4. Ryots' questionnaire ..	300	..	..	..	..	1,848	..	..	..	..	..	1,69,168 13	* 91
5. Detailed reports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Dry.													
1. Minimum estimate ..	1	2	1	2		4	132 0	38 0	4 8	37 4	25 0	236 12	59
2. Investigator's budgets.	49	..	..	..	..	256	8,016 0	3,357 8	415 8	2,449 0	2,526 0	16,764 0	64 1
3. Inventory							Nil.				Nil.		
4. Ryots' questionnaire ..	300	..	..	..	..	1,848	..	..	..	..	..	1,69,168 13	* 91
5. Detailed report ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
(iii) EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.													
Delta Wet.													
1. Minimum estimate budget.	1	2	1	2	5	4	120 0	56 8	6 0	48 4	31 0	261 12	65
2. Investigator's budget ..	87	..	..	..	671	429	17,765 4	8,056 8	1,015 14	6,685 8	6,178 10	38,953 0	90 1
3. Inventories	186	341	391	470	1,204	969	31,251 0	9,503 0	..	11,461 0	7,653 0	59,858 0	62
4. Ryots' questionnaire ..	181	..	..	..	..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..	83,497 0	* 79
5. Detailed reports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Upland Wet and Dry.													
1. Minimum estimate budget.	1	2	1	2	5	4	132 0	31 0	4 8	37 4	25 0	236 12	59
2. Investigator's budget ..	45	..	..	..	261	172	7,448 0	3,068 8	484 12	2,666 4	2,444 4	14,276 0	93 1
3. Inventories	123	191	207	250	648	523	..	..	..	..	..	24,243 0	46
4. Ryots' questionnaire ..	181	..	..	..	..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..	83,497 0	* 79
5. Detailed reports ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53

* Dry and wet combined.

APPENDIX No. 33 C (i).

Minimum expenditure upon a family from " Detailed reports "—Kistna District.

Wet.

Village.	Taluk.	Food.	Other kinds of food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1. Machavaram	Divi	150 0	30 0	..	40 0	30 0	250 0
2. Koduru	Do.	144 0	50 0	..	46 0	40 0	280 0
3. Amaravati	Kaikalur	150 0	32 0	5 0	33 0	30 0	250 0
4. Vinjaram	Do.	144 0	22 0	5 0	40 0	69 0	280 0
5. Paluvada	Do.	162 0	30 0	..	36 8	37 0	265 8
6. Korukollu	Do.	140 0	54 0	14 0	25 0	49 0	282 0
7. Nandivada	Gudivada	144 0	52 0	3 8	30 0	37 0	266 8
8. Komaravole	Do.	150 0	35 0	..	45 0	70 0	300 0
9. Pasumarru	Do.	150 0	41 4	7 0	50 0	46 0	294 4
10. Koutaram	Do.	150 0	52 0	7 0	80 0	40 0	329 0
11. Malleswaram	Bandar	144 0	46 0	4 12	38 0	45 8	278 4
12. Idupugallu	Bezwada	140 0	30 0	24 0	50 0	40 0	284 0
	Total ..	1,768 0	474 4	70 4	513 8	533 8	3,359 8

Per village Rs. 280. Per adult Rs. 70.

Dry.

Village.	Taluk.	Food.	Other kinds of food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1. Lingala	Nandigama ..	120 0	70 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	250 0
2. Elaprole	Bezwada	135 0	34 12	5 4	31 0	27 0	233 0
3. Torraguntapalem ..	Nandigama .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanchikacherla ..	Do. ..	160 0	30 0	6 8	22 0	22 0	240 8
5. Konakanchi	Do. ..	150 0	22 0	3 0	15 0	20 0	210 0
6. Gokavaram	Bandar	138 0	22 12	6 5	41 0	40 0	248 1
7. Perligadda	Divi	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Poranki	Bezwada	153 0	41 8	12 8	35 0	37 0	279 0
9. Kanur	Do.	156 0	40 0	3 8	30 0	32 0	261 8
10. Patamata	Do.	144 0	40 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	256 0
	Total ..	1,156 0	301 0	57 1	229 0	235 0	1,978 1

Per village Rs. 247. Per adult Rs. 62.

APPENDIX No. 33 C (ii).

Minimum expenditure upon a family from " Detailed reports "—West Godavari District.

Delta Wet.

Village.	Taluk.	Food.	Other kinds of food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1. Khandavilli	Tanuku	144 0	72 8	4 0	37 0	43 0	300 8
2. Vadlur	Do. .. .	130 0	56 0	3 0	39 0	34 8	262 8
3. Kanchumarru ..	Do.	168 0	42 0	14 0	35 8	31 8	291 0
4. Rachur	Do.	150 0	59 0	12 8	32 0	25 8	279 0
5. Chataparru	Ellore	150 0	35 8	14 8	57 0	22 8	279 8
6. Lankalakoderu ..	Narsapur	120 0	30 0	3 8	50 0	37 0	240 8
7. Likhitapudi	Do.	150 0	38 0	5 0	35 0	29 0	251 0
8. Koderu	Do.	144 0	39 0	6 0	40 0	45 8	274 8
9. Velagaleru	Do.	133 0	30 0	13 8	33 0	39 0	248 8
10 Mogollu	Bhimavaram ..	120 0	43 0	5 0	40 0	29 8	237 8
11. Vemavaram	Do. ..	120 0	70 0	5 0	25 0	20 0	240 0
12. Dirusumarru	Do. ..	144 0	35 0	3 0	40 0	39 0	261 0
13. Chitukuru	Do. ..	120 0	72 8	9 0	37 8	53 8	292 8
14. Mudunuru	Tadepallegudum ..	150 0	35 0	7 0	36 0	37 8	265 8
	Total ..	1,943 0	657 8	105 0	537 0	487 0	3,729 8

Per village Rs. 266. Per adult Rs. 67.

Upland Wet.

Village.	Taluk.	Food.	Other kinds of food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1. Singavaram	Ellore	150 0	39 0	6 0	35 8	43 8	274 0
2. Settivarigudam ..	Chintalapudi ..	144 0	34 0	4 8	30 0	45 0	257 8

Dry.

Village.	Taluk.	Food.	Other kinds of food.	Fuel and lighting.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
3. Vegeswarapuram ..	Kovvur	120 0	52 0	3 0	26 0	26 8	227 8
4. Devarapalli	Do.	120 0	45 0	6 0	28 0	24 8	223 8
5. Tadikalapudi	Chintalapudi ..	108 0	35 0	4 0	36 0	36 0	219 0
6. Nallacherla	Tadepallegudem ..	140 0	42 12	3 4	40 0	34 0	280 0
	Total ..	802 0	247 12	26 12	195 8	209 8	1,481

Per village Rs. 247. Per adult Rs. 62.

APPENDIX No. 33 C (iii).

Minimum expenditure upon a family from "Detailed reports"—East Godavari District.

Village.	Taluk.	Food.		Other kinds of food.		Fuel and lighting.		Clothing.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1. Gollavalli	Amalapuram ..	132	0	23	0	6	0	26	0	37	8	224	8
2. Madupalli	Do. ..	120	0	52	0	15	0	30	0	28	0	245	0
3. Entrukona .. .	Do. ..	120	0	30	0	4	8	40	0	40	0	234	8
4. Nallamilli	Do. ..	161	0	40	0	10	0	25	0	29	0	265	0
5. Jagannadhagiri ..	Cocanada	150	0	50	0	12	0	30	0	50	0	292	0
6. Peddabrahmadevam ..	Do.	144	0	52	0	6	0	35	0	40	4	277	4
7. Vendra	Do.	144	0	63	0	14	0	40	0	32	8	293	8
8. Mulikipalle	Razole	140	0	67	0	11	8	25	0	26	0	269	8
9. Palagummi	Do.	144	0	75	0	5	0	50	0	20	0	294	0
10. Pasarlapudi	Do.	144	0	52	0	6	8	40	0	40	8	283	0
11. Ravulapalem	Do.	120	0	32	0	8	0	40	0	37	0	237	0
12. Someswaram	Ramachandrapuram,	150	0	55	8	14	8	42	0	35	0	297	0
13. Gangavaram	Do.	125	0	65	8	18	0	50	0	33	12	292	4
14. Addampalli	Do.	144	0	65	8	9	8	32	8	34	8	286	0
15. Gorenta	Do.	130	0	46	0	4	0	32	0	32	8	244	8
												4,025	0*
1. Gummallabodi ..	Rajahmundry ..	130	0	34	0	3	0	35	0	31	0	236	0
2. Mangapatidenpeta ..	Polavaram division.	110	0	20	0	4	0	16	0	26	0	176	0
3. Busarajupalli ..	Do.	100	0	8	0	7	0	16	0	9	0	140	0
4. Bontamur	Peddapuram ..	120	0	46	4	2	8	35	4	13	0	217	0
5. Chenakondapudi ..	Rajahmundry ..	120	0	36	0	..		45	0	40	0	241	0
6. Burugupudi	Do. ..	112	0	22	0	5	0	30	0	41	0	210	0
7. Choppalla	Ramachandrapuram	132	0	41	0	7	0	43	0	46	0	269	0
8. Ellavaram	Ellavaram division.	..		..		..		..		..		..	
												1,489	0†

* Total per village Rs. 268. Per adult Rs. 67.
† Total per village Rs. 213. Per adult Rs. 53.

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APPENDIX No. 34 (*a*).

Consolidated statement for village budgets shown in bags of 72 Madras measures.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	A. Income from								B. Expenditure					C. Net result. Deficit or excess.
			Ryotwari wet land.	Ryotwari dry land.	Inam wet land.	Inam dry land.	Total income from all kinds of land.	Subsidiary income.	Garden crops.	Total income from all sources.	Family.	Assessment (kist).	Interest on debts.	Income taken away by the absentees.	Total expenditure.	
East Godavari.	Cocanada.	Pedabrahmadevam.	23,010	1,754·0	4,840	496	30,100	3,326·6	..	33,426·6	27,520	3,038·0	525	7,518·3	38,601·3	Deficits. 8,501· 3
	Razole ..	Pasarlapudi ..	6,252	3,154	3,264	2,345	15,315	6,100	8,351·2	29,766·2	28,120	1,404	1,592	3,360	34,476	4,709·80
	Do. ..	Mulikipalli ..	2,351	106	918	299·25	3,674·25	1,966·6	1,193·3	6,834·15	8,520	79·5	750·0	1,784·01	11,133·51	4,299·36
	Ramachandrapuram.	Addampalli ..	3,503	102	1,037·52	26·9	4,660·42	3,906·6	..	8,576 02	9,080	553	1,000	648·5	486·4	2,543·38
West Godavari.	Tanuku ..	Kanchamarru ..	6,500 + 437 for lands owned in other villages.	52	1,366·2	68·0	8,423·2	1,226·6	..	9,649·8	7,800	814	1,800	1,314	11,728	2,078·20
	Narasapur.	Likhitapudi ..	4,522	607·6	543·90	83·28	5,756·78	426·6	..	6,183·38	3,080	174	450	2,873 85	6,577·85	394·47
Kistna District.	Nandigama.	Kanchikacherla.	1,029	13,760	..	4,740·4	19,529·4	2,588 3	..	22,067·7	23,080	651	1,200	4,888·3	29,819·8	7,752·10
	Do.	Konakanchi ..	1,480	10,703·7	25	902·16	13,110·86	1,313·3	..	1,442·16	16,040	606	900	2,658·6	20,204·6	5,780·44
	Do.	Lingala ..	2,822·8	2,146	..	628·5	5,597 3	1,326·6	..	6,923·9	7,480	200	750	1,005 75	9,435·75	2,511·85
	Bezwada..	Elaprole ..	2,916·0	2,138	189 6	1,022·4	6,266·0	1,777·0	..	8,043·0	7,160	395	1,095	791·1	9,441	1,398·00
	Gudivada.	Koutaram ..	16,956	1,098	7,402·5	1,500·5	26,957 0	8,760	..	35,717·0	32,320	2,911	6,000	2,043·5	43,274·5	7,557·50

APPENDIX No. 34 (*b*).

East Godavari District.

Budget of villages.

(i) No. 1. Peddabrahmadevam—Cocanada Taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield per acre in Madras measures.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags at 72 Madras measures per bag.	Average yield in bags per acre.
			A.—Income.			
RS. A.	ACS.	RS. A. P.				
1. Delta wet—						
10 0	236·40	2,364 2 0	1,000	236,400	..	..
9 0	618·28	5,565 0 0	900	556,452	..	..
8 0	801·46	6,412 6 0	800	641,168	..	..
7 0	92·05	644 5 0	700	64,435	..	..
Average converted wet. 8 8	16·00	136 0 0	850	13,600	..	..
Total ..	1,764·19	15,121 13 0	..	1,512,055	21,001	11·9
2. Upland wet—						
4 8	53·38	240 2 0	500	26,690	..	..
3 4	280·18	911 4 0	400	112,072	..	..
2 4	19·63	44 2 0	300	5,889	..	..
Total ..	353·19	1,195 8 0	..	144,651	2,009	..
The average yield per acre, when delta wet and upland wet lands are considered together.					..	8·8
3. Inam wet—						
	550·00	Water-rate 3,742 0 0	..	..	..	..
Total yield from it at 8·8 bags per acre					4,840	..
4. Delta dry—						
3 0	6·15	19 4 0	425	2,741	..	..
2 8	6·76	16 15 0	350	2,366	..	..
Total ..	13·21	..	..	5,107	71	5·4
5. Upland dry—						
2 8	22·97	57 7 0	350	8,040	..	..
1 0	341·09	341 0 0	175	59,691	..	..
0 10	298·44	187 4 0	150	44,766		..
0 8	88·58	44 10 0	125	11,073	..	..
Less ..	16·00	Converted into wet.		— 2,400	..	..
Total ..	735·08	..	..	1,21,170	1,683	2·28
The average yield per acre including upland and delta dry land					..	3·84
6. Inam dry—						
	137·42	..	..	..	..	..
Total yield from it at 3·84 bags per acre					496	
7. Total income from all kinds of lands—						
Delta wet (1)				21,001		
Upland wet (2)				2,009		
Inam wet (3)				4,840		
Delta dry (4)				71		
Upland dry (5)				1,683		
Inam dry (6)				496		
			Total ..	30,100	30,100	
8. Subsidiary income—			RS.			
Munsif's salary			180			
Karnam's salary			180			
Four vettis' salary			400			
Teachers' salary			900			
Ten weavers' salary			1,500			
		Total ..	3,180			

No. 1. Peddabrahmadevam—Cocanada Taluk—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield per acre in Madras measures.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags at 72 Madras measures per bag.	Average yield in bags per acre.

A.—Income—cont.

8. Subsidiary income—*cont.*			
Trading	2,400		
Bandy driving	1,200		
Labourers (200 × 60)	12,000		
Total ..	18,760 or at		
Rupees 6 per bag		3,126·6	
Add income from the sale of ghee		200·0	
Total ..		3,326 6	3,326·6
9. Total income from all sources—			
Income from land		30,100·0	
Subsidiary sources		3,326·6	
Total ..		33,426·6	33,426·6

B.—Expenditure.

	BAGS.	BAGS.
(1) Family—		
Total population of the village	3,442	
Number of families at five persons per family	688	
Meals needed for consumption at 20 bags per family ..	13,760	
Other family expenses	13,760	27,520
Total ..	27,520	
	RS. A. P.	
(2) Assessment—		
Total assessment	20,764 9 0	
Borne by absentees	2,536 0 0	3,038·0
Borne by villagers	18,228 9 0 at Rs. 6 per bag,	
(3) Interest on debts—		
Total amount of debts of villagers	3,50,000 0 0	
Interest on it at 9 per cent per annum Rs. 31,500 or at Rs. 6 per bag.		525
(4) Income derived by absentees upon 1,326 03 acres of land, less one-fourth of it, left in the village for labours, etc.—		
The net income taken away from the village by absentees .. .. .. Assuming that out of 1,326·03 acres owned by them wet, extent is 994·5 acres, and that of dry 331·5 acres in the ratio of 3 : 1 on the basis of the division of the ryotwari land into wet and dry 2,117 and 775 acres, respectively, the total yield for 1,326·03 acres is (994·5 × 8·8 + 331·5 × 3·84) × ¾ = 7,518·3 bags.		7,518·3
(5) Total expenditure—		
(1) Family	27,520·0	
(2) Assessment	3,038·0	
(3) Interest on debts	525·0	
(4) Absentee landlords	7,518·3	38,601·3

C.—Net Result.

Total Expenditure..	38,601·3	
,, Income	30,100·0	
Deficit ..		8,501 3

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EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

No. (ii) 2. Pasarlapudi—Razole Taluk.

Rate.	Extent.	Standard yield per acre.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.
	ACS.	M.M.	M.M.	BAGS.	BAGS.
A.—Income.					
Delta wet land—					
10·0	130·63	1,000	130,630	..	..
9·0	64·75	900	58,375	..	..
8·0	102·20	800	81,760	..	..
6·0	87·80	600	52,680	..	..
Total ..	385·38		323,445	4,492·3	11·7
Dry land—					
7·0	307·67	600	184,683	..	..
5·0	77·29	600	46,380	..	..
4·0	143·87	500	71,963	..	..
3·0	34·90	350	12,198	..	..
Total ..	598·55		330,019	4,584·0	7·6

The above extents are taken from soil classification table according to diglot of 1900 A.D. But the extent at present is different from those figures.

According to the Revenue accounts of fasli 1337.

RYOTWARI.

	BAGS.
Delta wet—	
Acres 560 at 11·7 bags per acre	6,552
Dry—	
Acres 415 at 7·6 bags per acre	3,154
Inam wet—	
Acres 279 at 11·7 bags per acre	3,264
Dry—	
Acres 307 at 7·6 bags per acre	2,346

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5. Total yield from all kinds of land—

	BAGS.	
Ryotwari wet	6,552	
Inam wet	3,154	
Ryotwari dry	3,264	
Inam dry	2,346	
		15,315

6. Subsidiary income—

	RS.	
(*a*) Teachers	600	
(*b*) Village officers	800	
(*c*) Ninety ryots coolie earning at Rs. 50 each ..	4,500	
(*d*) Thirty tapparas	3,000	
(*e*) Ten toddy-drawers	1,000	
(*f*) Ten goldsmiths	500	
(*g*) Two hundred families go to the other side of the river during harvest season and earn at the rate of Rs. 120 per family in two months	24,000	
(*h*) Ten purohits	1,000	
(*i*) Ghee selling	1,200	
Total ..	36,600	
	(at Rs. 6 per bag).	6,100

7. Garden crops—

295·00 acres at Rs. 200 per acre	59,000 or 9,833·2 bags.	
Deduct the yield at the rate of 7·6 bags per acre as the usual yield from the land under these gardens crops are already included in dry land	1,482	
Remainder		8,351·2

8. Total income from all sources—

	BAGS.	
(5)	15,315	
(6)	6,100	
(7)	8,351·2	
		29,766·2

No. 2. Pasarlapudi—Razole Taluk—*cont.*

B. Expenditure—

	BAGS.	BAGS.
(1) (*a*) Family population 3,515 or 703 families at 5 persons per family—		
(i) Cereals headed per consumption at 20 bags per family	14,060	
(ii) Other family expenditure	14,060	
		28,120

	RS.	A.	P.
(2) Kist ryotwari	6,602	12	0
Inam	4,344	3	0
Total ..	10,946	15	0

Kist borne by absentees—
Wet, 200 acres, Rs. 1,700 at Rs. 8–8–0 per acre.
Dry, 149·46 ,, ,, 823 at ,, 5–8–0 ,,
Total .. ,, 2,523

	RS.	A.	P.	BAGS.
Kist to be paid by residents deducting that borne by absentees	8,423	15	0	
at Rs. 6 per bag or				1,404
(3) Interest on debts—				
Total debt, Rs. 1,06,150 interest at 12 per cent ..	9,554 or			1,592

	BAGS.
(4) Yield taken away by the absentees deducting ¼ as remuneration for labour for the residents—	
Wet, 200 acres × 11 7 bags	3,340
Dry, 149·46 ,, × 7·6 ,, ...	1,140
Total ..	4,480
Deduct ¼ ..	1,120
The quantity of grain taken away by the absentees	3,360
(5) Total expenditure—	
(1)	28,120
(2)	1,404
(3)	1,592
(4)	3,360
	34,476
C. Net results—	
Expenditure	34,476
Income	29,766·2
Deficit ..	4,709·8

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(iii) No. 3. Mulikapalle—Razole Taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures per acre according to Mr. Clarke.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.
ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	M.M.		BAGS.	
A.—Income.						
(1) Ryotwari—Wet land—						
9·0	46·28	416 12 0	900	41,675	..	..
8·0	82·77	662 14 0	800	66,288	..	..
7·0	80·36	562 11 0	700	56,270	..	..
6·0	8·46	50 12 0	600	5,075	..	..
Total ..	217·87	1,693 1 0		169,308	..	..
Total yield from this wet land at 72 Madras measures per bag					2,351	10·8 bags.
(2) Ryotwari—Dry land—						
3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·8	3·10	7 13 0	325	1,007	..	..
2·0	9·43	19 0 0	275	2,594	..	..
1·8	17·48	27 3 0	225	4,039	..	..
Total ..	30 01	54 0 0		7,640	..	..
Thus this 30 acres of dry land gives a yield of					106	3·5
(3) Inam—Wet land—						
85·00 Gross yield from it					918	10·8
(4) Inam—Dry land—						
85·50 Gross yield from it					299·25	3·5
(5) Total income from all kinds of lands—						
Ryotwari—Wet					2,351	..
Inam—Wet					918	..
Ryotwari—Dry					106	..
Inam—Dry					299·25	..
				Total ..	3,674·25	..
(6) Subsidiary income—						
				RS. A. P.		
Village officers' salaries				500 0 0		
20 emigrants to Rangoon				1,500 0 0		
Toddy drawers				1,200 0 0		
50 coolies at Rs. 160 per coolie			Total ..	8,000 0 0		
			Total ..	11,200 0 0		
			or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		1,866·6	..
			Ghee ..		100·0	..
(7) Garden crops—						
				RS.		
There are coconut gardens in 40 acres of land.						
The income from these gardens at Rs. 200 per acre				8,000		
Or at the rate of Rs. 6 a bag				1,333·3 bags		
Excluding the usual income from dry land—40 × 3·5				140·0		
				1,193·3	1,193·3	..
(8) Total income from all sources—						
Item (5)—Land					3,674·25	..
Item (6)—Subsidiary income					1,966·60	..
Item (7)—Garden crops					1,193·30	..
				Total ..	6,834·15	..

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No. 3. Mulikapalle—Razole Taluk—*cont.*

B.—Expenditure.

		BAGS.
(1) Family—		
Population 1,065 or 213 families (each family supposed to consist of five individuals)—		
Grain needed for consumption at 20 bags per family = 213 × 20		4,260
Family expenditure other than cereal food is supposed to cost at least as much as the cereals.		4,260
Total ..		8,520
	RS. A. P.	
(2) Assessment—		
Total kist payable	2,172 0 0	
Kist paid by outsiders on their land	1,693 0 0	
∴ The assessment paid by the villagers amount to	479 0 0	
Or calculating at Rs. 6 per bag ..		79·05
	RS. A. P.	
(3) Interest on debts—		
Total debts of the villagers	49,960 0 0	
Interest on it at 9 per cent per annum	4,500 0 0	
Or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		750·00
(4) Income taken away by the absentees—		
Land owned by them = 220·25 acres of wet lands.		
Average yield per acre is 10·8 bags.		
	BAGS.	
Gross yield from the 220·25 acres is	2,378·67	
One-fourth of this quantity of grain is estimated to remain in the village in the shape of wages = $\frac{2,378·67}{4}$ bags ..	594·66	
The yield that is taken away by the absentee landlords ..	1,784·01	1,784·01
(5) Total expenditure—		
Item (1)—Family	8,520·00	
Item (2)—Assessment	79·50	
Item (3)—Interest on debts	750·00	
Item (4)—Income taken away by the absentee landlords ..	1,784·01	
		11,133·51

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C.—Net result.

Total, Expenditure	11,133·51
Total, Income	6,834·15
Deficit ..	4,299·36

(iv) No. 4. Addampalli—Ramachandrapuram taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard outturn.	Yield in Madras measures.	Total in bags.	Average income per acre in bags.
ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	M.M.		72 M.M. PER BAG.	
A.—Income.						
(1) Jirayati delta, wet—						
9·0	145·69	1,311 5 0	900	131,131		
8·0	151·38	1,211 0 0	800	121,100		
	297·07			252,231	3,503	11·79 bags.

No. 4. Addampalli—Ramachandrapuram Taluk—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount fo assessment.	Standard outturn.	Yield in Madras measures.	Total in bags.	Average income per acre in bags.
ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.				
A.—Income—cont.						
(2) Jirayati, dry—						
4·0	5·10	20 6 0	500	2,550	..	
3·0	11·16	33 9 0	425	4,813	..	
	16·26			7,363	102	6·2
(3) Inam, wet—						
..	88·00	743 0 0	..	..	..	
Yield from it is at 11·79 bags per acre					1,037·52	
(4) Inam, dry—						
..	4·38	..	..	..	..	
Yield from it is at 6·2 bags per acre					26·9	
(5) Total from all kinds of land					4,669·42	
(6) Subsidiary income—				RS.		
Teachers				480		
Munsif				180		
Karnam				180		
4 vetties				400		
90 weavers				16,200		
Coolies (100 workers) at Rs. 48 each				4,800		
Bandy hire, 10 × 60				600		
				22,840		
				or at Rs. 6 per bag ..	3,806·6	
				Ghee ..	100	
(7) Total income					8,576·02	

B.—Expenditure.

(1) Family—		BAGS.
Population	1,134	
Families	227	
Food for them at 20 bags each		4,540
Other expenses		4,540
Total, Family expenses ..		9,080
(2) Kist—	RS. A. P.	
Assessments	3,760 14 0	
Borne by absentees	440 6 0	
	3,320 8 0	
or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		553
(3) Interest on debts—	RS.	
Total debts	50,000	
Interest on it at 12 per cent	1,000	
or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		1,000
(4) Absentee landlords hold— 55·04 acres of land paying a kist of 440·6 Yield from it at 11·79 bags per acre ..		648·5
N.B.—One-fourth of this yield is estimated to be left in the village for paying labour, etc.; therefore the produce that goes out of the village = 648·5 — 162·1		486·4

(5) Expenditure of all family—

B.—Expenditure	11,119·4	Kinds	9,080
A.—Income	8,576·02	Kist	553
		Interest	1,000
Deficit ..	2,543·38	Absentees	486·4
			11,119·4

West Godavari District.

(v) No. 5. Kanchamarru—Tanuku Taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield per acre.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yiel in bags.
RS.	ACS.	RS. A. P	M.M.			
A.—Income.						
(1) Wet—						
8·0	400·56	3,204 13 0	800	320,480		
7·0	112·05	784 8 0	700	78,450		
6 0	115·11	690 11 0	600	69 070		
Total ..	627·72	4,680 0 0	700	468,000	6,500	10·35
(2) Inam wet—						
..	132·58	1,017 0 0	..			
Yield from it at 10·35 bags per acre					1,366·2	
(3) Dry—						
..	8·77	26 6 0	425	3,727·00	52	
(4) Inam dry—						
..	11·39	..	..	..		
Yield from it at 6 bags per acre=68 bags					68	
(5) Land owned by these villagers in other villages=60 acres of wet land—						
..	60·0	420 0 0	700	42,000	583	
One-fourth of this is left off as wages paid to other villagers since the labour of those villages is engaged					14 6	
				Balance ..	437	
(6) Total income from all kinds of lands—						
Wet				650·0	..	
Inam wet				1,366·2	..	
Ryotwari dry				52·0	..	
Inam dry				68 0	..	
Income from land of other villagers				437·0	..	
			Total ..	8,423·2	8,423·2 bags.	
(7) Subsidiary income—						
			RS.			
Munsif's salary			180		..	
Karnam			180		..	
Four vettis			400		..	
Coolies			4,200		..	
Renting others' lands, bandy hire, etc... ..			8.800		..	
			6,760	or at Rs. 6 per bag ..	1,126·6 bags.	
				Ghee ..	100 ,,	
					1,226·6 bags.	
(8) Total income from all sources—						
Land—item (6)				8,423·2		
Subsidiary income—item (7)				1,226·6		
			Total ..	9,649·8	9,649·8	

B.—Expenditure.

(1) Family—

Total population of the village	975
Number of families at five persons for each	195
Quantity of paddy required at 20 bags per family	3,900

(v) No. 5. Kanchamarru—Tanuku Taluk—*cont.*

B.—Expenditure—cont.

		BAGS.
(1) Family—		
Other expenses	3,900	7,800
(2) Total Assessment of land—		
	RS. A. P.	
Kist payable by villagers	5,723 6 0	
Assessment in other villages	420 0 0	
Total ..	6,143 6 0	
Assessment borne by absentee landlords	1,261 0 0	
Net kist paid	4,882 6 0	
	or at Rs. 6 per bag	814
(3) Interest on debts—		
	RS. A. P.	
Total debt of the villagers	1,20,000 0 0	
Interest on the same at 9 per cent per annum	10,800 0 0	
	or at Rs. 6 per bag	1,800
(4) Absentee landlords owning 180 14 acres of wet land of assessment at Rs. 1,261 standard yield being 700 Madras measures—		
Total yield ∴	126,100	
	or 72 M. M. per bag.	1,751
Three-fourths of it goes to them while one-fourth of it is left off as wages to the villagers		1,314
(5) Total expenditure—		
	BAGS.	
(1) Family	7,800	
(2) Kist	814	
(3) Interest	1,800	
(4) Absentees	1,314	
		11,728
C. Net result—		
Total, Expenditure ..	11,728·0	
Total, Income ..	9,649·8	
	Deficit ..	2,078·2

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(vi) No. 6. Likhitapudi—Narasapur Taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard outturn Madras measures	Total yield in Madras measures	Total in bags.	Average yield per acre.
A.—Income.						
	ACS.	RS. A. P.				
I (*a*). Jirayiti wet—						
7·0	6·70	46 14 0	700	4,690		
6·0	47·93	287 13 0	600	28,758		
5·0	105·87	529 4 0	550	58,239		
4·8	201·85	908 7 0	500	100,925		
4·0	101·61	406 6 0	450	45,725		
				238,337	3,310	7·1 bags.
(*b*) Converted wet—						
..	158·69	793 8 0	550	87,285	1,212	7·6
Second crop—						
..	311·90	As it is stated that there is no prospect of getting any yield from the first crop due to submersion no special provision is made for the second crop.				
				Total ..	4,522	

(vi) No. 6. Likhitapudi—Narasapur Taluk—*cont.*

Rate per acre	Extent.	Amount of assessment	Standard out-turn Madras measures.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total in bags.	Average yield in bags.
			A.—Income—cont.			
II. Jirayiti dry—	ACS.	RS. A. P.				
2 0	41·02	82 4 0	..	..	..	
1·8	131·82	197 14 0	..	..	..	
1·4	2·95	3 11 0	..	..	..	
	175·79	283 13 0	250	43,750	607·6	3·47 bags.
III. Inam, wet—						
..	74·34	Yield from it at 7·35 bags per acre (average of the two average yields given above for the ryotwari wet and converted wet)			543·90	
IV. Inam, dry—						
..	24·50	Yield from it at 3·47 bags per acre			83·28	
V. Total income from all kinds of land—						
Ryotwari wet and converted wet					4,522·0	
Jirayiti dry					607·6	
Inam wet					543·90	
Inam dry					83·28	
				I ..	5,756·78	
VI. Subsidiary income—						
(a) Munsif		180 0 0				
Karnam		180 0 0				
Four vetties		400 0 0				
Coolies 40 × 30 ..		1,200 0 0				
Total ..		1,960 0 0		..	326 6 100 0	at Rs. 6 per bag.
(b) Ghee		600 0 0		II ..	426·6	
VII. Total income from all sources—						
Land I					5,756·78	
Subsidiary II					426·6	
				Total A ..	6,183·38	

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B.—Expenses.

		Bags.
I. Family—		
There is a population of 383 with 77 families at 5 persons per family—		
(a) Food for them at 20 bags per family		1,540·0
(b) Other expenses		1,540·0
Total (II) ..		3,080·0
II. Kist—	RS. A. P.	
Total assessment	2,998 2 0	500·0
Borne by absentees	1,953 4 0	326·0
	or at Rs. 6 per bag.	
Balance (III) ..		174·0
(iii) Interest on debts—		
The debts Rs. 30,000.		
Interest on them at 9 per cent per annum is Rs. 2,700 or at Rs. 6 per bag.		450
(iv) Land owned by absentees—		
Extent.		
391·26 Wet land		2,873·85
Yield from this land is 7·35 bags per acre		
(v) Total expenses of all kinds—		
Food	3,080	
Kist	174	
Interest on debts	450	
Absentees	2,873·85	
B— ..		6,577 85
6. Net results—		
B. Total expenditure	6,577·85	
A. Total income	6,183·38	
Deficit ..		394·47

KISTNA DISTRICT.

(vii) No. 7. Kanchikacherla—Nandigama Taluk.

A. Income.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures per acre according to Mr. Clarke.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.
ACS.	ACS.	RS. A. P.	M. M.		BAGS.	
(1) Upland Wet—						
6·4	2·98	18 10 0	600	1,788		
5·8	28·52	156 13 0	600	17,112		
4·4	110·39	469 4 0	500	55,195		
			Total ..	74,095		
		or at 72 Madras measures per bag ..			1,029	9·3 bags per acre.
(2) Upland Dry—						
2·2	133·73	284 3 0	350	46,806		
1·4	4,611·98	5,764 10 0	200	922,396		
1·0	122·82	122 12 0	175	21,493		
	4,868·53			990,695	13,760	2·8 bags per acre.
(3) Inam Dry—						
..	1,693·00	Gross yield from it at 2·8 bags per acre			4,740·4	

	RS.	BAGS.
(4) Total income from all kinds of lands—		
Upland Wet		1,029
,, Dry		13,760
Inam ,, ...		4,740·4
Total yield ..		19,529·4
(5) Subsidiary—Income—		
Seven blacksmiths	1,050	
Bungalow watcher	120	
Four potters	400	
Bandy driving	2,400	
Eighteen basket makers	2,700	
Munsif	180	
Karnam	180	
Four vettis	400	
	7,430	
Teachers ..	600	
100 workers go to deltaic parts and do coolie-work and on road construction at Rs. 60 per each ..	6,000	
Total ..	14,030	2,338·3
Ghee ..		200
		2,538·3
(6) Total income from all sources—		
Lands (item 4)		19,529·4
Subsidiary income (item 5)		2,538·3
Total ..		22,067·7

B. Expenditure.

	RS.	BAGS.
(1) Family—		
Population 2,885 and taking five persons for each family, number of families 577. Food for 577 families at 20 bags per each.	11,540	
Other expenses	11,540	
Total ..		23,080
(2) Interest on debts—		
Total debt of the villagers	80,000 0 0	
Interest on the same at 9 per cent	7,200 0 0	
or at Rs. 6 per bag.		1,200

No. 7. Kanchikacherla—Nandigama Taluk—*cont.*

B. Expenditure—cont.

(3) Assessment—

	RS. A. P.	BAGS.
Total kist borne by the villagers	6,816 4 0	
Kist borne by the absentee landlords	2,910 0 0	
Balance ..	3,906 4 0	
or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		651

(4) Income taken away by the absentees—

Land owned by them 2,328 acres of dry land.

	BAGS.	
Gross yield from it at 2·8 bags per acre	6,518·4	
One-fourth of it remains in the village as remuneration for labourers, etc.	1,629·6	
So, the produce that goes out of the village ..	4,888·8	4,888·8

(5) Total Expenditure—

Family (item 1)	23,080
Assessment (item 3)	651
Interest on debts (item 2)	1,200
Income taken away by absentees (item 4)	4,888·8
Total ..	29,819·8

C. Net Result.

Total Expenditure	29,819·8	
Total Income	22,067·7	
Deficit ..		7,952·1

(viii) No. 8. Konakanchi—Nandigama Taluk.

A. Income.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Total assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures according to Mr. Clarke.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total outturn in bags.	Average yield per acre.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.			BAGS.	
(1) Upland Wet—						
7·8	24·29	182 2 0	800	19,432		
5·8	90·76	449 7 0	600	54,456		
4·12	10·05	47 12 0	550	5,528		
4·4	43·66	185 9 0	500	21,830		
3·12	8·08	30 4 0	450	3,636		
3·0	4·79	14 6 0	350	1,677		
				106,559	1,480	
(2) Inam Wet—						
..	3·00	18 0 0	600	1,800	25	
				108,359		
Total yield from these two kinds of land at 72 Madras measures per bag ..					1,505	
Since this land also is made to pay a water-tax of Rs. 6 it is reasonable to assume that it yields as much as the ryotwari land assessed at Rs. 5-8-0.						
(3) Jirayati Dry—						
3 12	1·64	6 2 0	500	820		
2·2	77·34	164 8 0	350	27,069		
1·4	2,162·17	2,702 4 0	200	432,434		
1·0	1,181·46	1,182 2 0	175	265,829		
0·10	296·77	186 1 0	150	44,516		
Total ..	3,719·38			770,668	10,703·7	2·8 bags per acre.

No. 8. Konakanchi—Nandigama Taluk—*cont.*

A.—Income—cont.

(4) Inam--dry—

	BAGS.
322·26 acres gross yield from it at 2·8 bags per acre	902·16

(5) Total income from all kinds of lands—

	RS. A. P.
Wet land (ryotwari and inam)	1,505
Dry land (ryotwari)	10,703·7
Do. (inam)	902·16
Total ..	13,110·86

(6) Subsidiary income—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Munsif	180	0	0	
Karnam	180	0	0	
Four vettis	400	0	0	
Four blacksmiths	520	0	0	
Ten weavers	700	0	0	
Total ..	1,980	0	0	
Income from coolie labour, 100 workers working at Rs. 50 each ..	5,000	0	0	
Total ..	6,980	0	0	
or at Rs. 6 a bag =				1,163·3
Ghee ..				150
				1,313·3

(7) Total income from all sources—

Income from land	13,110·86
Subsidiary incomes	1,313·3
Total income ..	14,424·16

B. Expenditure.

(1) Family—

Population 2,004. Number of families at five members for each 401		
Grain needed for consumption at 20 bags per family	8,020	
Other expenditure being considered to be equal to that on food ..	8,020	
		16,040

(2) Kist—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Total demand	5,218	9	0	
Kist paid by absentees	1,582	1	0	
Assessment paid by villagers	3,636	8	0	
or calculating at Rs. 6 per bag.				606

(3) Interest on debts—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Total debt of the villagers	60,000	0	0	
Interest on it at 9 per cent	5,400	0	0	900
or at Rs. 6 per bag.				

(4) Income taken away by absentees—

Land owned by them, 1,266·22 acres of dry land. Income from it at 2·8 bags per acre = 3,544·8 bags. Of this 25 per cent or 886·2 bags of grain remains in the village in the form of wages, etc., while the remainder is taken out of village by the absentees .. .. 2,658·6

(5) Total expenditure—

	BAGS.	
Family	16,040	
Kist	606	
Interest on debts	900	
Income taken away by absentees	2,658·6	
		20,204·6

C. Net result—

Total expenditure	20,204·60	
Total income	14,424·16	
Deficit ..		5,780·44

(ix) No. 9. Lingala—Nandigama Taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures per acre according to Mr. Clarke.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.
A.—Income.						
	ACRES.	RS. A. P.				BAGS.
(1) Upland—Wet—						
6·4	11·1	68 13 0	700	7,707		
5·8	44·94	247 4 0	600	26,964		
4·12	86·84	412 12 0	550	47,762		
4·4	40·47	172 0 0	500	20,235		
Total ..	183·26	900 13 0		101,968		
Total yield from this wet land at 72 Madras measures per bag					1,426	7·8
Although there was only 183 acres of wet land at the time of the last settlement, there is actually 474 acres of wet land in this village, i.e , the income from 291 acres of land which was converted into wet at 7·8 bags (wet) — 3 (dry) = 4·8 bags per acre					1,396·8	
∴The total income from wet land ..					2,822·8	
(2) Upland—Dry—						
2·2	3·80	8 1 0	350	1,330		
1.4	380·02	474 4 0	250	95,005		
1·0	322·51	322 7 0	175	56,439		
0·10	11·82	7 6 0	150	1,773		
Total ..	718·15	813 2 0		154,547	2,146	
(3) Inam dry— 209·46 acres income from it at 3 bags per acre					628·5	
(4) Total income from all kinds of lands—						
Upland wet				2,822·8		
Upland dry				2,146·0		
Inam dry				628·5		
				5,597·3		
(5) Subsidiary income—			RS.			
Munsif's salary			180			
Karnam's „			180			
Four vettis			400			
Teachers, Smiths, etc.			600			
Total ..			1,360			
Income from coolie labour 100 × 60			6,000			
Total income ..			7,360	or at Rs. 6 per bags.	1,226·6	
				Ghee. ..	100	
(6) Total income from all sources—						
Land				5,597·3		
Subsidiary income				1,326·6		
					6923·9	
B. EXPENDITURE.						
(1) Family—						
Population of the village 936. No. of families at five persons for each 187. Quantityof paddy needed for consumption at 20 bags per family				3,740		
Other items of expenditure in the family are estimated to cost as much as cereal food				3,710		
				7,480		
				RS. A. P.		
(2) Assessment—						
Total kist payable				1,705 15 0		
Kist paid by absentees				505 2 0		
Assessment paid by villagers ..				1,200 13 0 or calculating at Rs. 6 per bag	200	
(3) Interest on debts—						
Total debts of villagers				50,000 0 0		
Interest on it at 9 per cent per annum				4,500 0 0 or at Rs. 6 per bag.	750	

No. 9 Lingala—Nandigama Taluk—*cont.*

	BAGS.	Total n bags.
(4) Income taken away by the absentees—		
Land owned by them, 448·81 acres.		
Average yield per acre, 3 bags.		
Gross yield from 448·81 acres	1,341	
One-fourth of it remains in the village in the shape of wages ..	335·25	
Yield taken away by absentees	1,005·75	1,005·75
(5) Total Expenditure—		
Family (item 1)	7,480·00	
Assessment (item 2)	200·00	
Interest on debts (item 3)	750·00	
Income taken away by absentees (item 4)	1,005·75	
Total ..	9,435·75	9,435·75
C. NET RESULT—		
Total expenditure		9,435·75
Total income		6,923·90
Net defi it ..		2,511·85

(X) No. 10 Elaprole—Bezwada Taluk.

A—Income.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures per acre according to Mr. Clarke.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.				
(1) Upland—Wet—						
5·8	261·56	1,488 12 0	600	156,936		
4·4	74·41	318 5 0	500	37,455		
3·0	6·64	19 15 0	350	2,324		
Newly brought under cultivation.						
	26·48	112 8 0	500	13,240		
	369·09		Total ..	209,955		
Total yield from wet land at 72 Madras measures per bag ..					2,916	7·9 bags per acre.
(2) Upland—Dry—						
3·12	6·30	23 9 0	500	3,150		
2· 2	333·73	709 8 0	300	100,119		
1· 4	164·20	205 3 0	200	32,840		
1· 0	114·54	114 12 0	175	25,772		
	618·77	1,053 0 0		161,881		
Transferred to wet.	26·48	56 4 0	300	7,944		
	592·29	996 12 0		153,937	2,138	
(3) Inam—wet—						
24·00 acres having a water-rate of Rs. 107.						
The yield from it 7·9 bags per acre (No. 1)					189 6	
(4) Inam—dry—						
254·16 acres, yield from it at 3·6 bags per acre					1,022·4	
(5) Total income from all kinds of lands—						
Upland, wet					2,916	
Do. dry					2,138·0	
Inam, wet					189·6	
Do. dry					1,022·4	
Total ..					6,266·0	
			RS.			
(6) Subsidiary income—						
Munsif's salary			180			
Karnam „			180			
4 vettis „			400			
Coolie labour of 120 people at Rs. 75 each ..			9,000			
Total ..			9,760 or at Rs. 6 per bag		1,627	
				Ghee ..	150	
					1,777	

No. 10. Elaprole—Bezwada taluk—*cont.*

(*Expenditure*)—cont.

		Total in bags.
(7) Total income from all sources—		
Lands (item 5)		6,266 0
Subsidiary (item 6)		1,777 0
Total ..		8,043·0
B. EXPENDITURE—		
(1) Family—		
Population 884 and number of families at 5 for each family 17—		
Food for 179 families at 20 bags per family		3,580
Other expenses		3,580
Total ..		7,160
	RS. A. P.	
(2) Kist—		
Total assessment	2,993 4 0	
Kist borne by absentees	623 8 0	
Balance borne by the villagers themselves ..	23,669 12 0	
or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		395
(3) Interest on debts—		
	RS.	
Total debts of the villagers	73,000	..
Interest on the same at 9 per cent	6,570	..
or at Rs. 6 per bag ..		1,095
(4) Income taken away by the absentee landlords—		
Land owned by them 293·93 acres (dry)		..
Income from it at 3·6 bags per acre	1,054·8 bags.	..
One-fourth of it is estimated to remain in the village in the shape of wages.	263·7 ,,	..
Net-income taken away from the village ..	791·1 ,,	791·1
(5) Total expenditure—		
Family (item (1)		7,160
Kist (item 2)		395
Interest on debts (item 3)		1,095
Income taken away by absentees		791·1
Total ..		9,441
C. NET RESULT—		
Total expenditure		9,441
,, income		3,043
Net deficit ..		1,398

(xi). No. 11. Kantharam—Gudivada Taluk.

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures per acre.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.
		A—Income.				
I. WET LAND.						
		RS. A. P.				
9·0	181·21	1,630 13 0	900	1,63,089	..	
8·0	963·08	7,707 8 0	800	7,70,464	..	
7·0	403·54	2,825 8 0	700	2,82,478	..	
8·0	60	480 0 0	800	4,800	..	
Total ..	1,607·83	12,643 13 0	..	12,20,831	..	
Total yield from this wet land at 72 Madras measures per bag					16,956	10·5 bags per acre.
II. INAM WET.						
..	705·00	5,447 0 0	..	..	..	
The total yield from it at 10·5 bags (from I) per acre					7,402 5	
III. DRY JIRAYATI.						
4·0	21·18	84 12 0	500	10,590	..	
3·0	122·04	365 10 0	425	51,867	..	
2·8	102·16	255 7 0	350	35,756	..	
2·0	6·14	12 6 0	300	1,842	..	
Total ..	251·52	718 3 0	..	1,00,055	..	
2·8 transferred to wet.	60·0	150 0 0	..	21,000	..	
Balance ..	191·52	568 3 0	..	79,055	1,098 bags.	5·7 bags per acre.

(xi) No. 11. Kantharam—Gudivada Taluk—*cont.*

Rate per acre.	Extent.	Amount of assessment.	Standard yield in Madras measures per acre.	Total yield in Madras measures.	Total yield in bags.	Average yield per acre.

A.—Income—cont.

(4) Inam dry—		BAGS.	
263·25 acres.			
Total yield from it at 5·7 bags (from 3) per acre		1,500·5	
(5) Total income from all kinds of lands—			
Upland, wet		16,956·0	
Inam, wet		7,402·5	
Dry, jirayati		1,098·0	
Inam, dry		1,500·5	
Total		26,957·0	
(6) Subsidiary income—	RS.		
Munsif's salaries	180		
Karnam	180		
4 vettis	400		
200 factory workers	33,600		
20 blacksmiths	3,800		
Labour earnings (200 × 60)	12,000		
Teachers	1,200		
Total income	51,360		
Rs. 51,360 or at Rs. 6 per bag		8,560	
Ghee		200	
		8,760	
(7) Total income from all sources—			
Land (item 5)		26,957·0	
Subsidiary income (item 6)		8,760·0	
Total		35,717·0	

B.—Expenditure.

(1) Family—			
Population of the village	4,043		
Number of families at five persons per family	808		
	BAGS.		
Cereals needed for consumption at 20 bags per family	16,160		
Other expenditure expected to cost as much as cereal food	16,160		
Total	32,320	32,320	
(2) Assessment—	RS. A. P.		
Total kist payable	18,659 0 0		
Kist paid by absentees	1,194 11 0		
Assessment paid by villagers	17,464 5 0		
or calculating at Rs. 6 per bag		2,911	
(3) Interest on debts—	RS.		
Total debts of villagers	4,00,000		
Interest on it at 9 per cent per annum	36,000		
or at Rs. 6 per bag		6,000	
(4) Income taken away by the absentees—			
Land owned by them	477·84 acres.		
	BAGS.		
Yield from it at 5·7 bags per acre on the average	2,724·6		
Deducting one-fourth of it as remuneration for labour, etc., contributed by the villagers	681·1		
Net income taken away from the village by the absentees	2,043·5	2,043·5	
(5) Total expenditure—			
Family (item 1)	32,320		
Assessment (item 2)	2,911		
Interest on debt (item 3)	6,000		
Income taken away by absentees (item 4)	2,043·5		
Total	43,274·5	43,274·5	

C.—Net result.

Total expenditure		43,274·5	..
Total income		35,717·0	..
Net deficit		7,557·5	..

APPENDIX No. 35.

Consolidated register of division of holdings.

Taluk.	Village.	One acre and less.			5 acres and less but over 1.			10 acres and less but over 5.			15 acres and less but over 10.			20 acres and less but over 15.			25 acres and less but over 20.		
		Number of pattadars. (3)	Extent. (4)	Average holding. (5)	Number of pattadars. (6)	Extent. (7)	Average holding. (8)	Number of pattadars. (9)	Extent. (10)	Average holding. (11)	Number of pattadars. (12)	Extent. (13)	Average holding. (14)	Number of pattadars. (15)	Extent. (16)	Average holding. (17)	Number of pattadars. (18)	Extent. (19)	Average holding. (20)
(1)	(2)																		
From Inventories.																			
KISTNA DISTRICT.			ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Bezwada ..	1. Elaprolu ..	45	23·66	0·53	54	156·65	2·90	23	178·25	7·75	7	95·00	13·57	2	35·68	17·84	3	64·30	21·43
Kaikalur ..	1. Vinjaram ..	28	20·78	0·74	23	66·96	2·91	3	21·64	7·21	1	12·00	12·00	2	35·00	17·50	..	..	..
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																			
Ramachendrapur.	1. Gangavaram ..	53	26·46	0·50	62	162·80	2·63	22	154·40	7 02	7	85·40	12·20	3	51·00	17·00	5	107·90	21·58
	2. Someswaram ..	5	3·10	0·62	12	26·40	2·20	7	61·50	8·79	3	42·00	14·00	1	19·00	19 00	..	..	..
Rajahmundry ..	1 Chinakondepudi.	4	2·95	0·74	19	60·60	3·18	17	129·80	7·64	8	96·00	12·00	2	34·00	17·00	2	50·00	25·00
	2, Gummulladoddi.	..	..	..	17	47 45	2·79	2	17·00	8·50	6	80·10	13·35	..	..	..	1	21·00	21·00
Yellavaram division.	1. Yellavaram ..	1	0·20	0·20	3	10·20	3·40	3	25·20	8·73	1	15·00	15 00	2	35·50	17·75	..	..	..
Polavaram ..	1. Mangapatidevipeta.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10·00	10·00	9	118·21	13·13	4	70·59	17 65	..	..	..
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																			
Narasapur ..	1. Likhitapudi ..	15	11·31	0·75	27	89·00	3·30	8	68·00	8·50	1	15·00	15·00	1	20·00	20·00	2	47·00	23·50
	2. Koduru ..	4	2·34	0·59	9	19·55	2·17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanuku	1. Khandavilli ..	40	24·61	0·62	69	182·44	2·64	25	182·90	7·32	7	87·90	12·56	4	72·00	18·00	..	..	..
	2. Bachur ..	7	6·75	0·96	10	35·00	3·50	17	121·00	7·12	8	99·65	12·46	14	257·00	18·00	1	25·00	25·00
	3. Kanchumarru ..	6	5·50	0·92	9	24·90	2·77	4	22·50	5·63	1	11·60	11·60	4	75·40	18·85	2	49·10	24·50
	4. Vadlur ..	13	10·14	0 78	27	72·70	2·70	6	40·80	6·80	13	166·85	12·83	3	50·50	16 83	1	21·10	21·10
Bhimavaram ..	1. Chilukur ..	2	1·00	0·50	35	105·00	3·00	19	118·00	6·21	2	27·00	13·50	1	20·00	20·00	3	67·00	22·33
	2. Vemavaram ..	16	10·35	0·65	27	74·20	2·75	1	8·00	8·00	1	15·00	15·00	1	20 00	20·00	..	..	..
	3. Mogallu ..	41	28·67	0·70	60	133·90	2·23	8	55·58	6·95	4	49·70	12·43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kovur	1. Vegaswarapuram.	1	1·00	1·00	19	50·58	2·66	6	49·00	8 07	3	42·00	14·00	2	34·00	17·00	..	..	..
Tadepalligudem.	1. Nallacherla ..	4	3 90	0·98	42	159·16	3·79	42	312·40	7·44	44	357·26	8·12	30	458·56	15·29	22	504·24	22·92
	2. Mudunur ..	12	7·60	0·63	42	125·03	0·98	14	90·29	6·45	7	88·97	12·71	3	47·82	15 94	3	68·25	22·75

Consolidated register of division of holdings—*cont.*

Taluk.	Village	30 acres and less but over 25.			50 acres and less but over 30.			80 acres and less but over 50.			Over 80 acres.			Total.		
		Number of pattadars. (21)	Extent. (22)	Average holding. (23)	Number of pattadars. (24)	Extent. (25)	Average holding. (26)	Number of pattadars. (27)	Extent. (28)	Average holding. (29)	Number of pattadars. (30)	Extent. (31)	Average holding. (32)	Number of pattadars. (33)	Extent. (34)	Average holding. (35)
From Inventories.																
KISTNA DISTRICT.			ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Bezwada ..	1. Elaprolu ..	2	53·00	26·50	3	124·70	41·63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaikalur ..	1. Vinjaram ..	1	29·00	29·00	1	33·00	33·00	1	53·00	53·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																
Ramachendrapur.	1. Gangavaram ..	..	..	..	3	103·00	34·33	1	50·92	50·92	2	199·72	99·86	..	..	..
	2. Someswaram ..	..	..	..	1	40·00	40·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajahmundry ..	1. Chinakondepudi.	2	60·00	30·00	5	195·00	39·00	2	126·00	63·00	2	284·00	142·00	..	..	..
	2. Gummulladoddi.	1	27·00	27·00	..	..	..	2	140·00	70·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellavaram division.	1. Yellavaram ..	..	..	..	1	39·00	39·00	1	68·63	68·63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram ..	1. Mangapatidevipeta.	2	56·40	28·20	4	148·30	37·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																
Narasapur ..	1. Likhitapudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Koduru ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanuku	1. Khandavilli ..	..	..	..	2	70·00	35·00	1	52·00	52·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Rachur ..	7	208·00	29·71	4	192·00	48·00	8	481·00	60·13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Kanchumarru ..	..	..	..	1	33·00	33·00	1	60·00	60·00	2	410·00	205·00	..	..	..
	4. Vadlur ..	3	84·50	28·17	3	117·00	39·00	1	57·00	57·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhimavaram ..	1. Chilukur ..	1	30·00	30·00	1	50·00	50·00	1	50·00	50·00	1	70·00	70·00	..	..	..
	2. Vemavaram ..	..	..	..	3	121·00	40·33	1	59·00	59·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Mogallu ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60·00	60 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kovur	1. Vegaswarapuram.	1	26·00	26·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96·00	96·00	..	..	..
Tadepalligudem.	1. Nallacherla ..	16	440·71	27·54	20	762·80	38·14	12	717·80	59·82	3	274·10	91·37	..	..	..
	2. Mudunur ..	1	55·68	55·68	2	75·80	37·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Consolidated register of division of holdings—*cont.*

Taluk.	Village.	One acre and less			5 acres and less but over 1.			10 acres and less but over 5.			15 acres and less but over 10.			20 acres and less but over 15.			25 acres and less but over 20.		
		Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Average holding.	Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Average holding.	Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Average holding.	Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Average holding.	Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Average holding.	Number of pattadars.	Extent.	Average holding.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

From the Karnams' list for the detailed villages—(Palakwar).

Taluk.	Village.	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
KISTNA DISTRICT.			ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
1. Bezwada ..	....	106	65·18	0·61	261	740·54	2·84	120	848·48	7·07	49	607·03	12·39	24	408·57	17·02	15	345·99	23·07
2. Gudivada ..	....	102	47·99	0·47	207	1558·33	2·70	96	700·90	7·30	34	434·94	12·79	26	449·52	17·28	11	252·44	22·95
3. Nandigama ..	....	65	41·34	0·64	288	910·64	3·16	235	1,742·32	7 41	98	1,212·72	12·38	86	1,536·31	17·86	60	1,095·04	21·90
4. Kaikalur ..	....	92	41·09	0·45	117	263·13	2·25	26	180 76	6·95	13	158·73	12·21	4	63·75	15·94	..	..	..
5. Divi ..	....	401	159·35	0·40	438	1,039·64	2·35	104	711·66	6·84	28	349·07	12·50	13	223·49	17·19	4	88·99	22·25
	Total ..	766 23·3 per cent.	354·95 1·4 per cent.	0 46 ..	1,311 39·9 per cent.	3,512·28 13·8 per cent.	2·68 ..	581 17·7 per cent.	4,184·12 16·5 per cent.	7·20 ..	222 6·7 per cent.	4,163·49 16·4 per cent.	18·75 ..	153 4·7 per cent.	2,681·64 10·5 per cent.	17·53 ..	80 2·4 per cent.	1,782·16 7 per cent.	22·28 ..
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																			
1. Razole ..	....	705	289 37	0·41	462	1,008·68	2·18	77	545·31	7·34	25	362·04	14 48	14	242·96	17·35	7	157·06	22·44
2. Amalapur ..	....	233	83·53	0 36	124	259·38	2 09	26	177·54	6·83	6	72·19	12·03	5	82 12	16·42	5	111·59	22·32
3. Peddapur ..	....	18	9·89	0·54	37	105·77	2·86	10	66·43	6·64	3	39·14	13·05	1	21·72	21·72	..	..	..
4. Polavaram ..	....	4	2·29	0·57	19	62·35	3·28	7	132·51	7·79	12	150·46	12 54	4	68·66	17·17	3	67 72	22·57
5. Cocanada ..	....	526	257·40	0·49	581	1,361 82	2·34	141	974·67	6 91	43	532·35	12·38	22	399·92	18·18	14	290·63	20·76
6. Ramachandrapur.	....	788	438·59	0·56	727	1,539·41	2·12	112	584·57	5·22	43	510·37	11·87	11	168·32	16·21	6	134 79	22·30
	Total ..	2,274 46·0 per cent.	1,081·37 7·1 per cent.	0·43 ..	1,950 39·5 per cent.	4,337·41 28·7 per cent	2·22 ..	373 7·6 per cent.	2,481·03 16·4 per cent.	6·65 .. .	132 2·7 per cent	1,666·55 10·9 per cent.	12·63 ..	57 1·2 per cent.	983·70 6·5 per cent.	17·26 ..	35 0·7 per cent	761·79 5 per cent.	21·77 ..
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																			
Kovvur ..	....	26	16·53	0·64	218	543·81	2·49	139	992·37	7·1	71	856·56	12·06	38	620·04	16·32	31	652·09	21·03
Tanuku ..	....	117	56·70	0·49	149	366·51	2 46	38	265·16	7·0	13	163·99	12·61	8	138·35	17·29	5	118·79	23·80
Narasapuri ..	....	178	73·98	0·42	151	347·28	2·30	26	173·40	6·68	9	108·54	12·06	1	17·68	17·68	1	20 87	20·87
	Total ..	321 24·3 per cen .	147·21 1·3 per cent.	0 46 ..	518 39·1 per cent.	1,257·60 11·4 per cent.	2·43 ..	203 15 3 per cent.	1,430·93 13·0 per cent.	7·05	93 7·0 per cent.	1,129 09 10·3 per cent.	12·14 ..	47 3·5 per cent.	776·07 7·1 per cent.	16·51 ..	37 2·8 per cent .	791·75 7·2 per cent.	21·40 ..
	Grand Total ..	3,361 35·2 per cent.	1,583·53 3·1 per cent	0·47 ..	3,779 39·6 per cent.	9,107·29 17·7 per cent.	2·41	1,157 12·1 per cent.	8,096·08 15·8 per cent.	7·0 ..	447 4·7 per cent.	6,958·13 13·5 per cent.	15·57 ..	257 2·7 per cent.	4,441·41 8·6 per cent.	16·89 ..	152 1·6 per cent,	3,336·00 6·5 per cent.	21·95 ..

Consolidated register of division of holdings—*cont.*

Taluk.	Village.	30 acres and less but over 25.			50 acres and less but over 30.			80 acres and less but over 50.			Over 80 acres.			Total.		
		Number of pattadars. (21)	Extent. (22)	Average holding. (23)	Number of pattadars. (24)	Extent. (25)	Average holding. (26)	Number of pattadars. (27)	Extent. (28)	Average holding. (2)	Number of pattadars. (30)	Extent. (31)	Average holding. (32)	Number of pattadars. (33)	Extent. (34)	Average holding. (35)
From the Karnams' lists for the detailed villages (Talukwar).																
KISTNA DISTRICT.			ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
1. Bezwada ..	....	2	54·90	27·45	15	555 49	37·03	2	124·18	62·09	3	345·00	115·00	..	..	..
2. Gudivada ..	....	12	328·92	27·41	10	399·38	39·94	6	325·65	54·28	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Nandigama..	....	24	693·44	28·09	55	2,029·76	36·90	11	679·64	61·79	12	1,190·88	99·24	..	..	..
4. Kaikalur ..	....	..	..	..	3	97·80	32·60	1	50·14	50·14	1	89·46	89·46	..	..	..
5. Divi ..	....	4	103·72	25·93	8	312·30	39·04	3	167·73	55·91	2	165·89	82·95	..	..	..
	Total ..	42 1·3 per cent.	1,180·98 4·7 per cent.	28·12	91 2·8 per cent.	4,394·73 17·3 per cent.	48·29	23 ·7 per cent.	1,347·34 5·3 per cent.	58·58	18 ·5 per cent.	1,791·23 7·1 per cent.	99·51	3,287	25,392·22	0·73
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																
1. Rajole ..	....	3	104·23	34·74	5	186·49	39·50	..	..	..	1	113·11	113·11	..	..	..
2. Amalapur ..	....	..	..	..	1	39·45	39·45	..	..	..	3	268·73	89·58	..	.	..
3. Peddapur ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Polavaram ..	....	4	92·13	23·03	8	287·87	35·98	2	143·62	71·81	3	560·40	186·80	..	..	..
5. Cocanada ..	....	67	326·39	6·73	9	347·47	38·61	3	170·24	56·75	6	702·21	117·04	..	..	..
6. Ramachendrapur.	....	4	106·01	26·60	6	211·46	35·24	2	145·08	72·54	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	68 1·4 per cent.	628·76 4 2 per cent.	9·25	29 0·6 per cent.	1,072·74 7·1 per cent.	36·99	7 0·1 per cent.	458·94 3 per cent.	65·56	13 0·2 per cent.	1,644·45 10·9 per cent.	126·50	4,938	15,116·74	3·06
WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT.																
1. Kovvur ..	....	17	458·82	26·99	40	1,516·35	37·91	23	1,320·71	57·42	13	1,521·01	117·00	..	..	..
2. Tanuku ..	....	2	89·15	44·58	5	164·08	32·82	2	125·40	62·70	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Narasapur ..	....	1	25·80	25·80	..	..	..	2	131·47	65·73	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	20 1·5 per cent.	573·77 5·2 per cent.	28·69	45 3·4 per cent.	1,680·43 15·3 per cent.	38·45	27 2·0 per cent.	1,577·58 14·4 per cent.	58·43	13 1·0 per cent.	1,521·01 13·9 per cent.	117·00	1,324	10,985·44	8·30
	Grand Total ..	130 1·4 per cent.	2,383·51 4·6 per cent.	18·34	165 1·7 per cent.	7,147 90 13·8 per cent.	43·32	57 0·6 per cent.	3,383·86 6·6 per cent.	59·37	44 0·4 per cent.	4,956·69 9·7 per cent.	112·65	9,549	51,394·40	5·38

PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ON THE RESETTLEMENT OF THE DISTRICTS OF EAST GODAVARI, WEST GODAVARI AND KISTNA.

I. B.P. No. 2820, dated 29th September 1930, with annexure (Report of Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S., dated 11th April 1930, and appendices thereto).

II. Remarks of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 9th June 1930 and 30th June 1930.

III. Remarks of the Director of Agriculture, dated 9th April 1930.

सत्यमेव जयते

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Mis. No. 2820, dated 29th September 1930.

[Settlement—Resettlement—Economic Enquiry Committee—Report—Remarks—Submitted.]

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The Board submits the following report on the findings of the Committee appointed to enquire into the economic condition of the East and West Godavari and Kistna districts.

2. The period of the last resettlement in those districts expired in fasli 1338 (1928–29) and the resettlement was due for introduction in fasli 1339 (1929–30). The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer (Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S.) for the resettlement of the Government villages were published in the District Gazettes of the three districts in December 1927 and were also placed on the Editors' Table. The Government allowed time up to 30th September 1928 for the submission of objections to the proposals other than those relating to rates, and the objections and representations received were carefully considered. At the meeting held on 28th November 1928 the Legislative Council adopted a resolution to the effect that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the economic condition of the three districts and that pending the enquiry the introduction of the resettlement should be kept in abeyance. With reference to this resolution, the Council at the meeting held on 30th January 1929 appointed a committee of seven of its members to make the enquiry and to report to Government by 1st October 1929. The Committee was subsequently allowed to submit its report in January 1930. In G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated 26th February 1929, which was placed on the Editors' Table, the Government passed orders on the proposals for the resettlement other than those relating to the new rates of assessment and they were given effect to in fasli 1339. The new rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer for introduction in fasli 1339 and recommended by the Board have not yet been sanctioned by Government.

On 18th March 1930, it was suggested in the Legislative Council that the Council should be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the findings of the Committee appointed on 30th January 1929 before final orders were passed by Government and the Government gave an undertaking that the suggestion would be borne in mind. The Committee's report was forwarded by Government to the Board in March 1930 for remarks, and at the Board's instance the Government in their Order No. R. 206, dated 26th March 1930, placed Mr. B. G. Holdsworth on special duty to prepare and submit a report on the Committee's report. Mr. Holdsworth submitted his report in April 1930. His report which is appended to these proceedings is so detailed and complete that it is unnecessary for the Board to examine in any further detail those portions of the Committee's report which have already been examined carefully by him.

3. *Sections* 4 *and* 5 *of the Committee's Report—Principles of Settlement and Resettlement.*—The Board has to observe at the outset that the Committee is in error in its statement of the principles of settlement. These are correctly stated by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 3 of his report. The Board desires to emphasise the fact that the assessment which the Government levy is an assessment on the produce of the land. It has been the immemorial practice in India for the State to claim a certain definite share of the produce. Originally this share

was actually paid in kind. Consequently the Government automatically benefited in the same proportion as the rise in prices. If this old sharing system had been still in force, there would have been no need for a periodical revision of the rates of assessment. It was only after the share of the produce was commuted into a money value that such periodic revisions of the rates became necessary. This commutation rate was fixed after making various liberal deductions for cultivation expenses incidental to the raising of a crop. The result was of great benefit to the ryot in that Government have never taken the full share of any increase in price which they would have taken if the old sharing system had been still in force. If the Committee had borne in mind this elementary statement of the case, its criticisms of the principles of settlement would have been quite unnecessary.

Normally, a resettlement is not a fresh settlement of the Government share of the produce of the land but is merely a revision of the commuted money value of such share with reference to the variations in prices which have taken place subsequent to the introduction of the previous settlement. It is an accepted principle that the agricultural value of land once ascertained with tolerable accuracy may be taken as a basis for future adjustment. In section 5 of its report the Committee tacitly accepts this canon and it is only with reference to the other moderating factors which should guide the Settlement Officer in deciding on the percentage of increase that there is a difference of opinion between the Committee and the Settlement Officer. These factors relate to the economic condition of the holders of agricultural land in the tract. There is a palpable fallacy in the reasoning of the Committee in paragraph 15 and in the concluding paragraph of its report where it advocates the need for considering each ryot's status in fixing the settlement demand. The Board agrees with Mr. Holdsworth (vide second sub-paragraph of paragraph 3 of his report) that it is not necessary and in fact not practicable to vary the assessment in accordance with the peculiar circumstances of each individual cultivator. It is one of the main principles of a ryotwari settlement that the assessment should be on the land and should not be determined by the wealth or poverty of the landholder. Under the present system the ryot, however much he may dislike resettlement and the enhancement in his dues which generally, though not invariably, accompanies resettlement, has at any rate this satisfaction, that he knows when the resettlement is concluded that during the period of its currency the rates fixed will not be changed. If assessments were to vary according to the circumstances of each holder, he would necessarily be exposed every year to the constant menace of a varying demand.

4. *Section* 6 *of the Committee's Report—Rainfall.*—In paragraph 4 (*b*) of his report, Mr. Holdsworth has given an effective reply to the Committee's observations on the subject. There is no point in its attack of his figures (which have been prepared on the lines laid down by Government) when it accepts the conclusion of the Settlement Officer that there has been no appreciable change in the character of the seasons. As pointed out by Mr. Holdsworth, the Committee is hardly justified in basing the sweeping generalization that five of every ten years were bad, on admittedly meagre statistics. In taking the total rainfall of the year for coming to this conclusion the Committee disregards its own principle, viz., that it is not the total that counts but the distribution.

5. *Section* 7 *of the Committee's Report—Allowances for vicissitudes of season, etc.*—In this section the Committee attempts to prove that the outturn per acre is less than the standard outturn fixed at settlement and that the allowance made for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas is not adequate. The accuracy of the calculations in paragraphs 29 and 30 is highly problematical. As regards unprofitable areas the Committee cannot expect, as it does, that deductions should be made on account of lands wantonly left waste by ryots. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 4 (*c*) of his report the allowance is intended to cover only small paths, channels, etc., and other small uncultivable bits measured in with holdings. The statistics of 'current fallows' referred to by the Committee are irrelevant to the question, and the conclusions in paragraphs 31 and 32 of the Committee's report will lead to the absurd fallacy of supposing that no assessment should be levied when a ryot does not choose to cultivate his lands in any year—a theory opposed to established settlement principles.

6. *Section* 8 *of the Committee's Report—Remissions.*—The settlement rates are based on the normal outturns and it would be as unreasonable to pitch it unduly low in view of the years of low yield when no remission could be granted under the present remission rules as it would be to pitch it unduly high considering the years of bumper crops.

Further it is not true to say that the remission rules are not worked liberally now, whatever truth there may have been in the statement when Mr. Clarke made it. As pointed out by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 4 (*d*) of his report, the districts in question are well protected from famine owing to the construction of big irrigation systems and the fact that during the 20 years ending 1923–24 the average annual seasonal remission was Rs. 83,900 in Kistna and West Godavari and Rs. 37,650 in East Godavari sufficiently proves that the rules are not worked illiberally.

7. *Section* 9 *of the Committee's Report—Insect pests, etc.*—In paragraph 47 of its report the Committee says that no allowance is made by the Settlement department for losses due to insect pests either under vicissitudes of season, etc., or under cultivation expenses. The insect pest is as inconstant a factor as shavi and waste and damage due to it can be met only by the application of remission rules and it is impossible to gauge the average loss due to insect pests so as to provide for it in the rate of deduction allowed for vicissitudes of season.

8. It is true that Government have undertaken to refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to the land by the ryots' improvements. It will be observed from the resolution of the Government of India quoted in paragraph 48 of the Committee's report that the term ' improvements ' refers to the construction of wells, channels and tanks at the cost of the ryots which enhance the value and improve the productivity of their lands. It is clear that it was never intended that lands which are supplied with water at the cost of Government should be eligible for specially favourable rates of wet assessment or water-cess for the reason that the ryot has rendered them irrigable. If this were the intention, a great part of the wet land of the Presidency would be eligible for specially favourable treatment, since, as is well known, it is only through the exertions of its owners that a great part of the wet land has been rendered fit to receive irrigation. As a practical matter and in fairness to the general taxpayer, the charge for water, whether it is imposed in the form of a water-cess or is consolidated with the assessment, must be governed to a large extent by commercial considerations; that is to say, it must be fixed at a rate which will render the scheme of irrigation remunerative. If this policy were not generally followed, there would be an end to the development of irrigation. It should further be remembered that in one of the areas to which the Committee refers, namely, Divi, lands were sold or assigned subject to the payment of the rates of water-cess now imposed. It can hardly be maintained that rates which the ryots accepted but were free to reject are excessive or inequitable.

9. *Sections* 13 *and* 14 *of the Committee's Report—Population.*—When in paragraph 71 of its report the Committee says that the figures would indicate that the growth of population has outstripped the expansion of cultivation it proceeds on the untenable assumption that the question of the proper incidence of population for a tract should be decided with reference to the available arable area alone and that the entire population should necessarily be exclusively agriculturists. Further, as indicated by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 7 of his report, the increase of population is not a direct factor in calculating the increase of assessment at resettlement. He has clearly demonstrated the inaccuracy of the Committee's figures and the error of its conclusions.

10. *Section* 15 *of the Committee's Report—Communications, etc.*—As observed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 8 of his report, statistics regarding communications, markets and trade indicate the economic prosperity of the ryot population though they do not play any direct part in the revision of assessment at resettlements. The view of the Committee that road-cess should properly be merged in the half net due to Government and not levied separately in

addition to the assessment is based, as observed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 9 of his report, on a misapprehension on the part of Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar regarding the policy of Government.

11. *Section* 16 *of the Committee's Report—Agricultural statistics.*—The Committee considers that the Special Settlement Officer's figures under cattle, sheep and ploughs are unreliable as they were obviously taken from the accounts maintained by the village karnams. These figures have been compiled from the statistical return A. 4 corresponding to village return No. 21. The instructions for the preparation of these returns require that the census should be taken accurately and not that it should be left to guess work. Further the statistics relating to ploughs and working cattle do not warrant the Committee's assumption that the number of ploughs has been calculated automatically on the basis of a pair of working cattle for each plough. There is also no reason to suppose that the number of cattle and sheep was calculated in any arbitrary manner.

As regards cattle, the Committee states that as the census was taken in October and November when most of the cattle would be away in Hyderabad and the Agency the figures are under estimates. The Settlement Officer himself has admitted this in paragraph 32 of his scheme report so far as the figures for fasli 1329 are concerned. This year the statistics were taken in the third week of January when the cattle, if any, that had gone out of the districts should have returned. The figures for agricultural stock including sheep and goats taken at the census held in October 1924 and in January 1930 are given below :—

	East Godavari.	West Godavari.	Kistna.
October 1924	619,758	816,726	842,574
January 1930	659,185	727,528	892,276

There was an increase of about 40,000 in the case of East Godavari and 50,000 in the case of Kistna, while in West Godavari there was a fall of nearly 90,000.

In paragraphs 86 and 89 of its report the Committee also attacks the accuracy of the Special Settlement Officer's figures of cattle and ploughs so far as East Godavari district is concerned. Mr. Holdsworth has explained in paragraph 10 of his report that as figures for non-Government areas also were included by mistake in the statistical atlas he has obtained separate figures for Government areas alone. According to the correct statistics relating to the Government areas obtained from the Director of Agriculture in respect of fasli 1329, the total number of cattle (excluding sheep and goats) and ploughs in the district is as shown below :—

Number of ploughs.

Director of Agriculture's figure	80,870
Special Settlement Officer's figure	73,009
Committee's figure	113,003

Number of cattle.

Director of Agriculture's figure	550,199
Special Settlement Officer's figure	431,946
Committee's figure	721,840

The above statement shows that while the Committee's figures are exaggerated the Special Settlement Officer's figures are below the actuals.

In paragraphs 91 to 94 of its report the Committee discusses the question whether the output of fodder from the cultivated area will be enough to meet the requirements of the cattle of the tract. The Committee professes to show that the output of fodder from this area will meet the requirements of only one-sixth of the available cattle in the Kistna and West Godavari and one-fifteenth in East Godavari. In arriving at this conclusion it makes certain assumptions with regard to the output of fodder from each cultivated acre and the requirements per head of cattle, which do not conform to the standards accepted by the Agricultural department. In paragraph 10 of his reply Mr. Holdsworth has adopted the rates of the Agricultural department except in regard to the outturn of fodder which he has estimated at a uniform rate of one ton for each cultivated acre while according to the Director of Agriculture the yield will be one ton for paddy, half a ton for other cereals and quarter ton for pulses. Recalculating the output of fodder on the correct area and on the data given by the Director of Agriculture the result in the case of Kistna and West Godavari will be—

	Area.	Output of fodder in tons.
	ACS.	
Paddy	682,000	682,000
Cereals	201,000	100,500
Pulses	70,000	17,500
	953,000	800,000 or

1,792 million lb. This is nearer the figure (1,440 million lb.) adopted by the Committee than that of Mr. Holdsworth (2,150 million lb.). Taking the requirements of the cattle of the two districts at 3,360 million lb., the present output is about half the requirements of the total number of cattle and not one-sixth as stated by the Committee. Similarly in East Godavari the total output of fodder on the cultivated area will be—

	ACS.	TONS.
Paddy	330,000	330,000
Cereals	116,000	58,000
Pulses	72,000	18,000
		406,000 or

909·4 million lb.

The total number of full-grown cattle is about 520,000 and their requirements (at 5,600 lb. per head) will be 2,912 million lb. The present output will thus be roughly one-third of the requirements of the total number of cattle and not one-fifteenth as represented by the Committee. If the area of fallows, arable waste and forest area referred to in paragraphs 93 and 94 of the report which would provide grazing for the cattle is also taken into consideration, then the quantity of available food supply would be much more than the proportion arrived at above.

As regards the shrinkage in the average area of a patta the Committee is of opinion (paragraphs 87 and 88 of its report) that it is due not only to fragmentation of holdings but also to the increase in population during the settlement period having outstripped the expansion of cultivation. The latter observation is correct so far as Kistna and West Godavari districts are concerned as the extent of holdings has increased by only 9 per cent while the population has increased by 22 per cent, but it is not so in the case of East Godavari where the extent of holdings has increased by 19 per cent while population has increased by only 15 per cent.

12. *Sections* 12 *and* 17 *of the Committee's Report—Holdings and Revenue.*—It has been shown in paragraph 7 of Mr. Holdsworth's report that the increase in the percentage of area cultivated is actually greater than the percentage in population that this increase has been mainly under wet crops and that the Committee's suggestion that the increase is due only to the opening up of lands on the margin of cultivation may be decisively rejected. As observed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 11 of his report the Committee's observation that the expansion under wet in Kistna and West Godavari and East Godavari was only 4 and 9 per cent respectively does not take into account the explanation given by the Settlement Officer that most of the so-called dry lands were under regular wet cultivation, but were shown as dry only in the accounts.

It may be true as observed by the Committee in paragraph 97 of its report that, owing to the increasing demand for land, worthless and inferior lands are taken up on darkhast and subsequently relinquished if they are not productive.

In the Kaikalur taluk of the Kistna district where the extent relinquished is nearly equal to the extent assigned, this is particularly true, but this is due as explained in paragraph 30 of the Scheme Report to certain special disadvantages and unfavourable conditions. In the rest of the resettlement tract the area of darkhast lands retained by the ryots is far greater than the area relinquished and this certainly does not denote economic depression.

13. *Section* 18 *of the Committee's Report—Sale for arrears of land revenue.*—The Committee's theory that the ryots somehow manage to pay up the Government dues and that the statistics of sale for arrears of land revenue represent the case of ryots who have been 'ruined' by trying to bringing unsuitable land to cultivation is unsupported by evidence. Even if it were correct 18 such ruined ryots out of 75,000 in East Godavari and 163 out of 155,000 in Kistna and West Godavari (vide paragraph 33 of the Scheme Report) can hardly be considered sufficient to establish the theory that pressure of population on the land has affected the economic prosperity of the ryot to any great extent.

14. *Section* 19 *of the Committee's Report—Land values.*—In paragraph 12 of his report Mr. Holdsworth has given sufficient statistical data based on land acquisition records to disprove the Committee's allegations that the value of land has gone down after 1925.

In regard to the Committee's observation that the several considerations enumerated in paragraph 107 of its report go to vitiate the land values so that they could not be taken as representing the correct economic value of the land, it has to be pointed out that the Settlement Officer had already anticipated this criticism when he remarked in paragraph 35 of his Scheme Report that "whatever influences vitiate the returns for the latter period must have vitiated those for the early period and for purposes of comparison cancel out."

In paragraph 108 of its report the Committee emphatically denies that the rise in the value of the land is one of the strongest indications of increased profits. It is not clear what other conclusion the rise in the value of land can indicate unless it is to be seriously urged that all sales of land fa[illegible]under one or other of the categories mentioned in paragraph 107 of the Committee s report.

In the opinion of the Board the fact that the value of land has increased enormously is proof that the assessment thereon has had very little effect on its value. The Committee itself seems to be unable to reconcile the large increase which has taken place in the selling price of land with its contention that the general condition of the ryot population is such that any increase in the rate of assessment is not justifiable. It is only reasonable to expect that few ryots will be willing to pay very high sums for the purchase of land, if thereby they know that they are going to lose money. After all the rise in the sale values is not a factor directly bearing on the question of increase of the assessment but is only an indication of the effect of the rise in prices on the value of lands.

15. *Section* 20 *of the Committee's Report—Lease values.*—In paragraph 13 of his report Mr. Holdsworth has given a complete answer to the Committee's criticism. In paragraph 111 of its report the Committee enumerates certain factors which lead to high lease values and implies that the Settlement Officer has simply ignored these factors. Statistics of sale and lease values for purposes of resettlement are generally collected with very great care and it is only simple and straightforward transactions that are taken into account—vide the elaborate instructions contained in paragraph 11 of section I of the Resettlement Manual.

The Committee has not proved that the system of leasing is unpopular or that the landlord is necessarily a loser by the transaction. The fact that a landholder is able to lease his lands to tenants at rates which are many times higher than the rates of assessment is clear proof that the rates of assessment are not too high. It must be remembered that the assessment is paid by the landholder and not by his tenant. The landholder therefore when he leases his land is assured of a very handsome profit. As shown by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 13, sub-paragraph (5) of his report, the rent on an acre of wet land assessed at Rs. 8 comes to Rs. 65.

16. *Section* 21 *of the Committee's Report—Commutation prices.*—The Committee's lengthy dissertation on prices is, as observed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 14 of his report, not altogether relevant. Mr. Holdsworth has, in the opinion of the Board, shown conclusively that the commutation prices arrived at in the scheme report are by no means high. Even if the figures accepted by the Committee are taken, it is clear that during the present resettlement prices have risen by about 100 per cent.

17. *Section* 22 *of the Committee's Report—Effect of prices.*—In paragraphs 151 and 152 of its report the Committee attempts to point out that the rise in prices is not always or universally a blessing to the ryot. The very authority which the Committee quotes to prove the proposition admits that there is very serious difference of opinion in the matter. Even assuming that the proposition is true, the Board cannot see its relevance, since the basic principle of settlement is that the assessment represents the Government share of the net profits from land and not of what is left of the profits after the satisfaction of *all* the needs of the ryot.

18. *Sections* 23 *to* 35 *and* 40 *of the Committee's Report—Cultivation expenses.*—In these sections and in the appendices relating thereto the Committee professes to show that the cultivation expenses have increased considerably and that the value of the net produce from his land is insufficient to maintain the ryot. The Board has little to add to the observations made by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraphs 15 and 16 of his report in which he has shown how inaccurate are the statistics compiled by the Committee. The appendices to the Committee's report are full of errors and it is impossible to place much reliance on them. The Committee's contention that the value of the net produce is insufficient to maintain the ryot would appear to be almost absurd to anyone who is in the least acquainted with the conditions of cultivation in the Kistna and Godavari deltas. This overstatement of its case by the Committee detracts very largely from the value of its report. If the facts were as stated, land values instead of increasing as they have done must inevitably have dropped; cultivation must have fallen in extent and the ryot population gone elsewhere in order to earn a living. The facts that population has increased and shows no signs of migration, that cultivation has extended and that land and lease values have gone up enormously are in themselves a refutation of any such suggestion as the Committee puts forward.

19. *Sections* 36 *and* 37 *of the Committee's Report—Economic enquiries in selected villages.*—The economic enquiries conducted by the Settlement department, although intensive, are necessarily on a limited scale and covers only typical areas, as otherwise it would be impossible for any Settlement Officer to finish his enquiries within a reasonable period. In the case of the three districts in question clear and comprehensive instructions were issued by the Settlement Officer for the conduct of economic enquiries and the Board has no hesitation in saying that the Committee's allegation that the "Government investigators depended to a very great extent upon the incorrect and casual information provided to them by the village karnams" is unwarranted. Even assuming that the Committee's enquiries were thorough and its conclusions correct, it is difficult, as observed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 19 of his report, to argue therefrom that sales of lands were generally due to economic pressure. The Board is in entire agreement with the observations made by Mr. Holdsworth in the concluding sub-paragraph of paragraph 19 of his report.

20. *Sections* 38 *and* 41 *of the Committee's Report—Indebtedness of ryots and standard of living.*—Mr. Holdsworth's discussion on the agricultural indebtedness of the ryots and the increase in the cost of living in paragraphs 17 and 18 of his report is, in the opinion of the Board, a complete refutation of what the Committee has sought to prove. The Committee starts from a fallacious premise when in paragraph 276 of its report it says that the income from land should be enough to enable the ryots to maintain themselves. Indebtedness may be due to a variety of causes and until it can be proved that the ryot has contracted debt mainly on account of agricultural losses the case for a modification of the land revenue demand hardly arises. The debtor may borrow

because he has some need to satisfy or because he has credit and cannot resist the numerous temptations to enjoy its use. It is not borrowing however that leads to debt but failure to repay and for this there may be reasons quite distinct from those which led to the borrowing. It is well known that as a general rule the ryot does not hoard up money in liquid form. He has not so far taken to banking in the ordinary accepted method. When he has any surplus money he invests it in jewels or on land or lends it out, but very rarely keeps what may be called 'till money' with which to meet any emergency which may arise. When, therefore, such emergencies arise he has either to sell his jewels or his land or to call in his loans. If he cannot raise money by any of those means, he has to borrow on the security of his lands or jewels. This in fact is and has been from time immemorial the ryot's peculiar method of banking. That he has to borrow is no proof at all that he is in a bad way. Indeed it is rather a proof that he is well off and that his credit stands high in the money market. To argue as the Committee has done that increased indebtedness denotes increased poverty is, the Board is convinced, the exact opposite of the truth.

21. *Section* 42 *of the Committee's Report—Village budgets.*—As observed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 20 of his report, much reliance cannot be placed on the Committee's statistics.

22. *Section* 45 *of the Committee's Report—Lankas and Padugais.*—Government have issued orders directing that the classification might be lowered in all deserving cases—vide paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 405, Revenue, dated the 26th February 1929.

23. *Section* 46—*Water-rates.*—The Board entirely agrees with the observations of Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 21 of his report and has nothing to add to them.

24. *Sections* 11 *and* 47—*Irrigation and Drainage.*—The Committee deals with irrigation under the three heads of (1) Adequacy of canal supplies, (2) Drainage and (3) Improvements. In paragraph 50 of its report the Committee proposes to examine the adequacy of supplies with reference to the extension of irrigation. It may be mentioned at the outset that if there has been extension of irrigation it is due to improvement of supply and better distribution brought about by the remodelling of channels and the introduction of pipes.

Supplies.—As regards canal supplies, the Committee is of opinion that conditions are not unsatisfactory in Godavari Eastern and Central deltas and in the Muniyeru project but they are far from satisfactory in Godavari Western and Kistna Eastern deltas and in the Divi island. It bases its opinion in this regard on the fact that transplantation of crops which should be completed by the end of July has to be carried on to August and September. There is a fallacy in this argument. Transplantation depends not merely on adequate canal supplies but also on the supply of seedlings, labour and cattle, and if these latter are either not available or available only in insufficient quantities the progress of transplantation must necessarily be retarded. Again, if the river receives freshes in time and if the rains are adequate and timely, transplantation progresses satisfactorily and is completed in six weeks time, which is considered the normal period required for the completion of transplantation. If, however, the river receives freshes late and if the rains are not timely and adequate, transplantation must necessarily be delayed.

The Committee is of opinion that the second crop suffers considerably in the Godavari Western delta owing to the inadequacy of canal supplies. It further states that many ryots in the villages situated higher up, where the lands are not easily commandable, admitted that they did not want second-crop cultivation and that while lands on which second crop could be easily raised have been excluded from the second-crop zone, lands on which second crop cannot easily be raised have been included in it. It therefore recommends that the wishes of the ryots in this regard must be consulted before the zones are finally fixed. It is not true that the second crop suffers badly in the Godavari

Western delta, where the area grown is the largest, while in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas in spite of favourable conditions, the area grown is very much smaller proportionately. The fixing of the second-crop zone in the Godavari Western delta has since solved many of the difficulties referred to in paragraph 57 of the report, and if only the ryots would take advantage of the rotation system of closure of channels for second crop and concentrate the area cultivated in that delta, the difficulties as regards soakage in contiguous lands would be greatly removed. Again, the statement that the ryots are anxious to give up second-crop cultivation is unsupported by facts. Anyone who attended a second-crop conference can readily recall to mind how great is the scramble for second-crop water. Of the 132 petitions received by the Board of Revenue objecting to the proposals of the Special Executive Engineer regarding the fixation of second-crop zone, only 8 were from parties asking for the exclusion of their lands, while the remaining 124 which came from 1,800 ryots definitely asked for the supply of water in the second-crop season to about 15,000 acres of land. Even the ryots who desired the exclusion did so under the misapprehension that the supply for the second-crop would mean the loss of the supply they had till then enjoyed in the first-crop season. Not only ryots but also registered companies and private individuals owning property outside the limits of the area irrigated by direct flow petitioned for the inclusion at any cost of their lands in the second-crop zone. They were prepared to pay an inclusion fee of Rs. 25 per acre, to set aside lands for the benefit of the depressed classes and discharged sepoys, to construct at their own expense all the channels and engineering works necessary to take water for their lands, and to pay such rates of water-cess in addition as Government might fix. If irrigation were really unsatisfactory and second-crop cultivation unprofitable as alleged by the Committee, such companies and individuals would hardly come forward and ask for the inclusion of their lands on terms which at first sight seem unfavourable. The Board therefore agrees with the conclusions of Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 5 of his report.

Drainage.—As regards drainage, the Committee considers that the drains designed originally in accordance with the tentative principles laid down in P.M.G. No. 3572 dated the 19th December 1874 and G.O. No. 3528 dated the 22nd December 1876 can hardly meet the present requirements. It says that, in the first place, these principles themselves have become obsolete in view of the most recent developments in engineering and agricultural knowledge. Secondly, cultivation has extended considerably since the drains were designed and constructed, so that the extent of cultivation is now twice what it was before. For these reasons, the Committee considers that the drains should be improved so as to carry off water as quickly as possible. It also refers to the complete neglect of village drains and to the fact that very large volumes of upland drainage also enter the deltas and aggravate the drainage difficulties, as the existing drains cannot efficiently deal even with internal drainage.

The drains designed in accordance with the principles referred to in the report have been found to serve well so far, and recent observations made in the Gonteru drain of the Godavari Western delta have shown that no improvements are required. The flood-flow which occurs only occasionally during rains spills freely on both sides and is fairly rapidly discharged into the sea. It is only during times of low flow which occurs for a long period in the year that there is a chance of the silting up of drains and the tentative section adopted for clearance is intended to prevent such silting. Certain low-lying lands are no doubt affected here and there, but on the whole there is no submersion on a large scale for such periods as are likely to injure the paddy crop. Lands which are not easily drained have been included in the second-crop zone for cultivation and this solution is certainly more effective and economical than spending large sums on the improvement of drainage with doubtful results. The disposal of the full floods estimated from the upland drainage has been provided for as far as possible so as to convey the floods rapidly without damaging the delta works relating to the disposal of upland drainage have been constructed in the past and charged to the Capital account of the system. The improvements to the Yenamaduru drain at a cost of 10 lakhs of rupees and the provision of flood-weirs at several places are instances in point. Such works will also be constructed in the future if the need is felt and the cost is justified. Village drainages are entirely local and have therefore been left in the hands of the ryots. In many places, drainage takes place by field-to-field flow. Drains serving a number of villages are generally looked after by the Public Works Department and if any instances of such drains which are not in charge of Public Works Department are brought to noti e, they will be examined and taken over for maintenance.

Improvements.—Under improvements, the Committee suggests for the Godavari systems (1) the raising of the masonry crest level of the anicut, or (2) the putting up of higher shutters than at present, or (3) the increasing of the ventway of the head sluices. To ensure adequate supplies for the second-crop season the Committee recommends the construction of a reservoir on the Godavari or on one of its tributaries and suggests the construction of one on the Sabari. The question of increasing the height of the falling shutters was considered when the question of extension of irrigation in the Godavari delta was investigated in detail and it was then decided that it would be sufficient to adjust the pivots of shutters so as to make them fall with a larger depth of flow on top of them and to provide machines for the rapid lifting up of the shutters when once they fall down. The former improvement has been and is being carried out, while the latter will be arranged for shortly. The suggestion for the construction of a reservoir to increase the supplies in the second-crop season will be separately considered.

As regards the Kistna Eastern delta, the Committee thinks that to take full advantage of the increased height of water made available by the 6 ft. shutters installed over the Kistna anicut, the head sluices and the main canal should be expanded and necessary improvements effected. The question of extension of irrigation in the Kistna Western delta is now being investigated by a special officer and he will be requested to examine the question of adequacy of supplies for transplantation, although it is held that the supplies are adequate.

As regards the Divi Pumping project, the Committee apprehends that the improvements to the Kistna system will seriously affect the Divi island system and accordingly recommends that timely measures should be taken for preventing such shortage. There is at present a proposal to extend the East Bank canal and carry water to Divi island by constructing an aqueduct across the Puligadda Arm of the Kistna river and when it matures adequate supplies will be assured for irrigation in the Divi island.

In paragraphs 353 to 356 of the report, the Committee refers to the need for improving the drainage with a view to preventing submersion and consequent loss to the ryots and recommends that more systematic maintenance of drains should be undertaken and that works calculated to carry off the upland drainage should be constructed. It finally states that expenditure should not be stinted on these improvements and works for the reason that the Godavari and Kistna systems yield very fair net returns and that, if the capital expenditure on them were doubled, they would still yield a handsome return and continue to satisfy the requirements of productive public works. As stated already, the drains are sufficiently satisfactory for present requirements and no widening is therefore necessary. As regards their maintenance the difficulty has been mostly in securing labour for doing the work within the closure period, more especially as the drains take a good deal of time to dry out to make excavation possible. However, every endeavour will be made to overcome the difficulty by enlisting the co-operation of village panchayats and interested ryots and to arrange for a more systematic maintenance of drains. The improvements to the Yenamaduru drain must make rapid discharge of the upland drainage possible. A regulator will have to be constructed for shutting out the floods from the Venkiah and Wuyyuru canals and when this is done the Yerrakalva floods cannot cause damage to the delta. The flood-weir at the Velpur canal disposes of most of the floods from the Rallamadugu which are carried to the sea without causing any damage to the delta. The proposal to divert them into the Godavari river below the anicut is open to serious objections. Besides being prohibitively costly, it will be impracticable and of doubtful utility for many reasons. Provision will have to be made to carry the floods across the canal by means of a syphon which, however, is likely to give trouble when discharges of varying quantities flow down it; and there is the added trouble due to the backing up of floods in the Godavari. The diversion of the Budameru into the Kistna below the anicut is equally impracticable and will be costlier than the above proposal, apart from the difficulty of negotiating the town of Bezwada which will come in its way.

25. *Section* 48 *of the Committee's Report.*—The remarks of the Committee in this section are mainly in the nature of suggestions to improve the present economic condition of the ryots in the three districts and are irrelevant to the question at issue, viz., whether any increase in the present rates of assessment is called for with reference to the rise in prices and the existing economic condition of the people.

26. *Section* 49 *of the Committee's Report—Fuel supply.*—In this section the Committee makes the suggestion that the Forest department may arrange to get adequate supplies of fuel down the rivers and canals so that the widespread practice of burning cowdung cakes may be put a stop to and the consequent great wastage in the possible manure supplies may be avoided. The remarks of the Chief Conservator of Forests extracted below give an answer to this part of the Committee's report. It may also be pointed out that apart from the question of cost the practice of burning cowdung cakes is partly the result of preference as it is a slow burning fuel and a fire once started can be left to take care of itself :—

> " The misuse of cowdung is a particularly serious matter and is not confined to the deltas of the Kistna and the Godavari. But it is not only a question of whether an alternative fuel is available, or not. If wood or charcoal is used, it must be paid for, however low the price may be, whereas nothing is paid in cash for cowdung and the fact that it has a value in connection with agriculture is ignored. This would be a principal difficulty if firewood or charcoal could be made available in greater quantities—it would not be bought until there was developed a very strong public opinion on the subject of burning cowdung. A case in point is Coimbatore town where plenty of firewood is available, but the price is not low and cowdung is brought in from the country side over a radius of 5 miles to be used as fuel in the town.
>
> " In Godavari (East and West) and Kistna, and without taking account of the Guntur areas within economic distance of the delta tracts, 182 square miles of reserved forest have been handed over to panchayat management. Properly managed these areas should be capable of producing large quantities of fuel, but excessive grazing has gravely depreciated the value of these areas for any purpose.
>
> " There is too little forest in the Madras Presidency and what there is is badly distributed. What is required is the formation of village forests to be managed for the production of wood in the deltas of the two rivers and in many other places agricultural land would have to be devoted to the purpose. What has happened is that every cent fit for the growing of field crop is devoted to cultivation, no provision being made for land required for other necessaries, such as firewood and pasture.
>
> " An unnecessary number of cattle are kept. The result of this is that a large number of cattle migrate for a part of the year to the uplands of Guntur and even into Upper Godavari. As a consequence the forests of Guntur are ruined.
>
> " The whole of the forests under departmental control within economic range of the deltas are being worked to their full capacity and very little development, if any, is possible. The sea board mangroves are fully worked, but would be more productive could illicit grazing be better checked. The casuarina plantations in Godavari are being extended.
>
> " In 1926 an experiment to ascertain whether it would pay to extract fuel on the banks of the Godavari above the gorge was ordered to be made and information is now called for as to whether it was found possible to extend work in this direction. There is nothing to bring down the Kistna, except from Kondapalli, the yield from which is fully utilized in Bezwada."

27. *Section* 51 *of the Committee's Report—Excise Revenue.*—The fallacy of the Committee's argument that the land revenue demand should be reduced in view of the large income realized as excise revenue is sufficiently exposed by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 22 of his report.

28. *Section* 52 *of the Committee's Report—Cost of Settlement Operations.*—In the opinion of the Board the Committee has entirely misapprehended the functions of a settlement party. As Mr. Holdsworth points out in paragraph 2 of his report, the portion of a resettlement party engaged in the work of revising the rates of assessment bears a very small proportion of the cost of the entire party. That so large and expensive a party is necessary during a resettlement is due to the fact that during the currency of a settlement the revenue records are not kept up to date. If the maintenance of such records could be kept up to date during the currency of a settlement, the work of a resettlement party would be confined practically to an examination of the statistics relating to prices during that period and to the development of cultivation, communications, trade and so on. The examination of those statistics could in most cases be carried on in an office with a small staff, the cost of which would be almost negligible. It is therefore unfair to saddle a resettlement party with the cost of a large part of the work done by it which has nothing to do with the work connected with the revision of rates.

29. *Conclusion.*—In Mr. Holdsworth's detailed examination of the Committee's report and in the Board's remarks in the previous paragraphs it has been shown how the Committee's conclusions on all vital points have little to commend them. They are often based on a misinterpretation of Government orders on the subject; on wrong or admittedly insufficient data and on wide generalisations not based upon any recorded facts. The Committee has started with the fundamentally erroneous idea that the assessment should be regulated with reference to the economic condition of each individual ryot and not the productivity of the land. Its suggestions and observations throughout its report have in consequence been largely vitiated and when it concludes its report with the expression of a hope that Government are in no way committed to the dictum that it is the land that pays assessment and that the well-being of the ryots is not their concern, it is clear that the Committee does not realize that even if the principle it supports is desirable it is not practicable.

As pointed out by Mr. Holdsworth in paragraph 23 of his report, the Committee, in spite of the arguments advanced regarding the inability of the ryot to stand any increase in assessment, contemplates with equanimity an increase of 25 per cent in the rate of cesses. This fact in itself seems to show that the Committee can have very little faith in its contention that the present rate of land assessment is too high. If the ryot can stand a large increase in the rate paid by him as cesses, he obviously can stand an equivalent increase in the rate of assessment. In the opinion of the Board the report of the Committee has not shown that the increase proposed in the Scheme Report on the present rate of assessment cannot be easily borne by the ryots in the three districts of East and West Godavaris and Kistna. Indeed on a consideration of the undoubted increase by 100 per cent in the selling price of rice during the currency of the present resettlement a much higher increase in the rate of assessment would be justifiable. It is the emphatic opinion of the Board that the proposals in the Scheme Report are based on sound grounds and that there is every justification for introducing the rates proposed therein without further delay.

(True extract)

S. G. SENGODAIYAN,
Acting Secretary.

ANNEXURE

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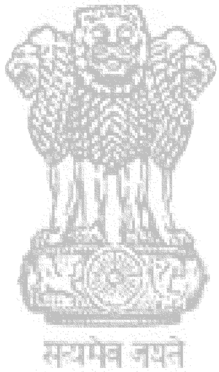
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REPORT, DATED 11TH APRIL 1930, BY MR. B. G. HOLDSWORTH, I.C.S.

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1. *The Committee's Report.*—The report of the Committee is contained in three volumes comprising 101 pages of text and 212 pages of appendices. The report and the appendices have been examined as carefully and thoroughly as time permitted, but the task has not been facilitated by the numerous errors they contain. Arithmetical mistakes, many of them serious, occur in practically every appendix. The figures and arguments of the Settlement Officer have been attacked often unreasonably and on occasion misrepresented. Public statistics have been quoted without verification of their relevancy, and although the appendices bristle with an imposing array of columns, many of them are irrelevant and some of them so impracticable that in the end the Committee's staff has not attempted to fill them in. The frequent errors of fact and calculation suggest that the report has not been drafted with the care required by a subject of such complexity, and though many of the mistakes may be of detail they detract from the authority of the conclusions. Care has been taken to refer to the original manuscript of the Committee's report and to verify that none of the mistakes criticized below are merely misprints.

2. *The Costs of Resettlement.*—In concluding its report, the Committee has drawn attention to the fact that its investigation has taken only nine months while that of the Settlement Party took some years. It admits that the work of the Settlement Party was of a somewhat different kind. In view, however, of the misapprehensions betrayed in paragraph 378 of the report on the subject of the cost of resettlement, it is essential to emphasize the difference between the operations of the Settlement Party as a whole and those on which the Committee was engaged. It is only a very small fraction of a Settlement Party that is employed on work directly connected with proposals for a revision of rates. The large majority of the Party is engaged in operations which would be essential, whether any alteration of the rates of assessment was contemplated or not. Its activities are confined almost entirely to the task of bringing up to date the registry and description of holdings in the revenue records. It must also be clearly understood that a resurvey is in no sense an essential part of a resettlement. There would be no difficulty in raising or lowering the assessment without any resurvey. Resurvey is necessary not because a district is resettled but because the existing survey, owing to changes in the holdings, has become so out-of-date that it can no longer be adapted to existing conditions. To argue that the cost of the Survey department should be considered as an essential part of the costs of a resettlement, as the Committee has done in paragraph 378, is, therefore, unsound. There is even less justification for including the charges on account of the Inam Commissioner; and the further suggestion that the transfer of the cost of the district staff employed on the maintenance of revenue records from "5. Land Revenue" to "22. General Administration" is improper on the ground that this staff has some connection with resettlement has little to commend it. If the question is impartially considered, it will be seen that the only legitimate debit against the increased revenue levied at a resettlement is a small portion of the cost of the Settlement Party employed in the district resettled. The annual average expenditure for the last three years on the four Settlement Parties employed in various parts of the Presidency is 7·9 lakhs. About one half of this represents the cost incurred in Kistna and Godavari and it will be no exaggeration to say that less than one-tenth of this half was spent on staff directly connected with the operations involved in submitting proposals for a revision of rates. So slight is the cost of revising the rates that if resettlements were abandoned and a permanent settlement introduced, it would make little difference to the figures of expenditure quoted by the Committee in paragraph 378.

3. *The Principles of Settlement and Resettlement.*—The Committee has gone somewhat outside its terms of reference and has opened its report with a criticism of the principles of settlement and resettlement and a suggestion that these principles have been ignored by the Settlement Officer and by Government.

In paragraph 15 the Committee has misstated the settlement principles and misinterpreted the statement of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member made in Council on 28th November 1928. It states that the settlement calculations make no allowance for the subsistence of the farmer and that the Madras Government are not prepared to consider the requirements of the cultivator in assessing their revenue rates. Under the strict theory of Settlement the net profits from agriculture, i.e., the gross outturn less the cultivation expenses, are divided equally between the ryot and Government; but owing to the number of deductions that are made in favour of the ryot at each step in the calculation and owing to the fact that the net produce is valued at a commutation rate which is always considerably below the market price prevailing at the time when the settlement is made, the theoretical half share is never taken in practice, and the assessment is invariably very much less than half the current value of the net produce. The balance is left to the cultivator and as a result of the fact that at resettlements Government have never enhanced rates up to the full percentage of the rise in prices, it has come about that the ryot's share is constantly increasing while the Government's share is constantly decreasing as the value of the products rises. It is impossible to follow the reasoning of the quotation from Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar given in paragraph 13 of the report to the effect that slight errors in the calculation are likely to result in excessive assessments. It is true that slight errors in detail might vitiate the total but there is no more likelihood of such errors tending to make assessments excessive than of their making them lenient. It all depends on the nature of the error: and in view of the care taken to see that the calculations are made in a way most favourable to the ryot the second alternative is really more probable than the first. The quotation from Sir Norman Marjoribanks does not mean that the Government of Madras are not concerned with the maintenance of the family of the cultivator but that as adequate allowance has been made for the maintenance of the cultivator in fixing original and resettlement rates, it is not necessary and, in fact, it is not practicable, to vary the assessment in accordance with the peculiar circumstances of each *individual* cultivator. This is a very different thing from stating, as the Committee suggests, that the Government of Madras were not prepared to make due provision for the maintenance of the family of the cultivator. As a matter of fact, the present rates of assessment in these districts represent nothing like the value of half the net produce. Figures will be given later to show that the assessment is very much less than a half or even a quarter of the net produce.

These facts explain the treatment of the question of cultivation expenses in the Scheme Report. The Committee has accused the Settlement Officer of having dealt with this matter in a cursory fashion. The calculation of cultivation expenses is a matter of extreme difficulty and a recalculation of such expenses would involve a recalculation of the standard outturns. In recent resettlements in view of the fact that the enhancements proposed have been so much lower than the rise in prices, it has been considered unnecessary to embark upon such debatable points as the cost of cultivation. If it were proposed to enhance the assessment up to the full percentage of the rise in prices it would be essential to examine the relation of modern cultivation expenses to those of the preceding resettlement. The normal development would be for cultivation expenses to increase similarly with prices. There is no apparent reason why the cost of agricultural implements, cattle, manure, etc., should rise faster than the price of grain: and as labour is generally paid in grain the money equivalent will vary exactly as the price of produce, unless there has been an increase in the rate of grain wages. It is possible that there has been a slight increase in grain wages and by this amount the increase in the cost of cultivation may exceed the rise in prices. The excess is however so slight that it should be amply covered by the difference between the rise in the price of produce and the percentage enhancement of the assessment proposed. As, however, the Committee has supplied an estimate of cultivation expenses which purports to show an increase of no less than 300 per cent over the figures of 1900 the question will be examined more elaborately in a subsequent part of this report.

4. *The Resettlement Factors—(a) The standard outturns.*—The Committee has advanced a series of arguments to show that the allowance made under the head 'vicissitudes of season and uncultivable areas' is inadequate, that the allowance

for cartage and merchants' profits is too small and that the commutation rate is unfairly calculated. It has also questioned the correctness of the standard outturns which are the theoretical bases of the rates of assessment. This latter point however has not been pressed except to the extent that the Committee has quoted from various reports regarding other provinces to show the difficulties inherent in any attempt to estimate the actual yield of the soil. It has, however, suggested no more satisfactory method of arriving at the outturn which must be ascertained if land revenue is to be adjusted according to fertility. The point whether the standard outturns were excessive was examined in paragraph 40 (*f*) of the Scheme Report and figures were given to show that the settlement classification based on these standard outturns was substantially correct.

Further evidence regarding outturns has been abstracted from the claims preferred by ryots before the Land Acquisition Officer or a Civil Court in connection with the recent railway acquisitions in these districts. The figures are given below. They indicate that the settlement outturns are anything but excessive.

Rate of assessment.		Standard outturn.	Yield claimed per acre.
RS.	A.	BAGS.	
			WET.
			Kistna.
9	0	13	20 to 9 bags of paddy.
8	0	11	20 to 9 bags of paddy.
7	0	10	20 bags of paddy.
6	0	8	20 to 10 bags of paddy.
5	0	8	20 to 12½ bags of paddy
4	8	7	16 bags of paddy.
			West Godavari.
9	0	13	25 to 17½ bags of paddy Rs. 500 to Rs 400.
8	0	11	20 to 12 bags of paddy Rs. 400 to Rs. 170.
7	0	10	20 to 18 bags of paddy.
			East Godavari.
12	0	16	20 to 16⅔ bags of paddy.
10	0	14	30 to 12 bags of paddy Rs. 100 to Rs. 90.
9	0	13	30 bags to 15 bags of paddy. 4 putties of garlic. Chillies worth Rs. 60. Rs. 100.
8	0	11	30 to 15 bags of paddy.

(*b*) *Allowance for vicissitudes of season.*—The deduction made for vicissitudes of season and uncultivable areas has been attacked on several grounds. It is argued that these allowances of 10 per cent in the deltas and 20 per cent in the uplands are insufficient to cover the vicissitudes of the season, since seasons sufficiently adverse to damage the crops are more frequent than the allowance made could cover. The Committee has criticized the rainfall statistics given by the Settlement Officer as 'not only worthless but thoroughly misleading.' The form in which the statistics were presented is that laid down by Government and it has been adopted in all recent Scheme Reports. It is moreover difficult to reconcile the Committee's criticism with the fact that it has accepted the only deduction which the Settlement Officer made from the rainfall figures, viz., that there had been no appreciable change in the character of the seasons. The reason for this may be that the Committee desired to apply the results of its examination of the rainfall figures for the years 1890—1899 (Appendix 2) to the period of the expiring settlement which opened in 1900. The Committee professes to have experienced some difficulty in obtaining similar figures for later years. It is not easy to understand why it should have been able to obtain figures 40 years old and not those of later years. The figures are all equally available in every

Collector's office in a printed Board's Proceedings containing the monthly rainfall returns for each station for the 45 years ending 1914. Whatever the difficulties or disadvantages of quoting more relevant figures may have been, the Committee has enunciated the sweeping generalization [paragraph 388 (1)] that in half the years under consideration, the seasonal conditions were such as to cause damage to crops, on an examination of the rainfall recorded during ten years prior to the resettlement period at only six stations in an area covering some 12,000 square miles. It is obvious that figures will vary considerably even in adjoining stations over periods as short as a month and the Committee's evidence for so serious a conclusion can only be described as inconclusive. Moreover the argument it draws from its figures, that the allowance for vicissitudes of seasons is inadequate, is weakened further by the fact that the crop experiments on which the standard outturns were estimated were conducted in the year 1894 which the Committee itself has marked as adverse in the East Godavari district and which was distinguished in Kistna and West Godavari by heavy rains in the harvest months.

The other criticisms levelled against the adequacy of the allowance for vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas assume that the standard outturn is the maximum or ideal. It has been seen that the experiments on which the standard outturns were fixed were carried out in an unfavourable year and consequently such outturns cannot be assumed to represent even the normal, much less the perfect, crop. It is therefore quite incorrect to claim that further deduction should be made on account of late transplantation. Any effect which the date of transplantation has on the outturn must have been reflected in the standard outturns. The arguments in paragraphs 29 and 30 are therefore at best irrelevant and in paragraph 30 in particular are based on quite inadequate grounds. The same considerations apply to the contentions in paragraphs 42 to 47, to the effect that no allowance is made for insect and other pests.

In paragraph 34 the Committee has pressed for low rates of assessment in view of the losses to which the ryots are liable owing to vicissitudes of season. In this connection it must be emphasised that the Government rates are low as compared with the rents realized by the ryots from their sub-tenants and as compared with the rents paid by occupancy ryots in proprietary villages. The fact that the Government ryot can secure a rent which may be as much as ten times the assessment he pays to Government and that the occupancy ryot is prepared to pay considerably more than the Government assessment to the zamindar indicates that the revenue rates cannot be considered anything but low.

(c) *Allowance for unprofitable areas.*—The arguments based on the area of current fallows are vitiated by the fact that the Committee is mistaken about the meaning of the statistics it has quoted. It has taken them from Appendix 1 of Benson's Statistical Atlas and has been led, no doubt inadvertently, into the fallacy of claiming that Government assessment is paid on fallows in proprietary estates. An examination of this Appendix would have shown that it related not only to Government lands but also to lands in zamindari and whole inam villages. The figures required by the Committee might have been found in paragraph 7 of the letter press of the Statistical Atlas from which it would have been seen that only 11 per cent of the occupied ryotwari area is uncultivated in Kistna and West Godavari and 27·5 per cent in East Godavari. In the latter district most of these fallows lie in the Rajahmundry and Peddapur taluks where the soil is poor and the assessment extremely low. Moreover much of this fallow contains trees from which the owner receives an appreciable return. It may incidentally be noticed that in no settlement has the allowance for uncultivable areas been intended to cover current fallows. It is intended to cover only small areas such as paths, channels, bunds, threshing floors, etc., which are measured in with the holdings. It must be remembered also that much of this current fallow is deliberately kept waste to be leased as pasturage for delta cattle, a practice which yields a reliable income considerably in excess of the assessment.

(d) *Remissions.*—The dissertation on remissions in section VIII of the report is not particularly relevant to Kistna and Godavari which are as thoroughly protected against famine as any district in the Presidency. Since the construction of the anicut seventy years ago there has been no widespread calamity in these districts and it requires more than a quotation from Mr. Clarke's report of 1899 to prove that the remission rules as now worked do not afford relief in the case of individual lands which suffer on occasions from excess or deficiency of water.

(*e*) *Ryots' improvements.*—In section X the Committee has raised the question of ryots' improvements and expressed an opinion that there should be some reduction of land revenue in consideration of the expenditure incurred by ryots in bringing their lands under wet cultivation. It is no doubt true that in most cases it requires some labour or expenditure to convert dry land into wet but it has never been the practice to regard this as a ryot's improvement, provided that the water is supplied from a Government source of irrigation. Where however the ryot digs a well or a private tank for the improvement of his land he is exempted from any enhanced assessment on this account. It must be remembered also that under the existing scheme of classification lands which are on the fringe of an ayacut or in an undeveloped area are invariably assessed at low rates. Carried to its logical conclusion the Committee's argument would necessitate the assessment of all lands at jungle rates since at one time or another they must have been cleared by the labour of some ryot. The Committee has offered no practical suggestion and, in view of the fact that the lands which require improvement are, as a rule, assessed in the lowest tarams it seems unnecessary to consider the adoption of any further relief.

5. *The Irrigation Systems.*—The section on Irrigation consists largely of the opinions of the Committee as to the conditions of irrigation in the deltas in question. In the case of the Kistna delta it has expressed the opinion in paragraph 60, of which it was not altogether convinced in paragraph 54, that in the Kistna delta the more chronic insufficiency of supply from which the system had suffered almost throughout the period under report had been in a very large measure set right by the fitting up of 6 feet shutters over the Kistna anicut.

In paragraph 57 however the Committee has strayed into the question of the second crop zone which has recently been fixed in the Godavari Western delta and has claimed to have discovered "numerous cases of people who were not at all anxious to raise a second crop cultivation but who, on the other hand, desired to have their lands excluded from the second crop zones." In the face of this assertion it is worth noting that out of the 132 petitions concerning the second crop zone received by the Board of Revenue only eight were from parties requesting the exclusion of their lands. The remaining 124 contained the requests of 1,800 ryots for the supply of water in the second crop season to some 15,000 acres of land and of the eight desiring exclusion most of them were under the misapprehension that the supply for second crop would mean the loss of the supply in the first crop season which they had hitherto enjoyed. Not only did the vast majority of ryots, who had any representations to make, desire the inclusion of their lands but certain registered companies and private individuals, who own property at present outside the limits of the area irrigated by direct flow, have petitioned in no half-hearted terms for the inclusion of their lands at almost any cost. These parties are prepared to pay an 'inclusion fee' of Rs. 25 per acre, to set aside lands for the benefit of the depressed classes and discharged sepoys, to construct at their own expense all the channels and engineering works necessary to bring the water on to their properties and undertake to pay such water-rate as Government may care to fix. It is difficult to believe that, if irrigation were so unsatisfactory and the profits of cultivation so exiguous and unreliable as the Committee maintains, unsentimental entities like registered companies would be prepared to offer such handsome terms for the supply of water.

6. *The relevance of the statistics regarding Population, Cultivation, Communications and Trade.*—In view of the Committee's reply to the statistics given in the Scheme Report concerning the economic condition of the district, it will be advisable to restate briefly the basis of the resettlement proposals. Land revenue represents the commuted value of Government's share of the produce. This value was at the last settlement commuted at a rate calculated on the prices of food-grains

prevailing prior to 1894. It has been demonstrated in the Scheme Report that these prices have increased by over a 100 per cent since the Government share was last commuted. It follows, therefore, that the Government's share is worth at least twice what it was worth when the existing rates of assessment were fixed. It has, however, been proposed to enhance the land revenue only by 18¾ per cent. The enhancement has been proposed not because there has been an increase in the population, in the mileage of maintained roads, in the trade of the district, in the extent of holdings or in the sale and lease values of land, but simply because that share of the crop which represented the Government assessment 30 years ago is now worth twice as much as it was then worth. In other words, the ryot requires to sell only half as much of his crop to-day as he did some 30 years ago to meet the Government assessment. Much therefore of the argument advanced by the Committee to the effect that the increase in population, the expansion of maintained roads and the development of trade, etc., do not justify any enhancement of revenue, is irrelevant. Statistics regarding these points were introduced into the Scheme Report merely to illustrate the condition and development of the tract during the expiring settlement period and to throw light on the effect of the previous rates of assessment. If the old rates had been pitched too high, the effect would have been seen in a progressive deterioration of the tract.

7. *Population.*—The Committee has pointed out that an increase of population is not an unmixed blessing and has argued as if there had been a rise in population of 21 per cent. This is not quite accurate. The correct figure is 19 per cent. The Committee has also stressed the fact that there was a retarded rate of expansion in the decade 1911—1921 which is not entirely explicable as being due to the influenza epidemic. Its argument in this paragraph would have been worthy of more attention if its figures had been correct. It has, however, quoted for East Godavari the figures for Kistna and for Kistna the figures for Guntur. It is, however, a fact that in the Godavaris and Kistna there was a marked falling off in the rate of increase during the decade 1911—1921 and that there was less immigration than during previous decades. During those periods, however, the rate of increase in these districts had been very much above the Presidency average and an eventual retardation was in such circumstances inevitable.

The Committee's main point, however, is that an increase of population has its dangers. While it is true that increased population involves increased pressure on the land the statistics of cultivation given in the Scheme Report show there has been an expansion in cultivation greater than the increase in population. In paragraph 67 of its report the Committee has questioned the calculations made by the Settlement Officer regarding the expansion of cultivation in the Godavari districts. The figures furnished by the Settlement Officer will be found in paragraph 28 of the Scheme Report where it is explained that the comparison is made between the average of the figures for the five years 1919–20 to 1923–24 and the area of cultivation given in the previous Resettlement Scheme Reports for the two districts. These figures in the case of the Godavari districts were the average of the four years immediately preceding 1894. Using these figures which relate to cultivation in Government villages only the Settlement Officer has calculated that the cultivated area has increased by 22 per cent in Kistna and West Godavari and by 21 per cent in East Godavari. The Committee has attacked these results on the ground that the Settlement Officer has based his calculations on the irrigated area of 1899 in which year second crop in the Godavari delta was cultivated on only 66,000 odd acres whereas in 1897 the second crop area was 166,000. The Committee's figures are taken from the Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Part II (Irrigation) and it must be noted in passing that they refer to non-Government as well as Government villages, whereas the Settlement Officer's figures in paragraph 28 of the Scheme Report refer to Government villages only. Because of the disparity in the irrigation returns for 1897 and 1899 the Committee has argued that it is justified in reducing the increase of cultivation claimed by the Settlement Officer by 100,000 acres and accordingly with the help of an erroneous statement that the increase in population was 21 per cent (instead of 19 per cent) it has gone on to show that population has increased more than the cultivated area.

The Committee's argument is fallacious. The Settlement Officer has explained that his early period figures were taken from the figures in the Resettlement Scheme Report of 1894. The Committee has ignored this and argued as if his calculations were based on the Irrigation returns of 1899. It has further committed a serious blunder in having deducted from the Settlement Officer's cultivated area for 1919-20 to 1923-24, which referred to the cultivation in Government villages only, the figures from the Administration Report (Irrigation) for the year 1897, which include inam and zamindari villages as well.

To prove how misleading is the argument of the Committee in this connection, the figures from the Annual Administration Reports (Irrigation) have been collected and compared. Second crop cultivation fluctuates from year to year and therefore averages have been taken for the five years 1895-96 to 1899-1900 (early period) and 1920-21 to 1924-25 (late period). Totals for the main systems are compared below :—

	Godavari Delta.	Kistna Delta.	Muniyeru Project.	Divi Project.	Total.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Early period	750,353	522,067	1,445	Nil.	1,272,998
Late period	956,541	738,676	6,247	37,255	1,738,719
Percentage increase ..	+ 27	+ 41	+ 332	..	+ 37

In the main irrigated areas alone there has been an increase of 37 per cent. This of course does not mean that the cultivated area has similarly increased, since much of the land now irrigated was probably under dry cultivation formerly.

The statistics given in paragraph 28 of the Scheme Report showing that in the Government villages in Kistna and West Godavari there had been an increase in cultivation of 22 per cent and in East Godavari an increase of 21 per cent remain unaffected by the Committee's mistaken criticisms. There has therefore been an increase in the area cultivated actually greater than the increase in population and when it is remembered that it has been mainly under wet crops the suggestion that the increase is due only to the opening up of lands on the margin of cultivation may be decisively rejected. It follows therefore that the pressure of the population on the land must actually be less now than it was thirty years ago especially in view of the enhanced productivity of the area cultivated. There is therefore, not the menace in the figures of population which the Enquiry Committee apprehends and despite its quotation from Adam Smith it can hardly be denied that a marked increase in population is a generally accepted sign of prosperity. Before leaving this subject it may be noticed that the Committee's contention in paragraph 78 regarding the pressure of surplus labour upon the land, in support of which it quotes from the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, is hard to reconcile with its subsequent argument that owing to a marked scarcity of labour the cost of cultivation has increased out of all proportion to the rise in prices.

Owing to the fundamental errors in the Committee's figures which have been exposed above the argument in paragraph 68 falls to the ground. As to the minor points referred to in paragraph 69 a reference to the totals given by the Settlement Officer in his Scheme Report will show that the decreases noted are too trivial to merit comment.

8. *Communications and Trade.*—The statistics regarding communications, markets and trade are intended simply to show that the ryot is in a better position than he was thirty years ago in regard to the disposal of his produce. The 'higher prices from improved communications and conditions of marketing' are among the material benefits enumerated by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in the passage quoted by the Committee in section 72 of its report. It is clear therefore that the figures are relevant, as concerning a factor that affects agricultural prosperity.

9. *Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar's historical error.*—Paragraph 79 contains a historical inaccuracy that requires contradiction. The Committee has quoted from Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar to the effect that when the principles regulating the land tax were settled in 1856 it was intended that the charges for the maintenance of roads should be met out of the Government assessment and

that, owing to the development of the local land cess, the charges which it was intended should be met out of the Government share of the produce have actually been met out of the ryot's share.

The papers in which the principles of the land tax were settled have been scrutinized but nothing has been found which bears out Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar's dictum. In fact the policy which is explicitly stated in these paper is the direct opposite. In paragraph 5 of the letter of the Madras Government, No. 44 of 1855, dated 11th October 1855, to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the following words occur: "The proportion is intended to be that taken for the general purposes of the State; but we have it in contemplation, besides to establish cesses for local objects . . . especially for the maintenance and improvement of the district roads and for education." In this letter the Government of Madras proposed to take a percentage of the *gross* produce as the assessment. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors replied in a letter No. 17 of 1856, dated 17th December 1856 in which, while recommending that the assessment should be a percentage of the net produce, they stressed the advisability of forming road funds in accordance with the principles accepted by them for South Arcot.

In acknowledging the despatch of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the Government of Madras in extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date April 22nd, 1857, No. 372, referred again to the intention they had expressed in their letter of 1855 and eventually when passing orders on the settlement of the South Arcot district directed the levy in addition to the rates calculated on half the net produce of a cess of four pice in every rupee 'to be laid out on roads in the taluks.' It is evident that Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar laboured under a misapprehension regarding the policy of Government.

10. *Agricultural statistics.*—The accuracy of the Scheme Report figures regarding the number of cattle, ploughs, etc., in the East Godavari district for 1920 has been attacked in paragraph 86. The Committee has relied on Benson's Statistical Atlas, Appendix IV. These figures are, owing to a mistake in the Collector's office, misleading and for this reason were not adopted by the Settlement Officer. He observed that in the case of East Godavari, the figures in the Statistical Atlas included returns from non-Government as well as from Government villages and he secured the figures for the latter villages only from Statistical Return A-4 in the Collector's office. To this extent the figures in paragraph 91 of the Committee's Report regarding the East Godavari district are inaccurate and inferences drawn from them must be abandoned. The figures for Kistna and West Godavari may, however, be further examined. The Committee professes to show that the amount of straw or other fodder obtained from the area under cereals and pulses will not feed more than one-sixth of the cattle in these districts. In so doing it has assumed that one acre produces 1,500 pounds of straw or other fodder. In the "Hand-book of Agricultural Facts and Figures" published by the Madras Agricultural Department, it is stated, however, that the yield of paddy straw is 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per acre and of cholam from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds. Another formula in use in the Agricultural Department is that cholam straw is to grain by weight as 3 is to 1 and paddy straw as 1½ to 1. With an outturn of ten bags (1,660 lb.) to the acre the weight of paddy straw should reach 2,500 lb. It is clear, therefore, that 1,500 lb. is an underestimate and that it would be erring on the side of moderation to assume for purposes of calculation an average yield of 1 ton of straw or 2,240 lb. per acre. At this rate the total fodder yield of the district is 2,150 million pounds. The Committee has estimated that 9,000 million pounds of fodder are required to feed 600,000 head of cattle. This is based on an assumption that 15,000 lb. of straw or other fodder is required for one unit of cattle per annum. The formula in use in the Agricultural Department is 5 tons (11,200 lb.) per pair per annum or 5,600 lb. per head per annum. At this rate the amount of fodder required for the cattle of the district is only 3,360 million tons. There is still a shortage, but it is nothing like so serious as that estimated by the Committee, and it must be remembered that no allowance has been made for grazing on stubble, bunds and porambokes. Moreover the figures for cattle on which the above calculations are made include all the stock in the Government villages, and not only those animals which are required for agriculture. It is no doubt true that the

manure of all the animals is available for use on the fields but it is not fair to debit on that account the whole cost of their keep to the agricultural budget, unless at the same time, the receipts from dairy produce, cattle rearing, sale of skins and carting are also credited. The Committee, however, has concluded that the figures given in paragraph 91 prove how inadequate is the supply of paddy straw for the requirements of the cattle and has argued that the settlement practice of setting off the cost of feeding cattle against the value of straw is, therefore, indefensible. It is generally accepted that one pair of ploughing cattle is required for the cultivation of 5 acres of wet land. It has been seen that on a moderate estimate one acre of wet land yields 1 ton of straw per annum. Five acres will therefore yield 5 tons of straw per annum which is the accepted ration for a pair of ploughing bullocks. There is, therefore, not so much wrong with the time-honoured practice of the Settlement Department as the Committee is disposed to think.

11. *Statistics of holdings, darkhasts and sales for arrears of land revenue.*—The treatment of the subject of holdings and revenue, darkhasts and relinquishments and sales for arrears of land revenue in sections 17 and 18 of the report cannot be described as impartial.

In paragraph 96 there is no reference to the explanation given in the Scheme Report for the apparent excess of the increase in dry holdings over that in wet holdings, which is due to the system hitherto prevailing in these districts, by which a very large area of land which was under longstanding wet cultivation was shown as nominally dry in the revenue accounts.

Paragraph 97 of the report gives the impression that the proportion of the area of darkhasts to relinquishments is as 2 : 1. This is true only of the Kistna district and only so long as the figures for the Kaikalur taluk, the special difficulties of which are fully explained in the Scheme Report, are taken into consideration. The proportion in East Godavari is 11 : 1, in West Godavari 10 : 1, and in Kistna excluding Kaikalur 5 : 1.

It is impossible to follow the Committee in its conclusions that the Scheme Report figures, which show the extreme rarity of sales for arrears of land revenue, prove that 'the demand for land is everywhere so great that the ryot would generally manage somehow or other to pay up his dues'. This can only be described as a *petitio principii* and is not supported by a single fact.

12. *Sale value of land.*—In paragraph 100 the Committee has stated that the Settlement Officer 'has made no attempt to trace the progress of the rise and fall (of land values) since 1925.' The suggestion conveyed by the language used is that the Settlement Officer has deliberately excluded from consideration the statistics of the years subsequent to 1925. The Committee can hardly have been ignorant of the fact that the Settlement Officer's report was submitted in August 1926.

It has next enumerated the factors other than an anticipation of profits which *might* account for a rise in land value. The pressure of population on the soil might certainly send up the demand for land, but it would also send up equally the price of food-stuffs. The Committee admits that prices naturally vary with the rise of food-stuffs which is in itself an admission that the price fluctuates with the receipts from cultivation. It is scarcely fair to advance the accidental circumstances detailed in paragraph 107—sales in satisfaction of debts, family arrangements, charitable sales, special lands, double crop lands, seed bed lands, lands which have special value for a particular ryot, lands which contain a house and cattle-shed—since it is equally easy to place on the other side the accidental circumstances which depress prices below the normal. The sale in satisfaction of debt may show only a nominal consideration; the family arrangement is just as likely to result in a low price as a high price; and as against the special lands there are just as many lands which have nothing special about them at all and the Committee has not advanced a single fact in support of its bare assertion that these special lands 'form a numerous class in sales.' There are just as many circumstances in which a ryot has to sell for what he can get as there are in which a ryot can get a fancy price for his land. Even if it were admitted, however, that all the prices recorded in the thousands of registered sale-deeds examined by the Settlement staff represented a price above the real value (whatever this may be) of land, the Committee's contention fails to affect the Settlement Officer's case. He has carefully pointed out in his Scheme Report that the proposal to enhance the rates of assessment does not rest on the fact that the price of lands has reached any particular figure in the years 1920 to 1925. The proposal rests on the proved rise in the price of food-grains and it is merely supported by a reference to sale and lease values. This reference moreover is not so much to the actual level of values at the present time as to a comparison between those values and the values prevailing at the time when the existing rates of assessment were introduced. The Committee will not presumably contend that the land hunger of the Indian ryot is a new phenomenon; that family arrangements and charitable sales are more numerous now than in the past and that special lands are more frequently brought to sale now than they were in 1900. The special factors which may possibly vitiate the average of the later period must equally have vitiated the averages of the earlier period. The Settlement Officer's argument that the value of lands has increased faster than the price of food-stuffs is unaffected by the arguments advanced by the Committee in depreciation of the present prices realized by the sale of land.

The Committee has further stated that subsequent to 1925 there has been a marked fall in the value of lands corresponding to the fall in the price of paddy. The Committee has however advanced nothing more than an assertion of this fact and a reference to information furnished by ryots in course of its enquiry. It has not produced a single figure verifiable by a reference to documents nor has it indicated the extent to which prices have been affected.

With a view to ascertaining to what extent the values of lands have fallen and how far the ryots support the allegations advanced by the Committee the records relating to the acquisition of lands for the three new railways in these deltas, Gudivada to Bhimavaram, Nidadavole to Narsapur and Cocanada to Kotipalli have been scrutinized. These acquisitions took place in 1926, 1927 and 1928. The results are tabulated below showing—

(1) the land values as stated in the Scheme Report (based on sale-deeds for five years 1920–1925), (2) the values claimed by ryots before the Land Acquisition Officer or before a civil court, and (3) the values eventually awarded.

Rate of assessment. (1)	Scheme Report value. (2)	Ryot's claim. (3)	Amount awarded. (4)
	KISTNA (year 1926).		
	Wet.		
RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS.
9 0	1,099	1,750 to 1,250	1,750 to 1,250
8 0	934	1,500 to 1,250	1,500 to 1,000
7 0	548	1,000	1,000
6 0	399	1,000	650 to 550
5 0	220	1,200 to 600	500 to 200
4 8	141	600 to 500	225
	Dry.		
1 0	78	400	125
	WEST GODAVARI (year 1926).		
	Wet.		
9 0	935	2,200 to 1,700	1,800 to 1,100
8 0	745	3,000 to 1,000	1,800 to 900
7 0	528	2,500 to 1,500	1,800 to 900
4 0	341	2,000	600
	Dry.		
4 0	559	1,500 to 1,200	650 to 500
3 0	448	1,500	650
	EAST GODAVARI (years 1927 and 1928).		
	Wet.		
12 0	1,387	1,500 to 1,400	1,200
10 0	1,140	3,000 to 1,500	1,300 to 900
9 0	935	3,000 to 1,500	1,300 to 800
8 0	745	2,000 to 1,000	1,000 to 800

The ryots' estimates are considerably higher than the Scheme Report figures as are also the sums awarded. Claims preferred before a Land Acquisition Officer are naturally pitched high and cannot of course be taken too seriously; but they constitute oral evidence similar in kind to and entitled to just as much weight as the statements made to the Committee in their tours. In the one case the natural tendency would be to exaggerate and in the other to depreciate values. If the claims preferred before the Land Acquisition Officer are to be suspect as naturally biased, the oral complaints received by the Committee are open to exactly the same suspicion.

13. *Lease values.*—There is a certain irony in the Committee's description of the Settlement Officer's arguments from recorded lease values as 'crude and bald'. To enumerate, as it has done in paragraph 111, the factors which might account for an unusually high rate of rent without adverting to the exactly similar and opposite factors which might lead to a low rate of rent is certainly not an impartial statement of the case. The Committee has insisted that no arguments should be drawn from these figures unless all the factors relating to each individual document have been carefully ascertained. It may again be pointed out that the Settlement Officer's argument is not one based on the actual rate of lease revealed in modern figures, so much as on a comparison between the figures of to-day and the figures of 25 years ago. It might have been possible with the expenditure of much time and money to obtain a history of each individual lease during the past five years, but for the Settlement Officer's purpose it would have been equally necessary to investigate the history of the leases from 1900 which was patently out of the question. The same argument however holds good here as in the case of sale-deeds that the Settlement Officer's conclusions being based on a comparison of the figures of two periods, the vitiating factors cancel out.

In paragraph 115 of its report the Committee practically accepts the contention underlying the Settlement Officer's argument from the rental figures. "If therefore," it says, "a comparison of the grain leases in the earlier period and the later period showed that there was very little difference in these, it means that the difference in the money values of leases in two periods is merely due to the increase in the price of grains." Later, in paragraph 116, the Committee claims to have produced statements which are 'self-explanatory' and show 'that, as a rule, grain leases are not altered in the two periods under reference'. If the Committee imagines that the Settlement Officer attempted at any time to show that there had been an increase in the rate of rents expressed in kind, it has failed to appreciate the argument contained in the Scheme Report which is precisely that accepted by it, that the value of leases expressed in terms of cash is several times greater now than it was 30 years ago. The fact that the rates in kind have remained constant is no argument against the resettlement proposals but is, as will be seen later, the strongest possible proof that the Committee's contention that cultivation expenses have increased by 300 per cent is not borne out by facts.

The Committee has not however contented itself with destructive criticism on this point. It has made certain enquiries of its own the results of which are tabulated in Tables 1 to 5 of paragraphs 117 to 123 of the report. Apart from a few minor difficulties such as an entry in Table No. 2 of an average holding of 80 cents in the case of 23 'rentiers' who are described as owning no land at all and a persistent entry in all the five tables of an average holding of less than 5 acres against the class of ryots described as owning less than 10 but over 5 acres, its treatment of the figures calls for further notice. In view of its criticism of the Settlement Officer's arguments as 'crude and bald' it is interesting to observe that the Committee has drawn contradictory generalizations from each of the five tables though the cases examined in each are not sufficiently numerous to justify any generalization at all.

Table No. (1), e.g., is alleged to prove that small holders 'are not very much in the run for lands to be rented' because 'landlords who would like to lease out their lands do not have much trust in them'. Table No. (2) however shows that the 'lands rented by the landless people and ryots having only one acre and less is very considerable and it is generally admitted that by renting the lands the landless people become more credit-worthy and are able to raise more credit.' It is also observed that the bigger ryots pay a higher rent per acre 'possibly because they are more anxious to rent some land at any cost and don't mind their rents being in arrears.' Table No. (3) shows that 'three big ryots rented as much land as 11 ryots who have very little or no land and that they are willing to pay very much higher rent than the latter.' Table No. (4) shows that "most of the rented land is taken up by the bigger ryots who pay very much lower rent than is demanded from the others. This is largely due to their greater bargaining capacity and stronger economic conditions." These points however are by the way. The Committee's contention is that in practically every one of these cases the tenant has lost during the last four years. It is not quite clear what is meant by the 'loss during the last four years' particularly as in some cases it is given in terms of lands and in other cases in terms of rupees and on occasion in terms of one when probably the other was intended. Does it mean that by their cultivation in general these ryots have lost money in the sense that they have spent more than they have secured or does it mean that the ryots had to borrow these sums during the last four years for no other purpose than to defray their rentals?

Fuller particulars are given in Appendix X (i) and X (ii) regarding the condition of lessees. We are told that the ryots interrogated were able to distinguish between debts due to 'renting lands' and debts due to other causes, between the property they had lost through 'renting lands' and the property they had lost through other causes. The keeping of accounts is not a strong point with the Indian ryot. It is difficult to see how he could produce the information furnished by the Committee and it is still more difficult to accept the conclusion that out of the 129 cases examined in Kistna there were 12 people who had had to sell property or cattle owing to their pernicious habit of 'renting land' while there was no single case in which any of these ryots had to sell property for other causes. If this information is to be accepted as reliable there are 78 cases out of 129 in which the ryot was indebted owing to his having taken lands on lease. In 31 of these cases this was the only reason for indebtedness. There is no conceivable reason why a ryot should deliberately reduce himself to a state of destitution simply to enrich an idle landlord. The ryots of these deltas cannot be so blind to their interests as to be unable to refrain from spending their labour and their resources on the cultivation of another man's land with a net result to themselves which is not only nil but in the majority of cases a minus balance. The Committee's schedules show that the majority of the lessees examined had quite a reasonable holding of their own. They cannot therefore have been driven to the disastrous expedient of leasing land by poverty or hunger. It is significant that, as we shall see when we examine the accounts submitted to the Committee by certain gentlemen of these districts, that the successful ones have increased the area of lands they take on lease and that the unsuccessful ones have had no difficulty in securing tenants to take the cultivation off their hands. It is extremely difficult therefore to accept the Committee's views in this respect as sound; but even if they were, they afford no argument why the Government should withhold its claim on the landholder for the assessment. It is not he who is losing but the over-optimistic tenant. The landlord is receiving a rent of about ten bags or Rs. 65 to an acre of wet land and paying a kist of about Rs. 8 and it is obvious that in his case the assessment represents nothing like half or even a quarter of the net produce. There is therefore no reason, on the facts adduced by the Committee, why the enhanced rates of assessment proposed should not be accepted.

The Committee would doubtless reply that no weight can be attached to documentary or oral evidence regarding rates of rental since the tenant is, as a rule, unable to pay the rent agreed upon and the landlord has to reduce or remit his dues. There must, of course, be cases where this occurs but it is extraordinary that the practice of leasing should continue if the defaulting tenant is the rule and not the exception. It is only to be expected that in supplying information to the Committee's staff the ryots would represent things in as black a light as possible and it is significant of the importance to be attached to their vague and unsubstantiated complaints before such a sympathetic audience as the Committee, that they had not the least reluctance during the railway acquisitions in advancing before the Land Acquisition Officer and on oath in civil courts claims regarding the value of their land which they supported by oral and documentary evidence regarding the rates of rental they received. The rentals claimed are tabulated below:—

Rate of assessment.		Standard outturn in bags.	Rentals claimed per acre.
(1)		(2)	(3)
			WET.
			KISTNA.
RS.	A.		
9	0	13 bags	Rs. 100 plus 10 bags of paddy. „ 100.
8	0	11 „	„ 50 for leasing the land for seed-bed.
			WEST GODAVARI.
9	0	13 bags	Rs. 300 to Rs. 250. 10 bags to 9 bags of paddy.
8	0	11 „	Rs. 300 to Rs. 60.* „ 350 to Rs. 200 for sugarcane. 15 to 9 bags of paddy.
7	0	10 „	Rs. 200 per acre for sugarcane. „ 185. 9 bags of paddy.
4	0	6 „	9 bags of paddy.
			EAST GODAVARI.
10	0	14 bags	20 to 10 bags of paddy. Rs. 100 to Rs. 53.
9	0	13 „	14 to 8 bags of paddy. Rs. 200 to Rs. 75.
8	0	11 „	10 to 8½ bags of paddy. Rs. 90.

It is evident that the ryots, whatever they may say when the question of enhancing the land revenue is in issue, do not in actual fact treat rental agreements as mere formalities and worthless as evidence of agricultural values and profits. It is not only the ignorant ryot who has advanced such claims. One of the members of the Committee itself, for all his professed distrust of recorded rentals, had no hesitation in filing a lease deed before the Land Acquisition Officer in support of what the latter has described as "an exorbitant claim" and has even carried the case to a civil court where he must be prepared to support this agreement with evidence given on oath.

14. *The commutation prices.*—In paragraph 129 the Committee has written as follows: "A perusal of the tables given in Appendix XV to the Scheme Report will show that the Special Settlement Officer has, for purposes of arriving at the commutation rate, selected 20 years which give the highest rates possible for the 30 years period." The years selected by the Settlement Officer were the last two decades of the 30 years immediately succeeding the year in which the previous commutation price was calculated, i.e., 1893-94. It would have been possible for the Settlement Officer writing in 1926 to calculate the commutation price from the actuals of the 20 years ending with the year 1925-26; but a moment's thought will show that this would have resulted in an even higher commutation rate than that on which his proposals are based since the three years of relatively high prices between 1923—26 would have been substituted for the first three years of comparatively low prices in the period actually taken.

The commutation prices worked out from the figures of the 20 years ending 1928-29 will be found below. They are considerably higher than those adopted in the Scheme Report. The Committee seemed to imagine that if the trend of prices subsequent to 1923 had been taken into consideration the commutation rate would have been lower. It has pointed out that in the last few years prices have tended to fall. If the price on which the settlement proposals were based had been the actual market price prevailing at the time of writing, the criticisms advanced by the Committee would have been cogent. It is, however, precisely with a view to avoiding hardships that might be caused by a fall in the price of paddy that revenue rates are calculated from an average price over a period of 20 years. This price is always very much lower than the prices ruling at the time of the settlement or resettlement and this margin is left in the ryot's favour precisely in order that Government may guard against their demand becoming excessive owing to a fall in prices.

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* *Note.*—The Rs. 60 is for a bapat wet land.

In paragraphs 134 *et seq.* the Committee has discussed the theoretical reasons which have led to the increase in prices. These paragraphs are interesting but not altogether relevant. It is impossible to conjecture what will be the course of prices in the years to come and it would be impracticable to base any assessment on a guess of this sort. It is true that prices have fallen generally since 1922 and it may be that they will not again touch such a high figure. It may even be that prices will fall below the present level, though this is pure conjecture. The movement of prices is not uniformly downward. These facts would be telling arguments against a proposal to base the assessment on the prices actually ruling to-day. It cannot, however, be too strongly emphasized that the resettlement proposals are based on the *average* of prices ruling over a period of 20 years and that the figure taken as the commutation price and on which the proposals under examination are based is considerably lower than the present price and is in fact lower than any actual price recorded since the year 1910.

The Committee has objected particularly to the Settlement Officer having included in his figures the prices ruling in the years immediately after the war on the ground that they were abnormal and that there has been a marked fall since 1922. It may be noted in passing that the figures of these years were taken into consideration in connection with the resettlements of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. In view, however, of the Committee's contention fresh commutation prices for paddy down to and including the figures for the year 1928-29 have been prepared. The detailed figures are given in Appendix I. The results for the deltas are tabulated below.

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Commutation price for 20 years ending 1928-29.	Percentage increase over commutation price of last settlement.	Scheme Report commutation price.	Percentage increase according to Scheme Report.
	East and West Godavari.		
294	149	258	119
	Kistna.		
272	131	241	104
Commutation price for 20 years ending 1928-29 omitting the three years 1919-20 to 1921-22.			
	East and West Godavari.		
269	128	258	119
	Kistna.		
253	114	241	104

It may be observed that the rise in prices disclosed even after the exclusion of the years of abnormal conditions is greater than that taken by the Special Settlement Officer in formulating his proposals.

The Committee has also questioned the accuracy of the prices used in framing the commutation price. These prices are taken from the monthly returns submitted by Collectors to the Board of Revenue. The old commutation price was similarly calculated at the last settlement from the official prices and if, as the Committee has suggested, these are exaggerated, the common error will cancel out on comparison. In support of its contention the Committee has in Appendix 11 (i) and (iii) contrasted the official figures with those furnished to it by certain private parties and public bodies. There is no means of checking the accuracy of the non-official figures as presented by the Committee and in view of the obvious errors in the prices purporting to have been obtained from the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce for the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 in Appendix 11 (iii) and of the discrepancy between the Cocanada rates as quoted by the Committee in paragraph 150 of Volume I for the years 1921 and 1929 and as given in Appendix 11 (iii) for the same years, it is at least open to doubt whether the figures have been accurately stated. A point which can be checked is the Committee's presentation of the Settlement Officer's figures which are given in Appendix XV of the Scheme Report in terms of prices per garce of 3,200 Madras measures. In Appendix 11, the Committee has calculated these in terms of prices per bag of 164 lb. The arithmetic approximates to accuracy but the method of presentation involves a serious misrepresentation of the official figures. In calculating the commutation price the Settlement Officer reduced the officially recorded figures by 15 per cent to allow for cartage and merchants' profits. The figures quoted as his by the Committee are the official figures unreduced by 15 per cent. To suggest, as is implicitly done in Appendix 11, that the figures given there are those on which the resettlement proposals are based is a grave error. It was no doubt an oversight, but it is unfortunate that an oversight should have occurred in such a way as to misrepresent the official position. The figures have been recalculated so as to show the price per bag actually taken by the Settlement Officer in calculating his commutation rate and are given below in comparison with the prices attributed to him by the Committee, and the prices returned by Mr. Gopalakrishnayya. A reference to Appendix 11 will show that it is only in three years that the Settlement Officer's figures are not exceeded by one or more of the figures taken from private sources in Kistna, and six years in Godavari. The Committee's statement in paragraph 149 that it finds the Settlement Officer's figures are always very considerably in excess of those of Mr. Gopalakrishnayya is simply due to the fact that it has misrepresented the Settlement Officer's figures.

If Mr. Gopalakrishnayya's figures are used instead of the official figures, the commutation price for the 20 years ending 1922-23 becomes for Kistna 230 instead of 241—an increase of 95 per cent over the old commutation price as against the 104 per cent increase revealed by the official figures. It is clear, therefore, that there still remains a good case for an increase of 18¾ per cent in assessment in view of the very much greater increase in prices.

PRICES OF PADDY PER BAG OF 164 lb.

Kistna Delta—Wet.

Year.	Mr. Holdsworth's prices as represented by the Committee.						The prices actually used by Mr. Holdsworth.						Mr. A. Gopalakrishnayya's figures as given by the Committee.		
	Annual average.			Ryots' selling months.			Annual average.			Ryots' selling months.					
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1903-04	3	8	0	3	7	3	2	15	6	2	14	11	2	14	0
1904-05	3	12	0	3	12	7	3	3	11	3	5	8	3	2	0
1905-06	4	12	8	4	15	4	4	1	8	4	4	11	3	8	0
1906-07	5	2	5	5	2	9	4	6	8	4	7	7	4	0	0
1907-08	4	13	8	5	1	0	4	3	9	4	6	1	4	8	0
1908-09	6	12	5	7	3	7	5	15	0	6	4	0	4	4	0
1909-10	5	12	9	5	6	4	5	1	6	4	12	6	5	0	0
1910-11	4	12	8	4	9	10	4	3	9	4	1	5	4	5	0
1911-12	5	9	2	5	12	5	4	12	10	4	15	9	4	0	0
1912-13	6	6	9	6	2	1	5	7	1	5	3	7	4	14	0
1913-14	5	10	7	5	3	2	4	13	1	4	7	3	4	12	0
1914-15	5	3	4	5	3	2	4	7	3	4	6	8	4	14	0
1915-16	5	6	8	5	6	8	4	9	11	4	9	11	5	0	0
1916-17	5	10	7	5	13	9	4	14	4	5	0	4	4	14	0
1917-18	5	10	0	5	10	0	4	12	3	4	12	6	5	0	0
1918-19	6	6	3	6	7	1	5	11	9	5	15	0	6	0	0
1919-20	8	7	6	8	13	0	7	5	0	7	10	0	7	4	0
1920-21	10	14	4	8	15	9	8	12	2	7	14	8	7	8	0
1921-22	8	10	5	8	12	5	7	8	3	7	8	10	7	4	0
1922-23	7	11	9	7	6	3	6	10	9	6	4	11	6	4	0

Godavari Delta—Wet.

Year.	Mr. Holdsworth's prices as represented by the Committee.						The prices actually used by Mr. Holdsworth.					
	Annual average.			Ryots' selling months.			Annual average.			Ryots' selling months.		
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1903–04	3	6	0	3	5	0	2	14	11	2	14	4
1904–05	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	4	9	3	5	11
1905–06	4	11	0	4	12	0	3	15	8	4	1	5
1906–07	5	7	0	5	9	0	4	10	6	4	13	9
1907–08	5	13	0	5	15	0	4	14	11	5	1	3
1908–09	6	5	0	6	4	0	5	8	0	5	8	0
1909–10	5	0	0	4	11	0	4	5	6	4	0	3
1910–11	4	12	0	4	8	0	4	0	6	3	13	0
1911–12	5	10	0	5	12	0	4	13	5	5	0	1
1912–13	6	7	0	6	6	0	5	7	5	5	8	0
1913–14	6	6	0	6	5	0	5	6	10	5	7	1
1914–15	6	0	0	5	14	0	5	3	0	5	0	8
1915–16	6	6	0	6	6	0	5	8	3	5	8	3
1916–17	6	3	0	6	3	0	5	5	8	5	5	8
1917–18	6	4	0	6	5	0	5	6	10	5	7	1
1918–19	7	10	0	7	15	0	6	11	7	7	0	0
1919–20	9	10	0	10	1	0	8	8	8	8	15	5
1920–21	10	13	0	10	6	0	9	7	4	9	1	2
1921–22	9	8	0	9	5	0	8	5	9	8	1	7
1922–23	8	2	0	7	12	0	7	1	2	6	13	1

15. *Cultivation expenses.*—The only sound reply to a proposal to enhance assessment slightly on the ground of a much greater increase in prices is to show that the costs of cultivation have increased so much more than the price of food-grains that the additional income produced by the rise in prices is absorbed by the excess in the cultivation expenses. It is an elementary fact but one that is worth pointing out to avoid misunderstanding that if, on account of a 100 per cent rise in prices, Government enhanced its assessment rates by the full 100 per cent, there would still be twice as much money left for cultivation expenses as there was at the previous settlement and a balance twice as large for the cultivator. In other words until the rise in cultivation expenses exceeds the rise in prices, the costs of cultivation cannot encroach upon the other shares of the produce. The Committee has therefore set itself to prove that cultivation expenses have increased abnormally and out of all proportion to other prices.

The question of cultivation expenses is one of considerable difficulty. It has been the practice in recent resettlements not to attempt the recalculation of these expenses in any detail for the reason that the enhancement proposed was far below the rise in prices and that it was unnecessary to embark on so debatable a subject as the detailed cost of cultivation since it might be taken to vary similarly with the prices. For this reason the Settlement Officer gave no elaborate calculations in the Scheme Report. He recommended an enhancement of rates by only 18¾ per cent as against a rise in prices of over 100 per cent. He however came to the conclusion that the costs of cultivation had risen in much the same proportion as grain prices. The Committee has complained that a Settlement Officer's scale of expenses corresponds to nothing actual and that the assumption that expenses fall with the fertility of the land is not founded on fact. It must be realized that any estimate of cultivation expenses is an abstraction. The settlement scale does not profess to be the ideal or the maximum. It is an approximation to the expenditure that will ordinarily be incurred in securing the standard outturn and making allowance for the facts that in addition to his crop the ryot gets the straw, that he uses his bullocks and carts for other than agricultural purposes and that his cattle produce some of the manure required for the holding and some return in the way of dairy products. The situation is well described in the memorandum submitted by the Board of Revenue in reply to the criticisms of Mr. Dutt in 1900, the relevant portion from which is extracted below:—

> "It must be perfectly obvious to all that cultivation expenses differ not merely from soil to soil, but from man to man, crop to crop and from year to year; in one field a man will spend 10, 20, or more rupees on manure—according to crop, etc.—while his neighbour may spend little or nothing: one man cultivates his land with his own hand, drives a plough cut from a tree in his own field with a team he has bred on the land, and weeds and harvests with the labour of his own family, while his neighbour, perhaps a Brahman, a merchant, or other non-cultivator, hires labour and buys material at every step. But since it is necessary to allow for the cost of raising a crop, the Settlement Officers prepare tables based upon many years of enquiry and experience and apply them to the soils in rough proportion to their productiveness, knowing full well that the less productive lands do, as a matter of fact, generally get far less spent upon them than the more productive; it is not that expenses on the poorer lands would not be as great or greater if they were highly cultivated, or that they would not cost more than good lands if they had to be raised to a given productiveness or to yield a given produce, but that in fact they are *not* so highly cultivated and are not so productive; the best lands get the most attention, the most manure, the most labour; the ryot prefers to spend less upon the less productive and more precarious lands. Consequently the gradation, though only a generalized approximation, has a real foundation in fact."

The Economic Enquiry Committee has reported that the estimate of the cost of cultivation given by the settlement investigators is too low since they have omitted provision for certain items of cultivation and made inadequate provision for others. What constitute the essential items of cultivation is a moot point and the Committee itself admits to doubts in Appendix 16 (i). The settlement investigators were not restricted to any pre-conceived table of cultivation items. What they reported was the information they gathered in the village and if there are omissions or underestimates they are the omissions and underestimates of their informants, the ryots of the village examined. The Committee claims to have made more exhaustive enquiry into this question and has produced a mass of statistics which are the result of enquiries in 60 villages.

In Appendix 28 (i) it has constructed scales of cultivation expenses for holdings of six different sizes and for three grades of cultivation termed the 'maximum,' 'medium,' and 'minimum,' making 18 scales in all. This Appendix 28 (i) is a summary of the various appendices, 28 (iii) to (xiii), in which the cost of each of the operations of cultivation is given for each of the 18 scales. It may be noticed however that in the course of posting the figures of 'maximum' labour costs from Appendix 28 (xi) to Appendix 28 (i) an unaccountable addition of Rs. 2-4-0 has been made in the case of holdings of 5 acres and 10 acres. Unfortunately the Committee has not explained how from the varying figures furnished by its investigators it has arrived at the results propounded with such precision and detail for holdings of six different sizes and for cultivation of three grades of intensity. This omission makes the examination of the figures a task of extreme difficulty, which is aggravated by an unusual number of arithmetical errors and the apparent absence of any rational scheme of calculation from holding to holding. It would be tedious to notice in detail all the points where the figures presented require further explanation. Attention is invited to a few examples which are typical of the appendices as a whole and which seriously detract from their value. Appendix 28 (xi) tabulates the costs of labour—both hired and permanent—under 'maximum' cultivation. Under the item "carting and spreading manure to seed beds," it is reported that for a holding of 3 or 7 acres 3 men are required; for a holding of 12 acres 4 men; for a holding of 17 acres 19 men are required, yet for a holding of 22 acres only 4 men and for a holding of 27 acres only 5 men are required. For the weeding of an area of 7 acres the Committee has estimated that 14 men and 28 women costing Rs. 15-12-0 are necessary, yet for the same operation on 12 acres it has provided for only 8 men, 8 women and 8 private servants at a cost of Rs. 6. In Appendix 28 (xii) the 'medium' scale of cultivation expenses is set out in similar detail, but if "Bodi repairs" require only 10 men for 7 acres (in three fields) and 12 men for 12 acres (in four fields), the Committee should have explained why it thought it necessary to allow 34 men for 17 acres (in four fields) and only 33 men for 22 acres (also in four fields). It would moreover be interesting to know why, although for thrashing and carting on 22 acres 62 hired men costing Rupees 46-8-0 are sufficient under the 'maximum' scale, under the so called 'medium' scale the Committee has thought it necessary to provide 64 hired men for Rs. 48. Incidentally it may be noticed that it only requires 20 men or less than a third of the above if the thrashing on 22 acres is of the 'minimum' quality—a fact which suggests that the maximum and medium allowance are unduly liberal. In Appendix 28 (xiii) which is supposed to represent the 'minimum' cost of labour, the Committee has omitted to enter the number of workers required for holdings of 3 and 7 acres. It has entered no particulars regarding the sex of the workers up to 12 acres and has given details only in respect of holdings of 17, 22 and 27 acres. In none of these cases has the Committee provided for the employment of women although women are freely employed in the 'maximum' and 'medium' scales. There are several discrepancies. The most surprising figures in this schedule are those for "thrashing, carting and hay stack" which amount to Rs. 35 for 17 acres and only Rs. 12-8-0 for 22 acres. The Committee has been so thorough that it has included the 'mamuls' paid to the Public Works Department in the cost of cultivation but has not explained why it has assumed that the ryot who adopts 'maximum' cultivation pays less in the way of 'mamuls' than the ryot who adopts the 'medium' cultivation: so much so that whereas the ryot cultivating 27 acres under 'maximum' cultivation pays only Rs. 12 and the ryot with 'medium' cultivation pays only Rs. 15, the unfortunate ryot with 'minimum' cultivation has to pay Rs. 20. It would be interesting to know why Palerus for 22 acres get Rs. 282 when their masters practise the 'maximum' or 'minimum' scales of cultivation and only Rs. 262 when they practise 'medium' cultivation. Further the Committee has failed to explain why it has taken Rs. 282 worth of Paleru service on 27 acres to be equivalent to the labour of 324 men in the 'maximum' schedule and to the labour of only 247 men under the 'minimum' schedule whereas the cheaper Palerus of the 'medium' schedule are supposed to be equivalent to 346 labourers although they get Rs. 20 less in the way of wages than their 'maximum' and 'minimum' fellows. These discrepancies justify grave doubts as to the soundness of the figures presented and suggest that the Committee has attempted greater elaboration than the subject admits of.

In Appendix 28 (iii) the Committee has presented its estimate of the cost of agricultural implements per acre on holdings of various sizes. There is again a specious mass of detail but it is difficult to understand why a cart worth Rs. 80 will do for 7 acres whereas a cart worth Rs. 100 is required for 12 acres; and why a cart worth Rs. 120 is sufficient for 22 acres while two carts at Rs. 100 each are required for 27 acres. The Committee has allowed no longer life for a cart worth Rs. 120 than for a cart worth Rs. 80. Most of the items are open to the same sort of question and the figures cannot be accepted as reliable. It cannot be even an approximation to actual facts that the cost of agricultural implements for a holding of 7 acres should average out to Rs. 3-4-10 per acre while for a holding of 17 acres it averages out to only Rs. 2-7-0.

Appendix 28 (iv) deals with manure. For a small holding of 1 acre and less the calculation is at 5 cart-loads per acre per annum and for the other holdings it is at 10 cart-loads per acre. The Committee has made an allowance for the manure produced by the ryot's cattle and assumed that the remainder is purchased. For some unexplained reason it has charged at 12 annas a cart-load for holdings up to 10 acres and for larger holdings at Re. 1 per cart-load. The point open to more serious criticism, however, is that the same allowance has been made for manure under the 'maximum' 'medium,' and 'minimum' scales of cultivation, whereas in actual practice it is perhaps in the application of manure more than in any other respect that cultivation differs in quality. However that may be, the allowance for manure is excessive. No account seems to have been taken of the manurial properties of the silt brought down the canals and deposited on the fields. In this connection the figures given by the Committee in paragraph 229 of the report regarding the total quantity of cattle manure available may be considered. The Committee has assumed that one head of cattle produces only 2,000 lb. of dung. This is an underestimate. It is an accepted principle that the dung produced by an animal is equal in weight when dried to about half the weight of fodder consumed. At the rate assumed by the Committee of 15,000 lb. of fodder per animal per annum, each head of cattle would produce 7,500 lb. of manure or two and a half times the Committee's estimate. It has been seen, however, that a more reasonable figure for fodder would be 5,600 lb. which would yield 2,800 lb. of dried manure as against the 2,000 allowed by the Committee. It is further unsound to assume, as the Committee does, that all the dung produced during the day is wasted. This is the dung that is used for fuel. The other assumptions made, viz., that half the cattle are absent for half the year and that half the manure produced at night is used for fuel, are certainly exaggerated: but accepting them for purposes of argument it will be found that the net available yield of manure per animal per annum would be 700 lb. instead of 500 and the total amount for the Kistna and West Godavari districts would be 420 million pounds. It has to be remembered that the manure produced by other animals such as sheep, goats and pigs as well as the green manure grown by the ryot on his wet land without any revenue charge and which is the best manure for swamp paddy has not been taken into account and that the deductions made from the amount of cattle manure available are excessive. The cattle dung burnt for example is usually that collected from the half of the droppings which the Committee assumes to be totally lost.

Appendices 28 (v), (vi) and (vii) give the figures for cattle depreciation in the maximum, medium and minimum schedules but no longer life is allowed in the case of more expensive cattle than is allowed for inferior cattle. The Committee has included an amount for insurance against epidemics and has assumed that every ryot purchases every head of cattle he uses and no allowance has been made for the use of cattle born from the ryot's existing stock.

Appendices 28 (viii), (ix) and (x) give particulars regarding maintenance of cattle. A serious omission, however, is that there is no set-off for the straw produced on the ryot's own land. The Committee is emphatically of opinion that the settlement practice of setting off the cost of maintaining cattle against the value of the straw is unjustified, but figures have been given in paragraph 10 above which prove that the settlement procedure is correct and fair. Moreover it must not be forgotten that in addition to the straw the ryots raise a fodder crop on extensive areas of wet lands after the paddy has been reaped and without any revenue charge. Whether or no the straw and other fodder raised on a holding is insufficient to maintain the cattle required for the working of the holding, it is certain that such fodder will go a considerable way towards feeding such cattle and to omit it altogether from the calculation of expenses seriously vitiates the results. As a matter of practice the ordinary ryot buys little, if any, food for his cattle. A further point for criticism is that no deduction from the costs of depreciation and maintenance is allowed on account of the receipts accruing from the hiring of cattle and carts for transport and work on other ryots' land. The cattle are not always required for working the holding and are frequently loaned out to others during the slack season. Even taking the figures as they stand, it is extremely difficult to accept them at their face value. It is illogical that the maintenance of cattle should average as much as Rs. 13-6-3 per acre under 'maximum' in the case of a holding of 7 acres and only Rs. 8-14-7 per acre in the case of a holding of 17 acres. It may be replied that the larger the holding the more economical it is to work per acre particularly in respect of cattle charges but in that case it becomes difficult to explain why the maintenance of cattle for 22 acres should cost Rs. 10-10-0 an acre while for 17 acres it costs only Rs. 8-14-7 per acre. It is difficult to understand also why under 'maximum' cultivation the average cost of cattle maintenance is approximately the same for holdings of 3 acres and 7 acres whereas under the 'medium' cultivation the cost per acre for holdings of 3 acres is only Rs. 8-1-4 and for holdings of 7 acres is Rs. 10-14-10.

Such however are the detailed bases on which the Committee has built Appendix 28 (i). To this it has added a further elaboration, the details of which are found in Appendix 28 (ii), which purports to show the value of the work per acre contributed (*a*) by the ryot and (*b*) by a dependent. A perusal of this appendix raises several problems. It is not obvious, for example, why on 5 acres of land the ryot's work is twice the value of the dependent's, whereas on larger holdings the dependent's contribution is more valuable than the ryot's. Nor is it clear why a dependent can do work of more value on a holding of 10 acres than on a holding of 5.

The final costs of cultivation as they appear in Appendix 28 (i) show that under the maximum scale the most expensive holding to farm is that of 5 acres and less. This is as might be expected : but it makes an explanation all the more necessary why under the medium and minimum scales this particular size of holding is the cheapest to farm. This explanation the Committee has not given.

The points of detail criticized above are not exhaustive. Individually some of them are perhaps of no great importance but the cumulative effect is to cast grave doubts on the care and impartiality with which the elaborate schedules have been framed. Such a mass of statistics as that which the Committee has presented must create, and was no doubt designed to create, an impression that the results arrived at were the product of a most careful and exhaustive enquiry. The points brought out above however demonstrate that such an impression would be illusory.

Taking the figures however for what they are worth, it is found that the Committee has estimated the maximum cost of cultivation per acre at a figure somewhere between Rs. 64 (which as we have seen includes an unexplained Rs. 2) and Rs. 56, whereas the medium cost varies between Rs. 55 and Rs. 47 and the minimum between Rs. 48 and Rs. 41. Throughout these appendices every detail that could possibly be included in the cost of cultivation has been inserted, from repair of the cattle-shed to depreciation of the ladders. No allowance has been made for the fodder produced on the ryot's own holding and the cost of one or more "Palerus" has been included in almost every case. The Paleru however is more than an agricultural labourer ; he is a whole-time servant of the ryot's family. He cannot be employed on operations directly connected with agriculture for the whole year. It is significant moreover that the cost of the Paleru for the whole year is included in the expenditure on a single crop, whereas the Paleru's services must certainly be debited partly against the second-crop cultivation. The allowances for Palerus are very liberal and even a ryot with 3 acres to farm is assumed to spend Rs. 18 on a servant. Even if a charge under this head is accepted, the cost to be debited against single-crop cultivation must be considerably reduced. If therefore the charges under the head "Paleru" are reduced by a third, which is really too little, and the value of straw is set off against a part of the cost of maintaining cattle, and the receipts obtained from hiring out cattle and carts are taken into consideration, it would be found that the Settlement Officer's maximum estimate of Rs. 35 per acre on settlement principles is not very different from the figure advanced by the Committee.

On comparing the Committee's estimates with its data, it will be observed that the figures given by the Committee's investigators are not as high as those advanced as the maximum cost of cultivation. The figures furnished by the six ryots referred to in Appendix 26 (ii) will not bear examination as representative of the general run of things. The depreciation in cattle varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per head. The cost of maintenance varies from Rs. 53-12-0 to Rs. 8-14-0 ; the cost of Palerus varies from Rs. 46 to Rs. 93 per head and the total cost of labour from Rs. 31 to Rs. 42 per acre. These figures are considerably higher than those accepted by the Committee. It is not a matter for surprise therefore that four of the six ryots should show a *minus* amount as their income. It is, however, a pity that in striking the agricultural balance the income from dairy and other services shown in column (9) has been entirely overlooked.

The Committee has claimed considerable weight for the 'Khata' accounts, which were submitted for its perusal. It is a curious fact that the accounts submitted should be so few. The first point to be noticed is that the figures in Appendix 12, which give the details of wages taken from the Khatas, do not bear out the rates adopted in Appendix 28. According to Appendix 28 the wage for women for transplantation is 8 annas. The khatas show 6 annas, 5 annas, 4 annas 6 pies and 4 annas. For weeding the charge in 1928 was 6 annas for men and 4 annas for women in Bhimadole (the only entry for this year), whereas in Appendix 28 the charge is 6 annas apparently for man and woman alike. Similarly for reaping the 1928 figures for a man are 8 annas, 6 annas, 5 annas 6 pies and 5 annas and for a woman 5 annas 6 pies and 4 annas; yet in Appendix 28 a flat rate of 8 annas for a man and woman alike is adopted.

In Volume 2 of the report, Appendix 16 (i) to (vi), the Committee has edited extracts from the accounts of six gentlemen and has claimed that the figures contained in these accounts support their calculations. Some examination of them is therefore essential. It may be prefaced with the remark that in every case the Committee has had to adjust the figures. In its own phrase it has found it necessary to use its 'local knowledge and the usual discretion' and confesses that with all this "it remains doubtful whether some more items of expenditure upon labour could not have been added to or subtracted from those which are taken into consideration."

In the case of Mr. Veerasalingam of Idappakallu—Appendix 16 (i)—the figures are complicated by the omission of the value of grain payments and of any allowance for the depreciation of cattle and implements. They are further complicated by the fact that this gentleman was conducting experiments in betel cultivation. His figures as modified in accordance with the Committee's 'local knowledge and usual discretion' show that in 1925 Mr. Veerasalingam spent Rs. 460 on hired labour and Palerus for farming 10 acres, whereas in 1928 he spent only Rs. 398 on the same item for farming 14 acres. The Committee has explained the low expenditure for 1928 by saying that he 'had somehow to get on with insufficient hands.' The remark appears to beg the question. According to the figures as edited by the Committee, Mr. Veerasalingam, as a result of cultivating 6 acres of wet lands of his own and 5 acres of wet lands taken on lease, is left with Rs. 18-15-7 per acre, from which he has to pay the kist and the rent on the leased lands before he thinks of his own maintenance. The kist is probably about Rs. 7 an acre. The rent is unlikely to be less than 10 bags per acre which would be valued by the Committee at Rs. 65; so that out of a net receipt of Rs. 208-11-5 this gentleman has to pay an assessment of Rs. 42 and a rent of Rs. 325 or Rs. 367 altogether. It has not been explained how Mr. Veerasalingam has managed to balance his accounts. According to the Committee his entries are extremely complete and he could not have omitted so important and apparently disastrous an item as the payment of his rent. It would have been interesting to know how this gentleman has managed to exist for the past five years which is the period for which the Committee has examined his accounts. In the circumstances it is all the more to his credit that he was able to purchase an acre of dry land for Rs. 800 in the year 1928; but one cannot help wondering why he has been so blind to the obvious lesson of his accounts as to increase the area of lands taken on lease from 2 acres in 1925 to 5 acres in the years 1926—1928. The Committee does not suggest that he is indebted.

The account of Mr. Ramayya of Jujuvaram—Appendix 16 (ii)—is interesting reading. The Committee has exercised its 'usual discretion' in dealing with his figures. Though his accounts reveal an average expenditure of only Rs. 47-2-2 per acre, the Committee has increased it to Rs. 58-2-2 by including the cost of depreciation of carts and the cost of the manure supplied from his own agricultural stock. This gentleman is something of a stock breeder. Though the Committee has justified the inclusion of the cost of maintaining other than agricultural cattle on the score that their manure is useful for the land it is illogical enough to add to the cultivation expenses Rs. 10 an acre for the same manure on the ground that if the ryot had not got more cattle than usual he would have had to purchase this elsewhere. Since 1921 this gentleman has purchased 7 acres of wet land and 3·64 acres of dry for a sum of Rs. 1,27,000. (There is obviously something wrong here but the figures are as given by the Committee.) He borrowed most of this money at 12 per cent interest. At the time of writing the report his debt was only Rs. 7,000. The Committee has explained the apparent prosperity of this ryot as being an exceptional case due to his unusual competence and luck.

The accounts of Y. Ramayya of Bhimadole--Appendix 16 (iii)--are instructive. He kept his accounts in rather a curious manner and with a view to discovering the most economical way of utilizing labour. For this purpose he took credit as against the sums paid to his Palerus for the value of work turned out by them in agricultural operations on the field. The figures show that in the three years 1926 to 1929 he spent Rs. 2,824, while for the work done by the Palerus he has credited only Rs. 326. This suggests that if instead of using Palerus he had been content to hire labour according to requirements his expenditure on labour for the three years would have been Rs. 1,237 instead of the figure reported by the Committee, viz., Rs. 3,735, which would have been 20 per cent instead of 59 per cent of his total income.

The accounts of Mr. M. S. Ramayya of Kottapeta—Appendix 16 (iv)—are straightforward but present one amazing feature. He has two fields, one 3½ acres and the other 2 acres, both in the same village. For each field he keeps separate accounts which show that his costs of labour per acre are Rs. 23-15-10. This is a much lower figure than the Committee claims in Appendix 28 (i) even for 'minimum' cultivation. The amazing feature, however, is that according to his accounts it takes more people to pull seedlings, transplant them and reap the crop for the field of 2 acres than for the field of 3½ acres. The Committee has noticed that there is something curious and advanced the reasonable proposition that the number of workers needed per acre diminishes as the size of the field increases. It has not however adverted to the more surprising fact that the number of workers on the 2-acre field is not only greater per acre than those on the 3½-acre field, but is greater absolutely—a feature which renders the accuracy of these accounts somewhat doubtful.

The accounts of Mr. Venkata Razu of Lankalakoderu village are discussed in Appendix 16 (v). Unfortunately the Committee has given the details of his expenditure only up to the year 1916, whereas the deductions they have drawn relate to the figures of 1919—1921. It would have been interesting to know what accounted for the sudden rise in the cost of cultivation from Rs. 305 in 1918 to Rs. 577 in 1919 and Rs. 526 in 1920. The rise in his costs of cultivation between 1918 and 1919 is about 90 per cent—a rise greater than even the Committee would care to claim. There must have been some extraneous influence at work which has not been explained and which neutralizes the deduction drawn from the figures, viz., that the receipts do not increase in direct proportion to the rise in grain prices between 1917 and 1920. It is perhaps significant that from 1921 Mr. Venkata Razu has found it more profitable to lease out his land to others but it is difficult to reconcile this fact with the description of this gentleman as being an 'ideally efficient and hardworking ryot.'

Mr. K. Somayya of Tadikalaipudi village whose accounts are given in Appendix 16 (vi) is reported to have derived a net amount of Rs. 32-6-5 from 10 acres of wet and 41 acres of dry lands. This gentleman is really a trader and apparently takes to farming only as a hobby. He has however decided that it is better for him to lease his lands.

A consideration of these khata accounts shows that there is little, if any, reliable evidence to support the cultivation expenses propounded in Appendix 28

A contrary method has been adopted in Appendices 27 (i) to (v) in which an attempt was made to estimate in 1928 the cost of cultivation in 1900. It is difficult to see what evidence can have been secured. People are hazy about their costs of cultivation at the present day and they must be entirely unreliable regarding the costs of cultivation 28 years ago. It would be easy to show the numerous discrepancies and illogicalities apparent in the schedules constituting Appendix 27. Attention is invited to a few examples. In Appendix 27 (v) no Paleru is allowed for an area of less than 17 acres in 1900, whereas it is assumed that in these degenerate days the services of a Paleru are required for the cultivation of 3 acres —vide Appendix 28 (xi). It is a serious oversight that the Committee should estimate in Appendix 27 (iv) the cost of pasture for the cattle required to farm 3 acres, 7 acres, 12 acres and 17 acres as being alike, Rs. 2-8-0 in the year 1900 whereas cattle for the same areas cost for pasture Rs. 10, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 in 1928 according to Appendix 28 (viii). No doubt the cost of feeding cattle has risen, but it is doubtful if any one could support an estimate which claims that it has gone up from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 35 or 1,400 per cent. It is difficult in these circumstances to attach much value to the figures for 1900.

By the methods which have been examined above the Committee claims to have established that the costs of cultivation have advanced by 300 per cent. It has been shown that in presenting the detailed material in support of its estimates the Committee has committed many serious blunders. This criticism does not perhaps finally dispose of the Committee's case though it strips it of the trappings of meticulous care in which it is decked. It may be argued that even if the details are artificial, the conclusions may conceivably be sound and might have been reached directly by an inspired guess instead of being calculated by the summation of individually ascertained details. The fact however that the calculations can be shown to be incorrect casts serious doubts on the reliability of the conclusions also. There are, moreover, further considerations that effectually dispose of the Committee's general position that cultivation expenses have increased by 300 per cent.

In the first place why should these expenses have increased so much faster than the price of food grains? *Prima facie* there should be a more or less similar increase in prices all round and the burden of proving that in any particular sphere prices have risen thrice as high as prices in general lies heavily on those who assert it. With an increasing population and a paucity of openings, wages cannot rise excessively. Much of the wages is paid in kind and this will vary exactly with the price of grain. There is no reason why carts, sacks, spades and cattle should cost three times what they cost 30 years ago, nor why cattle should cost more to feed than is necessitated by the rise in grain prices.

Moreover there has been a fall in the price of paddy during the last five years and with this fall the costs of cultivation like the general costs of living generally must also have fallen.

The facts that tell most seriously against the Committee's contention are those relating to rentals. The non-cultivating landholder who leases his land bears no expenses of cultivation other than manuring and sometimes the levelling of his fields. These items account for about 14 per cent of the Committee's cultivation expenses on the 'medium scale' which means that the cultivating tenant bears 86 per cent of the cultivation expenses. If these expenses had during the last thirty years actually risen by 300 per cent as against a rise in prices of only 100 per cent, it must inevitably have resulted in a reduction of the landlord's receipts whether taken in money or in grain at a fixed figure or at a share of the crop. Yet we have it on the authority of the Committee itself that 'grain leases are not altered in the two periods under reference' (paragraph 116 of the report) and comparative statements have been prepared in Appendix No. 9 which are said to demonstrate this fact. An alleged increase in the practice of sharing as opposed to fixed leases is no proof—as the Committee seems to think—that rents are falling. It proves nothing regarding the rates of rent: whereas there can be no question that if cultivation costs had really risen by 300 per cent as against a rise in prices of only 100 per cent there must necessarily have been a revision of the shares taken respectively by landlord and tenant under the sharing system, as no tenant could possibly continue to meet a 300 per cent rise in cultivation expenses from the same fraction of the yield as had proved sufficient before the rise. There is, however, nothing to suggest that there has been any such revision of the shares or that the rates of grain rentals have fallen appreciably.

16. *The net produce and its value.*—The Committee next proceeds to examine the value of the net produce left to the ryot.

In Appendices 30, 31 and 32 with their numerous sub-heads the Committee has attempted to show the value per acre of the net produce left to the ryot assuming that his land yields the standard outturn and that the cultivation expenses are according to the estimates in Appendix 28. It is assumed that the same expenditure is incurred on bad land as on good land—an assumption which is entirely unjustified in fact and a mode of operations so unbusinesslike that there is no cause for surprise if it results in loss. In Appendix 30 (*a*) series the standard outturn is valued at the commutation price of Rs. 258 per garce or Rs. 5-9-0 per bag and the cultivation shows a profit only on the top two tarams under 'maximum,' the top three under 'medium' and the top four under 'minimum' cultivation, if no allowance is made for the labour of the owner and dependent. This comparison is however fallacious not only for the reason that it assumes that the expenditure is not adjusted to the quality of the land, but also because a comparison is made between the yield valued at the commutation price which is considerably below the prevailing prices on which the cultivation expenses are calculated.

Appendices 30 (*b*) and (*c*) series tabulate the results if the arbitrary allowances which the Committee has made for the owner's and dependents' labour, are subtracted from the cultivation expenses. Each of these series has two further subdivisions (ii) a simple piece of multiplication to show the aggregate result on holdings of different sizes and (iii) to show what must be added to the outturn to leave a surplus which shall be double the assessment. The Committee has not explained the purpose of these sub-schedules, but the above seems to be its intention.

For some unexplained reasons, schedules of this type have been omitted from the parallel appendices 31 and 32. Appendix 32 is designed to show the results if the outturn is valued at Rs. 10 per bag. The result is a very handsome profit for the ryot, but it is noteworthy that the Committee has refrained from adding schedules of the types numbered as (ii) and (iii) in Appendix 30.

Appendix 31 should be the instructive schedule because in it the outturn is *alleged* to be valued at Rs. 6-8-0 a bag which the Committee takes to be the present price of paddy. This schedule should therefore represent a comparison between outturn and cultivation expenses based on contemporaneous standards. Unfortunately the Committee's arithmetic contains so serious an error that the schedules as prepared understate by more than 20 per cent the value of the produce. The mistake committed by the Committee is not one of appreciation of evidence or misunderstanding of facts but a simple and elementary arithmetical error which is inexplicable. Instead of multiplying the number of bags in the standard outturn by Rs. 6-8-0 it has multiplied about Rs. 5. The actual value of the produce at Rs. 6-8-0 a bag is not that shown by the Committee in its schedule but very nearly a quarter as much again. The Committee's figures and the correct figures are given below :—

Standard outturn.	Committee's figures of value. RS.	A.	P.	Correct value at Rs. 6-8-0 a bag. RS.	A.	P.
1,000 Madras measures	64	5	9	81	4	0
900 "	57	14	9	73	2	0
800 "	51	7	10	65	0	0
700 "	45	0	10	56	14	0
600 "	38	9	10	48	12	0
550 "	35	6	5	44	11	0
500 "	32	2	10	40	10	0

Appendices 31 (i), (ii) and (iii) have been re-prepared correctly as an appendix to this report. The majority of lands in these deltas are assessed at Rs. 8. With the 'minimum scale' of cultivation which the Committee admits to be the most common of its scales and which is also the nearest approximation of its estimates to facts, the profits, even assuming that the ryot does no work himself and gets no work from his family, are all more than double the assessment and if the ryots' assistance is allowed for, they are three to four times the assessment. These results are achieved by adopting the standard outturns which it has been seen are less than the ryots claim to realize and by further reducing these low outturns by one-tenth, the allowance made in favour of the ryots for vicissitudes of season, and by deducting a scale of cultivation expenses which is without doubt excessive.

In paragraph 76 the Committee has stated that a tendency is noticeable on the part of owner-cultivators to lease their land to members of the labouring classes. The Committee has argued that this is due to inability on the part of the owner-cultivator to make cultivation pay. This assumption is not justified. It is equally possible and more in keeping with the other observed facts that the growth of sub-letting in ryotwari tracts is an indication that the profits of cultivation are now such as to support the owner-cultivator without his being put to the necessity of conducting his own cultivation. The increase in the money income of the ryot which is inevitable under the present resettlement system by which the Government share progressively decreases in real value is likely to foster the development of a non-cultivating-owner class.

Certain items of evidence which will throw light on the actual facts of cultivation have been collected below for comparison with the theoretical views of the Committee.

In the course of the enquiry conducted by the Banking Enquiry Committee in three villages of Ramachandrapur taluk of the East Godavari district, information has been collected concerning the yield and cultivation expenses of twenty ryots with holdings of different sizes. The highest cultivation expenses claimed are Rs. 27–14–0 an acre which incidentally resulted in the highest reported yield of Rs. 87-8-0 an acre. The lowest cultivation expense claimed was Rs. 18–1–3 and the yield was valued at Rs. 71–6–10. The lowest reported yield was valued at Rs. 68–15–5 on which an expenditure of Rs. 22–7–4 had been incurred. The lowest net profit given comes to Rs. 46–8–0 per acre. The assessment rates were Rs. 7 to Rs. 9.

Professor Ranga, the Secretary of the Committee, in Volume I of his 'Economic Organisation of Indian villages' published in 1926, has given the results of his personal investigations into the economic condition of certain villages in the Guntur district which he knew well. In this investigation he claims that 'he was not actuated by any desire to find out useful reasons against the levying of any tax, in favour of raising a protective tariff, etc.' (page 55 op. cit.). He has given particulars of the expenditure on cultivation and income from wet land in the case of thirty ryots in three villages and has calculated the net income per acre and the percentage of land revenue to net receipts in each case. He has explained that by 'net receipts' is meant the sum left after paying cultivation expenses and assessment. If the existing rates of land revenue really represented half the net produce, this percentage would obviously be 100. What Professor Ranga actually found was that there was one case in which this percentage was 19 : one in which it was 18, two in which it was 16, and in the remaining 26 cases it was 13 or below. The lowest rate found was 7 per cent. The highest 'net' income per acre was reported to be Rs. 111 and the lowest Rs. 38 this latter being the income of a non-cultivating owner who had leased out his lands. The rates of assessment in Guntur are similar to those in Kistna and the Godavaris and the scheme of settlement is the same and Professor Ranga himself states that conditions in Kistna and the Godavaris are essentially similar to those in Guntur.

The annual report of the Directors of the Circars Agricultural Development Corporation, Limited, Narsapur for the year 1927–28 also affords relevant figures. This Corporation owns a large block of lands at the tail end of the irrigation system in the Bhimavaram taluk of West Godavari. The lands are liable to submersion in the first crop season and are irrigated at present only by pumping.

The area has only recently been brought under cultivation and owing to this fact and the difficulties of its situation the yield is below that realized on lands within the ayacut proper. The Corporation leases its lands to ryots on the sharing system, each party taking half the produce. In the year under report, 250 acres were cultivated in the first crop season and 800 acres in the second crop season. The total taxes (presumably land revenue, water-rate and cess) paid by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 4,882 and its share of the crop came to Rs. 20,266. The expenses of cultivation were met by the ryots and presumably also they made something out of their share. The Corporation's share therefore represented at least the net profits after deducting the costs of cultivation. The total tax demand it will be seen represented only 24 per cent of the Corporation's receipts. This, it must be emphasized, was on land newly brought under cultivation and in the face of great natural difficulties and despite a failure of crop on rather more than one-fifth of the second crop area for which the Directors state that they have applied for a remission of revenue.

These are facts. The elaborate schedules of the Committee are abstractions and represent what it estimates that a ryot might spend on his land. It has been seen that where the Committee's figures were susceptible of check they were found to contain serious errors and discrepancies. It is therefore reasonable to claim that little value need be attached to its elaborate appendices.

It would appear to be the general contention of the Committee that throughout these deltas a paddy crop costs more to rear than it is worth and that lessees not only make no profit but actually lose by renting lands in the delta. This contention to any one who knows these deltas is surprising. Moreover, the Committee has not satisfactorily explained why it is that astute lawyers and experienced traders are prepared to purchase at prices running up to Rs. 3,000 an acre, the privilege of losing further money, nor why the ryot who finds it inconvenient or unprofitable to cultivate his own lands has no difficulty in finding a tenant. The Committee admits that there has been a considerable improvement in the standard of living during the past 30 years. This cannot have occurred unless the people had money to spend. It would appear that the serious agricultural depression which is represented as being prevalent must be a recent phenomenon of the last few years. It is however no new thing for agriculture to be on its last legs. In fact the ease with which it can be proved that agriculture does not pay has become proverbial. There is a Tamil proverb to the effect that if the costs of cultivation are counted up in money, not even the price of a goad will remain. An almost identical picture of the state of agriculture may be found in the memorial addressed by the Committee of the Godavari District Association to Government in 1896 protesting against the proposal to levy the existing rates. Yet during the currency of these rates the population and cultivation of these districts have increased appreciably; trade and communications have shown a marked development and the standard of living among the agricultural population has admittedly improved. The jeremiads of 1896 have proved unfounded and there is little more substance in those of 1929.

17. *Agricultural indebtedness.*—The Economic Enquiry Committee has collected very detailed statistics regarding agricultural indebtedness and has indulged in certain criticisms of the figures furnished by the Settlement Officer. It has complained that his enquiry was irrational and thought of only at the eleventh hour. In Appendix 24 (i) it is also suggested that the figures received were manipulated so as to reduce the total volume of indebtedness. These criticisms are based on a misapprehension which is the more difficult to understand as the Committee had access to all the papers of the Settlement office relating to these statistics. The figures were not collected at the eleventh hour. A beginning was made in March 1925. No special staff was employed to collect the figures and no villages were specially selected for enquiry but to save cost the Special Revenue Inspectors engaged in making enquiries into the registration of holdings were instructed to make enquires at the same time of all resident landholders they met with in the course of their normal duties regarding their debts and their assets. The statements for Vadlapalu, Tapeswaram and Kundopadu which have been noticed

by the Committee as omitted, were omitted because they were received as is shown by the date stamp on them after the statistics had been finally tabulated and worked out for the Scheme Report. On his report regarding Yendagandi, the Special Revenue Inspector reported that the figures supplied were obviously wrong and that he could obtain no reliable information from the ryots. The Special Settlement Officer, therefore, ordered their omission. In the circumstances, there is no ground whatever for the suggestion that other villages were substituted for the four omitted since in the case of three the statistics had already been completed before the reports were received and in the case of the other the figures were definitely rejected. As regards Gollalakoderu and Chilukur the Committee has stated that original reports were cancelled in favour of subsequent figures showing a lower indebtedness. The original figures were those of the Special Revenue Inspector; the figures actually adopted were those supplied by the Special Deputy Tahsildar whose business it was to overcheck the work of the Special Revenue Inspector and they were naturally accepted in preference to those furnished by the subordinate.

The Committee claims to have conducted enquiries in all the 78 villages investigated by the Settlement party and in ten others. An examination of the Settlement records with the list of its villages given by the Committee in Appendix 24 (i) shows that the Settlement Party made enquiries in 79 villages and the Committee in a nominal 88 of which 58 only were identical with the villages investigated by the Settlement Party, 24 were villages examined by the Committee only and 6 cannot be traced in the alphabetical lists, being presumably only hamlets of some other revenue village.

The Committee's statistics are set out in full in Appendices Nos. 20 to 23 and are summarized and discussed in paragraphs 265 to 289 of the report. According to these figures the ryot in Kistna is indebted to the extent of about Rs. 1,070, in West Godavari to the extent of Rs. 1,256 and in East Godavari to the extent of Rs. 925 per family. At first sight this would suggest that the ryot is more seriously indebted in West Godavari than in Kistna and more seriously indebted in Kistna than in East Godavari. On the other hand when the amount of indebtedness is compared with the reported assets of the indebted ryots, it is found that the percentage of debt to property is 17·07 in Kistna, 19·48 in West Godavari and 23·82 in East Godavari. The one set of figures appears to show that the East Godavari ryot is the least heavily indebted while the other set would suggest that he is the most heavily indebted. Attention is invited to this apparent contradiction since it affords an excellent warning of the possibilities of error in drawing facile deductions from statistics relating to so complicated a matter as agricultural indebtedness. The Committee has pointed out in paragraph 273 that the aggregate debt per head increases as the value of the total assets increases, a fact which neutralizes the inference which the Committee has suggested in the concluding sentence of paragraph 270 that "it is really significant of the condition of the ryots of these districts that the average debt of indebted ryots should be greater than that of even the larger proprietors of the Punjab." Incidentally 'larger proprietors' means only those owning more than 8 acres. Before any deductions can be drawn from such a comparison however, the relative values of the assets of the ryots in the different areas must be examined. If the Committee had gone on to state the principle which is proved in the book (Darling: 'The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt') from which it took its statistics, it would have seen that the indebtedness figures of the Circars were significant of nothing more than that the property and credit of the Madras ryot was greater than that of the Punjabi.

It is not obvious *prima facie* why there should be any marked difference between the conditions of the ryots of the three districts concerned. The Committee has not suggested that the cultivation expenses are generally heavier in one district than in another or that the yield is inferior. Such special difficulties as do exist are mainly to be found in the Kistna district in which apparently the ryots are better off than elsewhere. The probable explanation of the apparently more serious state of affairs in the East Godavari district may perhaps be gleaned from the figures in paragraph 271 which show that the ryots examined in this district and belonging to the first two classes, i e., ryots having property of Rs. 1,000 and less, own on an average less than an acre of land. It is obvious that such a holding is insufficient for the maintenance of a family and that the fortunes of such ryots must be affected more by other factors than by agricultural conditions. It would be fallacious to draw from the circumstances of such cultivators any conclusions regarding the general condition of agriculture.

The Committee has found that only 7·6 per cent of the ryots examined were free from debt and contrasts its figure with the figure of 37 per cent furnished by the Settlement Officer. It is a well known fact that the ryot can usually be trusted to oblige, within limits, with such information as any person in authority may be likely to desire and for that reason the Settlement Officer admitted that he attached little importance to the figures given by his staff. It is however, perhaps, an interesting point that of the 129 ryots examined by the Committee in the Kistna district regarding their leases [Appendix 10 (i)], 47 ryots were not indebted, a proportion considerably above the 7·6 per cent admitted to by the Committee. This proves little, if anything, but it shows that strikingly different results can be achieved by different methods and in different areas.

The Banking Enquiry Committee has recently instituted very careful and searching enquiries in certain districts of the Presidency into all the factors affecting banking and credit. It conducted investigations in three villages of the Ramachandrapuram taluk of East Godavari. In these villages Alamuru, Pedapalla and Penikeru, there are 322, 277 and 201 agricultural families. Of these 30 per cent, 22 per cent and 35 per cent are free from debt. Of the indebted families, the average debt per family is Rs. 685, Rs. 642 and Rs. 367 respectively. These figures are the result of an absolutely complete enquiry and, as far as they go, are more reliable than the less intensive though more widespread enquiries of the Settlement Party and of the Economic Enquiry Committee.

It is obvious that reliable figures for an area of the size of these three districts could not be obtained without the employment of a huge staff and the expenditure of considerable sums of money and once the figures were obtained they would have to be treated with caution. An increase of agricultural indebtedness certainly does not prove a decrease of agricultural profits. It rather proves the reverse. Mr. Darling's study of "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt" is not a study of this peasant under two sets of contrasted circumstances but an examination of the truth that the two conditions go together. "It is one of the complexities of the subject", he writes, "that debt may be as much an indication of prosperity as of poverty" and the story of the villager who was too poor to have a debt is well known. The phenomenon that as prices increased and the value of land rose, the volume of agricultural indebtedness increased also is not peculiar to India. It has been observed in Prussia, Switzerland and the United States. It is not suggested that agricultural indebtedness is a good thing: but the point is that an increase in its volume is not a sign of decreased profits or a proof that the peasantry of to-day find it more difficult to exist than those of the previous generation. Agricultural indebtedness is not peculiar to India. It is found in every country where the land is owned by peasant proprietors. It is not therefore connected in any way with the Indian land revenue system and it would be a fatal blunder to suppose that if the present system were abolished and all taxes on land remitted the volume of indebtedness would decrease. On the contrary history shows that the effect would be an increase of indebtedness corresponding to the enhanced value given to landed property by the abolition of land revenue. In Japan where the indebtedness of the agriculturist is less heavy than in the Punjab, the revenue demand amounts to 17 per cent of the *gross* produce, a figure much higher than the demand in any of the districts under examination. In paragraph 276 the Committee has indicated its position in these words: "Surely people need not borrow for maintaining their families and for constructing houses to live in and for the payment of kist and miscellaneous purposes, if agriculture was profitable and if they were able to get big enough net incomes. If, in fact, anything is indicated it is that the income from land is not enough to enable ryots to maintain themselves. It is not unreasonable to claim that ryots whose cultivation is not unprofitable must usually be able to look forward to saving enough to enable them to celebrate the necessary marriages and funerals, whenever such ceremonies come to be celebrated, with the minimum of pomp, festivity and expenditure. Such expenditure necessarily forms a part of the ryot's family budget." That the ryot's ceremonies are celebrated with the minimum of pomp is contrary to the general opinion of people in these districts. Writing of the Guntur Delta Professor Ranga, the Secretary of the Committee, says: "Usually a ryot who has ten acres of land, two or three sons and one or two daughters is invested with so much social dignity that he spends at least Rs. 4,000 on the marriages and he has to borrow most of this sum." (Page 33, Volume I, Economic Organization of Indian Villages.) However that may be, the lesson of economic history all over the world negatives the deduction that the Committee seeks to draw. It is particularly notorious that the Indian ryot does not save. This remark conveys no moral reflection; it asserts merely the absence of any machinery for real saving. When the ryot has a surplus he either invests that surplus in land or jewels or lends it out to others at interest. When therefore the whole ryot population maintains no accumulated balance of any sort it obviously must borrow for special occasions and to meet cultivation expenses which have to be incurred before the harvest is reaped; but the fact of such borrowing does not prove that agricultural profits are not made or that the profits made are not large enough for the ryot to meet the necessaries of life. The ryot has to borrow not necessarily because he is poor but because he does not believe in accumulating capital. The Committee has produced figures in Appendix 23 (iv) which show that in—

			ACS.		ACS.
Kistna	74	ryots who started with	1,427	now own	1,493
East Godavari	151	,,	2,930	,,	3,585
West Godavari	348	,,	6,068	,,	5,996

These particulars are taken from replies sent in by the ryots to the Committee's questionnaire. It is not to be expected that the ryots who took the trouble to reply to the questionnaire would be those whose fortunes were most rosy. It is not in human nature to go out of one's way to supply information which could be used in support of an enhancement of taxation. It is only reasonable then to assume that the people who took the trouble to reply to the questionnaire were people who felt that the evidence they would furnish might perhaps serve to reduce or fend off an increase in their assessment and to conclude therefore that the figures furnished in Appendix 23 (iv) are not likely to be such as to present conditions in an unduly favourable light.

As was stated by Sir Norman Marjoribanks in the Legislative Council, land revenue is a charge on the land and it would be impracticable to vary it in accordance with the circumstances of individual landholders. It would mean, for example, that the assessment on any given plot would vary with every transfer of ownership and from year to year with the fortunes of the owner whatever might be the factors affecting them. No other form of taxation is varied because the person taxed happens to be in debt. It is no reason for a remission of income-tax that an assessee has had unusually heavy domestic expenditure during the financial year or that prices generally have risen. By the immemorial custom of the country a share of the produce constitutes the land revenue. Since the commutation of grain payments into money rates, the actual share taken by the State has progressively decreased owing to the fact that the assessment has never been enhanced up to the full percentage of the rise in prices. In paragraph 152 of its report the Committee has quoted from Mr. Darling a passage to the effect that a rise in prices is beneficial only to those who have surplus produce to dispose of. Incidentally, Mr. Darling is very seriously misquoted in the second sentence and the dramatic words with which the quotation concludes are apparently the Committee's own. At any rate they do not occur in Mr. Darling's book! A ryot who consumes all he produces must have sources of income other than agriculture. No one can live on the produce of his lands alone. To pay his assessment he must have been driven either to sell part of his crop or must have paid out of wages received in return for his labour. With rising prices, wages rise and such a ryot must be able now to pay the assessment fixed 30 years ago either by selling only half the amount of his produce that he was forced to sell originally or to draw on only half the proportion of his other income that he had previously to draw on. Though the small holder does not benefit from increased prices as directly as the large holder, he benefits equally in a more indirect way and even if it were practicable to differentiate the incidence of revenue demand according to the area of the total holding, it would be illogical and unfair.

To sum up, the volume or incidence of agricultural indebtedness affords no proof that agriculture is less profitable now than it was 30 years ago or that cultivation expenses have increased faster than prices. Nor does it necessarily follow from the figures given that the ryot population as a whole is less prosperous than before. If there were the least reason for thinking that a modification of the land revenue demand would improve the position, the question of rural indebtedness might be relevant to a resettlement enquiry. As it is, there is no reason why the Government should surrender the legitimate rights of the State in following a course of action which would not improve the conditions which it was supposed to alleviate.

18. *The rise in the cost of living.*—Section 41 of the Committee's report (paragraphs 297 to 306) deals with the rise in the cost of living and the improvement in the standard of living. It may be remarked at the outset that as the Committee has included in its cost of cultivation remuneration for the members of the ryot's family who work on the land the debiting of the full cost of maintaining the ryot's family for a year against the outturn involves a double debit. It is not accurate to charge for the ryot and his family as hired labourers and to charge for their full maintenance as well. From the figures given in this section the Committee has concluded that "a very moderate estimate will indicate a rise of 150 per cent in the cost of the maintenance of an ordinary family of four adults." This conclusion is based on a comparison of the evidence regarding the cost of living in earlier years with the Committee's estimate of the cost of living in 1929. The Committee argues that the cost of maintaining a peasant's family of four adults was, prior to the last settlement, Rs. 96 per annum. The exact date, however, is somewhat doubtful. At the end of paragraph 299, Rs. 96 per annum is given as the figure for 1900 whereas in paragraph 304 it is given as the cost of living in 1890. As it was a period of steadily rising prices it is obvious that the cost of living must have altered between 1890 and 1900 and it is important in view of the Committee's comparisons to establish the dates to which the various pieces of evidence collected in paragraphs 297, 298 and 299 actually refer. The first is taken from Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar's "Memorandum on the Progress of the Madras Presidency". The figures quoted by the Committee will be found at page ccxxxv of the Appendices to the Memorandum, where they are described as relating to "the scale of diet in use among the ryot population in a village near Coimbatore". It must be particularly noted that the statement in Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar's Appendix runs as follows :—"Among *labourers* of the *lower castes* the ordinary cost is about Rs. 1-12-6 or one anna per head per diem." The italics are not in the original. They are intended to draw attention to a fact of paramount importance since the present cost of living is estimated not for a "labourer of the lower castes" but for a ryot owning up to five acres of wet land—a very substantial holding.

Paragraph 298 contains information regarding the cost of clothing and here again the Committee has drawn on Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar. It must be observed that the evidence relates explicitly to clothing supplied to *farm servants* only, and incidentally it may be noticed that this information which is recorded on pages 140—141 of the Memorandum seems to have been taken from the reports of Collectors submitted to the Board of Revenue in *1872*, so that it is not a sound indication of prices and conditions in 1900. The figures, however, such as they are show that the clothing supplied to *farm labourers* varied in value from Rs. 4-8-0 to Re. 1. The original passage in the Memorandum relates solely to farm labourers and contains no reference to Brahmans at all. There is not the least justification, therefore, for the Committee's bland assumption that Rs. 4 would be the cost of the clothing needed by Brahmans and Rs. 2 the cost of the clothing required by a labourer. The figures quoted vary considerably and are not therefore conclusive except of one fact that referring as they do exclusively to labourers, they do not justify the Committee's estimate of the cost of living in an ordinary *ryot's family* as being Rs. 23 per annum per adult which would rather seem to be, if anything, an underestimate of the cost of living of labourers.

The evidence in paragraph 299 consists of quotations from Mr. Foster and Mr. Stuart written in 1872, or 28 years prior to the beginning of the resettlement period, regarding the wages paid at that time to agricultural labourers and showing that they received approximately Rs. 23-5-4 per head per annum. This fact not only does not support the Committee's estimate of the cost of living in a *ryot's* family as being only Rs. 24 in 1900, it actually disproves it, since the only legitimate inference is that that if the cost of maintaining a farm labourer in 1872 amounted to Rs. 23-5-4 per adult per annum, it would cost in 1900 or 28 years later, considerably more than Rs. 24 per head per annum to maintain the standard of living in an ordinary ryot's family. The Committee also professes to quote from Dr. Macleane to the following effect: "The total monthly expenditure of a prosperous shopkeeper family consisting of five persons would be about Rs. 8." The passage quoted is found on page ccv of the Appendices to Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar's Memorandum. It is necessary to note this fact since the Committee's quotation is garbled. What Dr. Macleane wrote was the "total monthly expenditure of a prosperous shopkeeper's family consisting of five persons would be about Rs. 14 and that of an ordinary peasant about Rs. 8." Dr. Macleane's work was published in the year 1885. It is, therefore, no authority for the cost of living in 1900.

Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar on page 135 of his Memorandum written in about 1890 to 1892 has, however, left on record the following opinion: "There is, therefore, left for subsistence about Rs. 106 or Rs. 9 a month and this sum will enable the ryot's family to subsist according to the standard of living in force among the ryot population. Probably the family will make also something by growing vegetables, keeping a cow for dairy produce for consumption, etc., all of which will leave a margin above the cost of subsistence."

The evidence, therefore, when fairly examined suggests that the absolute minimum of expenditure in a small ryot's family was about Rs. 106 a year in 1891, a rise of Re. 1 per mensem over the figure given by Dr. Macleane some eight years earlier, and it is reasonable to assume that by 1900 the figures had risen by another Rs. 10 or Rs. 116 per annum. This estimate, it must be emphasized, represents the absolute minimum of subsistence, whereas the budgets for 1929 given in paragraph 301 contain a number of luxuries such as soap-nuts, cosmetics, and tobacco. The Committee has estimated that the cost of living in a ryot's family to-day ranges from Rs. 261-12-0 in the deltas to Rs. 236-12-0 in the uplands. It has given the details of its evidence in Appendix 33 and it will be observed that the Committee's estimate is considerably in excess of the figure obtained by the Committee's own investigators from an inventory of the budgets of a number of ryots examined. The Committee has explained this at the end of paragraph 306 on the ground that "many labourers' budgets which show lower figures also were included in them." This remark is surprising in view of the fact that practically all the evidence on which the Committee based its estimate of Rs. 96 as the cost of living in 1890 (1900?) related to the living expenses of labourers only.

The average cost per family in 1929 delta and uplands is according to the Committee about Rs. 250 per annum. We have seen that there is good evidence for taking the cost in 1900 to be Rs. 116. The rise is, therefore, Rs. 134 or 116 per cent—a figure similar to that of the rise in prices.

19. *The economic enquiries made in selected villages.*—In Appendix 18 of Volume II of the Committee's report certain criticisms are levelled against the detailed investigations conducted by various members of the Settlement Party in individual villages in these districts. It is impossible without becoming tedious

to traverse all these in detail. As an example the Committee's treatment of the report for Likhitapudi, Narsapur taluk, which is the first report discussed may be examined. In the second paragraph there is the usual arithmetical mistake. The Committee then goes on to argue that the fact that 21 pattadars sold their holdings because they left the village to settle elsewhere proves that these ryots were unable to make both ends meet on the ground that no ryot will leave his village so long as his financial circumstances are satisfactory. This dictum requires more than a mere assertion to prove it. The village of Likhitapudi is by no means an attractive place. It is some distance from the more civilized parts of the delta, surrounded by gloomy drainage channels and an obscure village of no importance. It is extremely probable that a ryot might be tempted to sell his land there merely with a view to securing a more attractive environment. That the landholders in this village do to a very marked extent live outside is evident from the budget given in Appendix No. 34 B-6, which shows that about half the produce of the village goes to non-residents. It is surely not 'surprising' or 'complacent' on the part of the Settlement Officer to argue that the fact that 21 ryots left the village to live elsewhere, has no economic significance. The Committee further insists that all sales for marriage and medical expenses and the payment of debt are proof of a low economic condition. It has been seen in connection with the question of rural indebtedness that so long as the Indian ryot is not prepared to invest or bank his surplus but prefers to sink it in the purchase of new lands, it will be necessary for him either to sell land or to borrow on it as security when he has to meet unusually heavy expenditure like a marriage or a severe illness. It is, therefore, reasonable for the Settlement Officer to refer to sales of land in such circumstances as a realization of assets to meet emergencies. It is not, as the Committee seems to think, "a fundamental fact that land is not like a deposit in the bank" since in the case of the Indian ryot the purchase of land is practically the only form of deposit which he practices.

In paragraph 264 the Committee has analysed the results of these village investigations as indicating that 65 per cent of the pattadars of 1900 have failed to maintain their positions. The investigations were conducted in 24 villages but it was in only 21 villages that a complete analysis of the details showing the causes for the partial or entire alienation was made by the investigators. The results are as follows :—

—	Partial alienation.		Total alienation.	
	Number of cases.	Percentage.	Number of cases.	Percentage.
Nominal	5	1	33	5
Gift	23	5	28	4
To purchase other lands or cattle elsewhere.	77	16	207	29
Partition	16	3	12	2
Loss in trade, litigation, etc.	107	22	131	18
Marriage and medical expenses	73	15	64	9
Family expenses	183	38	235	33

It is obvious that the first five classes of cases had nothing to do with the question whether agriculture was profitable or not. These account for 639 out of the 1,194 cases or 54 per cent of the cases in which a holding was totally or partially lost. It is clear therefore that the number of cases in which there is no particular reason for the sale except an inability to make both ends meet is not 65 per cent of the whole but 46 per cent of 65 per cent or 30 per cent.

It is difficult to draw from these figures any conclusion regarding the pressure of the land revenue. There are many factors that must be considered. The subdivision of holdings down to a limit where they become too small to be adequately worked : the attempt to maintain too large a family for the property possessed : extravagance of living or in building houses: the weight of ancestral debt are all factors that account for individual failures. The situation in this respect is much the same as that in respect of indebtedness, that no reduction of the assessment which is a minor item as compared with the cost of living and of cultivation combined would make any difference to the fortunes of those who owing to ill-luck or extravagance have to dispose of their lands. If it can be shown that the proceeds of agriculture are such that the assessment constitutes only a small fraction of the net receipts there is no reason why Government should revise the whole principle of land revenue because certain ryots have for some reason or another failed to adjust their expenditure to their income and have consequently lost their property.

20. *The Committee's village budgets.*—Section 42 of the report contains comments on the village budgets prepared for eleven villages set out in Appendix 34 (*b*). There are several arithmetical errors in the preparation of these budgets and certain mistakes in the data on which they are calculated. They depend, moreover, on such very vague and general assumptions that little reliability can be placed on the results. The Committee has selected a set of villages in which while a considerable proportion of the land belongs to non-residents the inhabitants own, with one exception, absolutely no land outside the village. Some 29,000 bags of paddy valued at Rs. 1 lakh and three-quarters are assumed to be drawn annually from these villages by non-residents and only 437 bags come to the selected villages from outside. There must therefore be other villages in which the receipts exceed the outgoings but the Committee has not investigated any such village. Its selection cannot, therefore, be considered as representative. It would appear that the eleven villages were carefully selected so as to yield striking results. The results are, however, too striking. Statistics which purport to show that in the Kistna and Godavari deltas the population generally goes short of about a quarter of the food required cannot possibly carry conviction to any one who has actual experience of these areas.

21. *The lankas and water-rates.*—In section 45 the Committee has advocated a reduction of the rates on lanka and padugai lands. Proposals in this connection are already before Government. In section 46 the Settlement Officer's proposals regarding the rates of irrigation cess are discussed. The Committee has not altogether understood the scope of these proposals. From the current fasli consolidated wet assessment will be charged on all ryotwari lands under regular wet cultivation in all the deltas, under the Muniyeru and under all tanks. The only ryotwari lands on which a separate irrigation cess in addition to dry assessment will be levied will be those under the Divi Project and in the Colair-Upputeru region together with dry lands under the other systems and the upland tanks whenever the cultivator chooses to take water. This latter class of cases will be few. Thus the rates of water-cess proposed in the case of the deltas, the upland tanks and the Muniyeru Project will be applied only in rare cases where lands on the fringe of the ayacut do at the option of the cultivator and when the prospects of the season are favourable take water for the irrigation of an occasional wet crop. In Divi the ayacut is dependent on an extremely artificial system and it is advisable to retain the greater elasticity of the water-cess system over the consolidated wet rate system. The above lands have always hitherto paid water-rate in addition to dry assessment and there is therefore no radical change of system proposed. The only difference is that previously the water-rate in the deltas was that known as the differential water-rate, i.e., the charge for water was the difference between the dry assessment and the corresponding wet assessment. In place of this a fixed water-rate will be charged in future, as has always been charged under the Divi Project, the Colair-Upputeru, the Muniyeru system and the upland tanks. In addition to the differential water-rate the lands so charged paid hitherto an extra fee of Re. 1 per acre known as the "inducement fee". This fee is now to be remitted with the result that the resettlement enhancement is correspondingly reduced. Under the Muniyeru system the whole regular ayacut has been classified wet and will hereafter pay a consolidated wet assessment, and under the upland tanks the 'dry' lands under regular wet cultivation will be transferred to consolidated wet up to the irrigational capacity of the source. In Divi, if the resettlement proposals are given effect to, the total revenue from the lands under the project will be enhanced only by 15·95 per cent as against an enhancement of 18·27 per cent in the Kistna delta where the consolidated water-rate system is in force. It is obvious, therefore, that the Committee's suggestion at the end of

paragraph 340 that "the main reason why the Settlement Officer proposes to charge separate enhanced dry rates and enhanced water-rates . . . is merely the consideration that by this proposal a larger revenue would accrue to the State than by the adoption of the consolidated wet rate system" is unjustified. It is on the face of it impossible to impose consolidated wet rates on lands that are only occasionally cultivated wet and although it would have been practicable to have imposed wet rates on the Divi regular ayacut, the enhancement realized by the adoption of the Settlement Officer's proposals is less than that accruing in the Kistna delta where the consolidated wet rate system is in force.

Only two areas remain—the Colair-Upputeru and the non-Government, i.e., dry inam and zamindari, lands in the deltas. In both these cases the fixed water-rate system has always been in vogue and the Settlement Officer has proposed no change of system. It would be impossible to charge consolidated wet assessments in these cases as the Colair-Upputeru cultivation shifts annually in accordance with the fluctuations of the Colair lake and in the latter case the lands have been settled as dry in title-deeds or sanads. In the Colair-Upputeru tract the water-rate hitherto levied has been Rs. 3 less 12 annas for baling. In future it is to be Rs. 4 less Re. 1 for baling. In other words the actual enhancement is only 12 annas per acre which, in view of the heavy crops yielded by this area as a result of its annual submersion from July to November, is extremely moderate.

Prior to the resettlement the water-rate on all dry inam and zamindari lands in the deltas was Rs. 5 irrespective of the class of source. The Settlement Officer has proposed to raise the water-rate to Rs. 6-4-0 on sources of the first and second class and to retain it at Rs. 5 on sources of the third and fourth classes. The Committee has recommended a different rate for each of the four classes. The provision of four rates of cess would further complicate the accounts and in view of the extreme moderation of the rates proposed as compared with the rate which the ryotwari lands have been paying during the past 30 years under the differential system, the rate of Rs. 10-8-0 payable under the Polavaram Project, or the rate of Rs. 15 which will be levied under the Mettur Project, further refinements are clearly unnecessary.

It is for Government to decide whether the interpretation of their Order No. 2712, Revenue, dated 18th July 1918, referred to in paragraph 347, is correct or not.

22. *The relevance of the Excise Revenue.*—In paragraph 374 the Committee has given certain figures regarding the Excise Revenue. These figures as used by the Committee are irrelevant to the point at issue, which is to determine the value of Government share of the crop and the proportion of that value which it can take without interfering with the economic condition of the district. That revenue is also realized from liquor is no reason why Government should reduce its land revenue demand below the figure justified by the principles of assessment. If any inference is to be drawn from the figures of Excise Revenue, it is that they afford another indication of the fact that money is plentifully available for the purpose of luxuries and suggest that the picture of agricultural distress painted by the Committee is overcoloured.

23. *Conclusion.*—In concluding its report in paragraph 389 the Committee has made certain recommendations. Its first recommendation is that the basis of assessments in future should be 25 per cent of the net produce instead of 50 per cent as at present. The Committee has given no reason for proposing to change the time-honoured ratio which has prevailed for so many years and in view of the fact that the present rates of assessment are demonstrably so much lower than the theoretical 50 per cent of the net produce, it seems unnecessary to revise a principle which is of purely academic interest. Its third recommendation is that there should be no resettlements till the value of the net produce exceeds by four times the present assessments. There are numerous indications to show that this is the position at present. The rates of rent realized by the ryots, whatever may be said to the contrary, do represent an approximation to the net profits. The normal rate is 10 bags to the acre worth Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 on moderate paddy land. The highest rate of assessment in these districts is Rs. 12 which is one-fifth of the rent of

ordinary land. These are facts which the Committee cannot dispute, and it is scarcely possible to regard as a serious challenge the Committee's sweeping and unsupported assertion that the rents agreed on are in excess of the tenants' means and involve widespread loss of land. The conditions postulated by the Committee as a necessary precedent to a resettlement are present to-day in these districts and there is no reason why the proposed enhancement of the assessment should not be given effect to. The fifth recommendation of the Committee, in which it contemplates with equanimity empowering local bodies to raise cesses up to 25 per cent on the land revenue, further weakens its main case. The rate of cess levied at present in most of the taluks of these districts is 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee or 8 per cent on the land revenue. If this were raised to 25 per cent of land revenue, there would be an increase in cess equivalent to 17 per cent of the land revenue which is almost exactly that recommended in the Scheme Report. This recommendation suggests that the Committee is conscious that the arguments by which it attempted to prove that the districts could bear no increase of taxation were exaggerated and that its objection to the resettlement enhancement was not so much to the amount proposed as to the method of assessment and the crediting of the revenue to the General Administration of the Presidency.

In the last paragraph of its report the Committee has expressed its confidence that its conclusions will in the main be found unassailable and expressed the hope that its data and conclusions will be received with an open mind. It further claims that it has set out conditions "as it found them as the result of careful studies." Whatever may be thought of the Committee's conclusions, the above examination of its report proves that its data are far from unassailable, and it is impossible to accept as valid conclusions which are based on evidence which has in most particulars crumbled away on examination.

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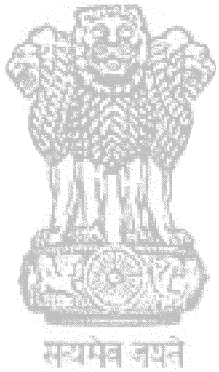
[Appendices.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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices of white paddy per garce for 20 years of the ryots' selling months in the East and West Godavari districts (including the years 1919-20 to 1921-22).

Years.	Average.	Reduced by 15 per cent.		Price per bag of column (3) at 69 Madras measures a bag.	
	RS.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
(i) *Delta.*					
1909-10	219	186	2	4	0
1910-11	208	176	13	3	13
1911-12	273	232	1	5	0
1912-13	300	255	0	5	8
1913-14	297	252	7	5	7
1914-15	275	233	12	5	1
1915-16	301	255	14	5	8
1916-17	292	248	3	5	6
1917-18	297	252	7	5	7
1918-19	382	324	11	7	0
1919-20	489	415	10	8	15
1920-21	495	420	12	9	1
1921-22	442	375	11	8	2
1922-23	372	316	3	6	13
1923-24	415	352	12	7	10
1924-25	429	364	10	7	14
1925-26	358	304	5	6	9
1926-27	381	323	14	7	0
1927-28	355	301	12	6	8
1928-29	341	289	14	6	4
Total ..	6,021			126	14
Average ..	346			6	6
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits ..	52			..	
Net commutation price per garce.	294			..	
(ii) *Upland.*					
1909-10	237	201	7	4	5
1910-11	208	176	13	3	13
1911-12	271	230	6	4	15
1912-13	283	240	9	5	3
1913-14	307	260	15	5	10
1914-15	277	235	7	5	1
1915-16	289	245	10	5	5
1916-17	276	234	10	5	1
1917-18	285	242	4	5	4
1918-19	384	326	6	7	1
1919-20	508	431	13	9	5
1920-21	474	402	14	8	11
1921-22	393	334	1	7	3
1922-23	347	294	15	6	6
1923-24	400	340	0	7	5
1924-25	401	340	14	7	6
1925-26	331	281	6	6	1
1926-27	375	318	12	6	14
1927-28	346	294	2	6	5
1928-29	300	255	0	5	8
Total ..	6,692			122	10
Average ..	335			6	2
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits ..	50			..	
Net commutation price per garce.	285			..	

Statement showing the prices of white paddy per garce for 20 years of the ryots' selling months in the Kistna district (including the years 1919-20 to 1921-22).

Years.	Average.	Reduced by 15 per cent.		Price per bag of column (3) at 69 Madras measures a bag.	
	RS.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
(i) *Delta.*					
1909-10	261	221	14	4	13
1910-11	223	189	9	4	1
1911-12	272	231	3	5	0
1912-13	285	242	4	5	4
1913-14	243	206	9	4	7
1914-15	241	204	14	4	7
1915-16	252	214	3	4	10
1916-17	274	232	14	5	0
1917-18	261	221	14	4	13
1918-19	324	275	6	5	15
1919-20	416	353	10	7	10
1920-21	432	367	3	7	15
1921-22	412	350	3	7	9
1922-23	344	292	6	6	5
1923-24	353	300	1	6	8
1924-25	388	329	13	7	2
1925-26	329	279	10	6	0
1926-27	376	319	10	6	14
1927-28	364	309	6	6	11
1928-29	340	289	0	6	4
Total ..	6,890			117	4
Average ..	320			5	14
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits ..	48			..	
Net commutation rate per garce.	272			..	
(ii) *Upland.*					
1909-10	240	204	0	4	6
1910-11	217	184	7	4	0
1911-12	250	212	8	4	9
1912-13	290	246	8	5	5
1913-14	262	222	11	4	13
1914-15	247	209	15	4	8
1915-16	255	216	12	4	11
1916-17	264	224	6	4	13
1917-18	281	238	14	5	2
1918-19	348	295	13	6	6
1919-20	455	386	12	8	5
1920-21	402	341	11	7	6
1921-22	369	313	10	6	12
1922-23	322	273	11	5	14
1923-24	322	273	11	5	14
1924-25	321	272	14	5	14
1925-26	301	255	14	5	8
1926-27	374	317	14	6	14
1927-28	323	274	9	5	15
1928-29	290	246	8	5	5
Total ..	6,133			112	4
Average ..	307			5	10
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits ..	46			..	
Net commutation rate per garce.	261			..	

Statement showing the prices of white paddy per garce for 20 years of the ryots' selling months in the East and West Godavari districts (excluding the years 1919–20 to 1921–22).

(i) *Delta.*

Years.	Average. RS.
1906–07	265
1907–08	277
1908–09	300
1909–10	219
1910–11	208
1911–12	273
1912–13	300
1913–14	297
1914–15	275
1915–16	301
1916–17	292
1917–18	297
1918–19	382
1922–23	272
1923–24	415
1924–25	429
1925–26	358
1926–27	381
1927–28	355
1928–29	341
Total	6,337
Average	317
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits	48
Net commutation price per garce	269

(ii) *Upland.*

Years.	Average. RS.
1906–07	257
1907–08	270
1908–09	301
1909–10	237
1910–11	208
1911–12	271
1912–13	283
1913–14	307
1914–15	277
1915–16	289
1916–17	276
1917–18	285
1918–19	384
1922–23	347
1923–24	400
1924–25	401
1925–26	331
1926–27	375
1927–28	346
1928–29	300
Total	6,145
Average	307
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits	46
Net commutation price per garce	261

Statement showing the prices of white paddy per garce for 20 years of the ryots' selling months in the Kistna district (excluding the years 1919–20 to 1921–22).

Years.	Average.
	RS.
(i) Delta.	
1906–07	244
1907–08	239
1908–09	341
1909–10	261
1910–11	223
1911–12	272
1912–13	285
1913–14	243
1914–15	241
1915–16	252
1916–17	274
1917–18	261
1918–19	324
1922–23	344
1923–24	353
1924–25	388
1925–26	329
1926–27	376
1927–28	364
1928–29	340
Total	5,954
Average	298
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits	45
Net commutation rate per garce	253

Years.	Average.
(ii) Upland.	
1906–07	248
1907–08	237
1908–09	278
1909–10	240
1910–11	217
1911–12	250
1912–13	290
1913–14	262
1914–15	247
1915–16	255
1916–17	264
1917–18	281
1918–19	348
1922–23	322
1923–24	322
1924–25	321
1925–26	301
1926–27	374
1927–28	323
1928–29	290
Total	5,670
Average	284
Deduct 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits	43
Net commutation rate per garce	241

Commutation prices per garce (including the years 1919-20 to 1921-22) in the East and West Godavari districts.

Particulars.	White paddy. RS.
(i) Delta.	
Present commutation price	294
Old commutation price	118
Increase	176
Percentage	149
(ii) Upland.	
Present commutation price	285
Old commutation price	118
Increase	167
Percentage	142

Commutation prices per garce (including the years 1919-20 to 1921-22) in the Kistna district.

Particulars.	Paddy. RS.
(i) Delta.	
Present commutation price	272
Old commutation price	118
Increase	154
Percentage	131
(ii) Upland.	
Present commutation price	261
Old commutation price	118
Increase	143
Percentage	121

Commutation prices per garce (excluding the years 1919-20 to 1921-22) in the East and West Godavari districts.

Particulars.	Paddy. RS.
(i) Delta.	
Present commutation price	269
Old commutation price	118
Increase	151
Percentage	128
(ii) Upland.	
Present commutation price	261
Old commutation price	118
Increase	143
Percentage	121

Commutation prices per garce (excluding the years 1919–20 to 1921–22) in the Kistna district.

Particulars.		Paddy.
		RS.
(i) *Delta.*		
Present commutation price		253
Old commutation price		118
	Increase	135
	Percentage	114
(ii) *Upland.*		
Present commutation price		241
Old commutation price		118
	Increase	123
	Percentage	104

APPENDIX II.

The Committee's Appendices 31 (i), (ii) and (iii) correctly calculated.

(i)

Owner's labour is not taken into account.

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 81–4–0	Rs. 73–2–0	Rs. 65–0–0	Rs. 56–14–0	Rs. 48–12–0	Rs. 44–11–0	Rs. 40–10–0
Maximum.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5 acres and less.	64 8 2	16 11 10	8 9 10	0 7 10	— 7 10 2	— 15 12 2	— 19 13 2	— 23 14 2
10 ,,	63 7 6	17 12 6	9 10 6	1 8 6	— 6 9 6	— 14 11 6	— 18 12 6	— 22 13 6
15 ,,	60 11 4	20 8 8	12 6 8	4 4 8	— 3 13 4	— 11 15 4	— 16 0 4	— 20 1 4
20 ,,	60 3 3	21 0 9	12 14 9	4 12 9	— 3 5 3	— 11 7 3	— 15 8 3	— 19 9 8
25 ,,	63 8 11	17 11 1	9 9 1	1 7 1	— 6 10 11	— 14 12 11	— 18 13 11	— 22 14 11
30 ,,	56 0 1	25 3 11	17 1 11	8 15 11	0 13 11	— 7 4 1	— 11 5 1	— 15 6 1
Medium								
5 acres and less.	47 0 10	34 3 2	26 1 2	17 15 2	9 13 2	1 11 2	— 2 5 10	— 6 6 10
10 ,,	55 5 1	25 14 11	17 12 11	9 10 11	1 8 11	— 6 9 1	— 10 10 1	— 14 11 1
15 ,,	53 13 7	27 6 5	19 4 5	11 2 5	3 0 5	— 5 1 7	— 9 2 7	— 13 3 7
20 ,,	51 12 0	29 8 0	21 6 0	13 4 0	5 2 0	— 3 0 0	— 7 1 0	— 11 2 0
25 ,,	53 9 3	27 10 9	19 8 9	11 6 9	3 4 9	— 4 13 3	— 8 14 3	— 12 15 3
30 ,,	51 4 4	29 15 8	21 13 8	13 11 8	5 9 8	— 2 8 4	— 6 9 4	— 10 10 4
Minimum.								
5 acres and less.	41 12 10	39 7 2	31 5 2	23 3 2	15 1 2	6 15 2	2 14 2	— 1 2 10
10 ,,	48 11 2	32 8 10	24 6 10	16 4 10	8 2 10	0 0 10	— 4 0 2	— 8 1 2
15 ,,	48 13 10	32 6 2	24 4 2	16 2 2	8 0 2	— 0 1 10	— 4 2 10	— 8 3 10
20 ,,	47 9 8	33 10 4	25 8 4	17 6 4	9 4 4	1 2 4	— 2 14 8	— 6 15 8
25 ,,	46 1 2	35 2 10	27 0 10	18 14 10	10 12 10	2 10 10	— 1 6 2	— 5 7 2
30 ,,	44 9 0	36 11 0	28 9 0	20 7 0	12 5 0	4 3 0	0 2 0	— 8 15 0

(ii)

The labour of the owner is taken into account.

Particulars.	Standard cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 81–4–0	Rs. 73–2–0	Rs. 65–0–0	Rs. 56–14–0	Rs. 48–12–0	Rs. 44–11–0	Rs. 40–10–0
Maximum.								
5 acres and less.	55 6 10	25 13 2	17 11 2	9 9 2	1 7 2	— 6 10 10	— 10 11 10	— 14 12 10
10 ,,	56 2 1	25 1 11	16 15 11	8 13 11	0 11 11	— 7 6 1	— 11 7 1	— 15 8 1
15 ,,	56 9 8	24 10 4	16 8 4	8 6 4	0 4 4	— 7 13 8	— 11 14 8	— 15 15 8
20 ,,	60 3 3	21 0 9	12 14 9	4 12 9	— 3 5 3	—11 7 3	— 15 8 3	— 19 9 3
25 ,,	63 8 11	17 11 1	9 9 1	1 7 1	— 6 10 11	—14 12 11	— 18 13 11	— 22 14 11
30 ,,	56 0 1	25 3 11	17 1 11	8 15 11	0 13 11	— 7 4 1	— 11 5 1	— 15 6 1
Medium.								
5 acres and less.	87 4 10	43 15 2	35 13 2	27 11 2	19 9 2	11 7 2	7 6 2	3 5 2
10 ,,	47 7 4	33 12 8	25 10 8	17 8 8	9 6 8	1 4 8	— 2 12 4	— 6 13 4
15 ,,	50 4 11	30 15 1	22 13 1	14 11 1	6 9 1	— 1 8 11	— 5 9 11	— 9 10 11
20 ,,	48 1 9	33 2 3	25 0 3	16 14 8	8 12 3	0 10 3	— 3 6 9	— 7 7 9
25 ,,	53 9 3	27 10 9	19 8 9	11 6 9	3 4 9	— 4 13 3	— 8 14 3	— 12 15 3
30 ,,	51 4 4	29 15 8	21 13 8	13 11 8	5 9 8	— 2 8 4	— 6 9 4	— 10 10 4
Minimum.								
5 acres and less.	32 14 2	48 5 10	40 3 10	32 1 10	23 15 10	15 13 10	11 12 10	7 11 10
10 ,,	42 1 2	39 2 10	31 0 10	22 14 10	14 12 10	6 10 10	2 9 10	— 1 7 2
15 ,,	45 11 2	35 8 10	27 6 10	19 4 10	11 2 10	3 0 10	— 1 0 2	— 5 1 2
20 ,,	44 10 0	36 10 0	28 8 0	20 6 0	12 4 0	4 2 0	0 1 0	— 4 0 0
25 ,,	46 1 2	35 2 10	27 0 10	18 14 10	10 12 10	2 10 10	— 1 6 2	— 5 7 2
30 ,,	44 9 0	36 11 0	28 9 0	20 7 0	12 5 0	4 3 0	0 2 0	— 8 15 0

(iii)

Labour of the owner and the dependent is taken into account.

Particulars.	Net cost of cultivation per acre.	Rs. 81-4-0	Rs. 73-2-0	Rs. 65-0-0	Rs. 56-14-0	Rs. 48-12-0	Rs. 44-11-0	Rs. 40-10-0
Maximum.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5 acres and less.	49 9 2	31 10 10	23 8 10	15 6 10	7 4 10	— 0 13 2	— 4 14 2	— 8 15 2
10 ,,	45 3 10	36 0 2	27 14 2	19 12 2	11 10 2	3 8 2	— 0 8 10	— 4 9 10
15 ,,	46 9 8	34 10 4	26 8 4	18 6 4	10 4 4	2 2 4	— 1 14 8	— 5 15 8
20 ,,	53 2 4	28 1 8	19 15 8	11 13 8	3 11 8	— 4 6 4	— 8 7 4	— 12 8 4
25 ,,	58 1 8	23 2 4	15 0 4	6 14 4	— 1 3 8	— 9 5 8	—13 6 8	— 17 7 8
30 ,,	51 9 10	29 10 2	21 8 2	13 6 2	5 4 2	— 2 13 10	— 6 14 10	— 10 15 10
Medium.								
5 acres and less.	32 4 2	48 15 10	40 13 10	32 11 10	24 9 10	16 7 10	12 6 10	8 5 10
10 ,,	37 9 7	43 10 5	35 8 5	27 6 5	19 4 5	11 2 5	7 1 5	3 0 5
15 ,,	40 4 11	40 15 1	32 13 1	24 11 1	16 9 1	8 7 1	4 6 1	0 5 1
20 ,,	41 0 10	40 3 2	32 1 2	23 15 2	15 13 2	7 11 2	3 10 2	— 0 6 10
25 ,,	48 2 0	33 2 0	25 0 0	16 14 0	8 12 0	0 10 0	— 3 7 0	— 7 8 0
30 ,,	46 13 3	34 6 9	26 4 9	18 2 9	10 0 9	1 14 9	— 2 2 3	— 6 3 3
Minimum.								
5 acres and less.	29 4 0	52 0 0	43 14 0	35 12 0	27 10 0	19 8 0	15 7 0	11 6 0
10 ,,	31 15 2	49 4 10	41 2 10	33 0 10	24 14 10	16 12 10	12 11 10	8 10 10
15 ,,	35 11 2	45 8 10	37 6 10	29 4 10	21 2 10	13 0 10	8 15 10	4 14 10
20 ,,	37 9 1	43 10 11	35 8 11	27 6 11	19 4 11	11 2 11	7 1 11	3 0 11
25 ,,	40 9 11	40 10 1	32 8 1	24 6 1	16 4 1	8 2 1	4 1 1	0 0 1
30 ,,	40 2 5	41 1 7	32 15 7	24 13 7	16 11 7	8 9 7	4 8 7	0 7 7

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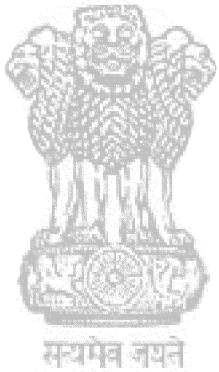
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II

Remarks of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 9th June 1930 and 30th June 1930.

In the Report of the Economic Enquiry Committee, section 11, relating to 'Irrigation' and section 47, relating to 'Irrigation and drainage improvements' have been dealt with seriatim with the following remarks:—

SECTION 11—*Paragraph* 50.—Extension of irrigation has been due to improvement of supply and better distribution brought about by the remodelling of channels and piping of irrigation outlets, the available supplies being found to be quite adequate.

Paragraph 51.—No remarks.

Paragraph 52 assumes that the progress of transplantation is bound up only with the canal supplies as given in any year. This is not correct. Early arrival of freshes in river coupled with the usual rainfall will enable sufficient supplies to be given to enable the ryots to go on with transplantation as vigorously as possible and progress is bound up with the supply of seedlings, labour, cattle.

Paragraph 53.—The relatively higher canal duties noticed in the Godavari Western delta, point to the fact that good supplies are realized from Rallamadugu and Yerracalva both of which drain an area of over 1,000 square miles and enter the Main and Venkayya and Weyyeru canals respectively. The transplantation in Godavari Western delta is not generally backward unless it be in a year when the river arrives in freshes rather late in the season and the rainfall is rather low. It is only in such years, transplantation runs well into August and not in other years. In the experiments made in 1914 or so in Undi canal, it was clearly proved, that under normal conditions, the ryots are able to complete transplantation in six weeks' time counting from the date the river arrives in freshes and that it is not within practical politics to attempt to complete it in a shorter period. As regards second crop, the area grown is the largest in the Godavari Western delta, while in the other two sections, viz., Eastern and Central, where the supply is reported to be good, the area grown is very much lower proportionately owing presumably to a greater area under garden crops. This being so, the duty figures worked out give no fair criterion as regards sufficiency of the supply for the ayacut, and I do not think the second crop suffers badly in Godavari Western delta.

Paragraph 54.—The fitting up of 6 feet shutters over the Kistna anicut has certainly improved supplies during transplantation season considerably, so much so, that areas outside the registered ayacut in the delta are being irrigated freely owing to favourable conditions. If there is still delay in transplantation in any year, it must be due to other conditions such as want of seedlings, labour and cattle as has been noted already under paragraph 52. It will not be out of place to state here that extension of irrigation is contemplated as a result of increased supplies made available and it is, therefore, futile to contend that the supplies are inadequate to enable transplantation being completed soon.

Paragraph 55.—The absence of supply in June is due to river condition. The inference drawn about the unsatisfactory conditions of water supply by a comparison of duty figures is not entirely correct. It is no doubt true that with the late arrival of freshes in river coupled with a poor rainfall, the progress of transplantation is hampered and it runs into September in the Divi system. Otherwise, it is completed before the end of August which is what can be expected to be provided in a pumping system like Divi.

Paragraph 56.—No remarks.

Paragraph 57.—The fixing of the second crop zone has solved many of the difficulties referred to and if the ryots will take advantage of the rotation system of closure of channels for second crop and concentrate the area cultivated in that season, the difficulties as regards soakage in contiguous lands will be removed.

Paragraph 58.—It is admitted that a satisfactory piping system would lead to great satisfaction and do a great deal of good. It is equally admitted that the anxiety of the ryots to transplant their fields as early as possible owing to their belief that earlier transplantation means better yield, is responsible for the universal interference with the piping system and the general practice of taking supplies surreptitiously by means of open cuts. It has also to be admitted that such irregular practices do not increase the available supply but only mean misappropriation of it by some at the expense of others. It should also be admitted that transplantation cannot be done within a very short period after canals are opened as there is the question of supply of seedlings, cattle and labour. In all normal years when the river also arrives in freshes early in the season, there is no difficulty at all as regards supply, and transplantation is completed within six weeks. It is delayed slightly in bad years ; but this cannot be helped. If the canals are to be made bigger, the larger supplies may not be useful in all years while there will be difficulty as regards command when the supply gets low. I do not think that any action is called for.

Paragraph 59.—The improvements to Vizeswaram head sluices have been sanctioned and will when carried out, afford greater supplies than at present. The necessity for higher shutters in the Godavari delta is not proved ; but means should be provided to lift up the shutters more quickly—please see paragraph 349, section 47.

Paragraph 60.—No remarks.

Paragraph 61.—The drains designed on the principles enunciated in P.M.G. Nos. 3572, dated 19th December 1874 and 3528, dated 22nd December 1876 have answered well so far and recent observations made in Gonteru drain of the Godavari Western delta have shown clearly that no improvements are required. The tentative section adopted for clearance is with a view to prevent silting during times of low flow which occurs for long periods, while the flood flow which occurs occasionally during rains, spills freely on both sides and is fairly rapidly discharged into the sea. Certain low-lying areas are affected here and there ; but on the whole there is no submersion on a large scale for such periods as are likely to injure the paddy crop. Lands which are found to be difficult of being drained are rightly included in the second crop zone for cultivation and this solution is certainly more effective and economical than spending large sums to improve their drainage.

Paragraph 63.—The disposal of the full floods estimated from the upland drainages has been provided for as far as possible so as to convey the floods rapidly without damaging the delta and the principles referred to in paragraph 61 are not applied to these.

Paragraph 64.—I do not think the principle laid down in the passage quoted from P.M.G. No. 3572, dated 19th December 1874, is followed now. The improvements of the Yenamaduru drain which are approaching completion at an expenditure of 10 lakhs and the provision of flood weirs at several places in the delta point to the fact that works relating to the disposal of upland drainages have been constructed in the past and charged to the capital account of the system. Such works as are required to prevent damages caused by upland floods entering the delta will, I think, be carried out if the cost is justified.

Paragraphs 65 *and* 66.—The village drainages, which are entirely local, are hitherto left in the hands of ryots and in many places drainage takes place by field to field flow. Drains serving a number of villages are generally looked after by Public Works Department and if any instances of such drains, which are not in charge of Public Works Department are brought to notice, they will be examined and taken over for maintenance.

Paragraph 85.—No remarks.

SECTION 47—*Paragraph* 348.—No remarks.

Paragraph 349.—The question of increasing the height of falling shutters was considered fully when the question of extention of irrigation in the Godavari delta was investigated in detail and it was decided then that it will be sufficient (1) to adjust the pivots of shutters so as to make them fall with a larger depth of flow on top of them, (2) to provide machines for the rapid lifting up of the shutters when once they fall down. The former has been and is being carried out and the provision of the latter will be arranged for shortly.

Paragraph 350.—I do not think the time has yet come for the provision of a reservoir to increase the supplies in the second crop season. The percentage of second crop irrigation is fairly high in the Godavari Western delta while in the other two sections, there is a greater percentage of garden crops. There seems therefore to be no likelihood of a large increase in the area of second crop and without such an increase, the necessity for a reservoir does not arise.

Paragraph 351.—An officer is investigating the question of extension of irrigation in the Kistna delta and the question of adequacy of supplies for transplantation will be examined by him though the belief is that they are quite adequate.

Paragraph 352.—There is now a proposal to extend the East Bank canal and carry water to the Divi island by constructing an aqueduct across the Puligedda arm of the Kistna river. When this matures, adequate supplies will be provided for irrigation in the Divi island.

Paragraph 353.—As explained by me already, the drains have answered requirements and no widening will be required. As regards their maintenance, the difficulty has been mostly in securing labour for doing the work within the closure period more especially when the drains take a good deal of time to dry out to enable excavation being done. Measures will be taken to overcome the difficulty by enlisting the co-operation of the village panchayats and the interested ryots and a more systematic maintenance of drains will be arranged for.

Paragraph 354.—The floods due to Yerracalva are disposed of by the Yenamaduru drain which has been improved recently at a cost of 10 lakhs. A regulator will have to be constructed for shutting out the floods from entering the Venkayya and Weyyeru canal and when this is done, there will be no difficulty as regards Yerracalva floods doing damage to the delta. As regards floods from Rallamadugu, the flood weir at Velpur disposes of most of it and it is carried down to the sea without doing damage to the delta.

The proposal to divert them into the Godavari river below the anicut will not only be prohibitively costly but also impracticable and of doubtful utility for many reasons, the chief of which is the provision to be made to carry them across the main canal by a syphon which is likely to give trouble when discharges of varying quantities will flow down it and there is the added trouble due to the backing up of floods in Godavari. I am therefore inclined to recommend that the proposal might well be abandoned without further consideration.

Paragraph 355.—The remarks of the Superintending Engineer are awaited as I have no personal knowledge of the Collair and Upputeru. The diversion of the Budameru into the Kistna below the anicut will be as impracticable as and more costly than the proposals referred to in the previous paragraph, leave alone the difficulty of negotiating the town of Bezwada which will come in its way.

Paragraph 356.—All works found necessary have been and are being carried out and whatever expenditure has to be incurred will have to be devoted for the most part in increasing the pace of remodelling of channels so as to ensure proper and equitable distribution and proposals relating to other questions will also be considered on their own merits and disposed of.

SECTION 49—*Paragraph* 366.—The large areas of poramboke lands comprising the banks and margins of canals, channels and drains are being utilized as far as possible to grow babul trees. But the trees so grown in the canal banks are reserved for the use of the department to help the manufacture of bricks, lime and the river conservancy operations for which there is a large demand of brushwood. As regards the trees grown in the banks of drains and some suitable channels they are allowed to be utilized to meet the demands of others including the ryots; but in the majority of cases, the question of transport has been found to be very difficult and costly as these drains and channels are not navigable and useful cart-tracks are not available in most cases, with the result that they have not all been utilized so far. The ryots themselves have recognized the necessity of growing babul trees in some of their waste lands which are found to be easily accessible and so the problem is not as difficult as it is represented.

Besides the works carried out in the Kistna delta and Divi Pumping system during the period covered by the settlement and shown in the list printed with the Report, some additional works were carried out. Seven lists of such works now received from the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, are herewith sent for information.

APPENDIX.

BEZWADA CIRCLE.

Kistna Central Division.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
1	Constructing an iron punt with fittings for lifting iron falling shutters of the Kistna anicut.	3,560	387 I., dated 31st February 1903.
2	Constructing upstair rooms for the quarters of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Eastern Division.	3,530	1445 I., dated 24th December 1904.
3	Constructing rough stone drains under the flood bank below the new head sluice, Bezwada.	2,800	106 I., dated 2nd February 1906.
4	Improvements to the Kistna Eastern Division office.	4,526	1024 I., dated 30th October 1905.
5	Providing a motor launch for use on the Kistna river.	33,500	504 I., dated 11th May 1906.
6	Acquiring land along Public Works Department road to Buckinghampet.	2,240	477 I., dated 6th November 1912.
7	Restoring the Bezwada Headworks ..	1,05,000	245 I., dated 15th May 1915.
8	Improvements to the Kistna Eastern Division office at Bezwada.	2,400	452 I., dated 11th October 1916.
9	Providing an additional lifting machine for the 6 feet falling shutters on the Kistna anicut and housing the same.	66,625	Mis. 1612 I., dated 26th July 1927.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Divi Pumping System.

1	Constructing quarters for the three engine drivers at Divi.	3,100	210 I., dated 27th May 1908.
2	Constructing quarters for 4th driver at Divi.	3,130	378 I., dated 17th October 1908.
3	Constructing store shed for Divi Pumping station.	2,260	411 I., dated 5th November 1908.
4	Rebuilding quarters for driver of steamer *Wenlock* at Puligadda, Divi Headworks.	1,600	428 I., dated 18th November 1908.
5	Constructing fourth block of lascars quarters at Divi Headworks.	2,440	206 I., dated 11th May 1909.
5	Constructing a fifth block of lascars quarters at Divi Headworks at Puligadda.	2,660	Do.
7	Constructing an upper storey to the Subdivision office at Divi for use as a rest-house.	6,650	366 I., dated 8th September 1909.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Divi Pumping System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
8	Fixing demarcation stones along the distributary channels in Divi.	2,900	1161 I., dated 30th August 1912.
9	Widening the foot bridge at 0/3 miles of the Main canal, Divi Pumping Project.	3,530	151 I., dated 3rd March 1913.
10	Providing a third oil tank for the Divi Pumping station.	6,700	171 I., dated 8th April 1914.
11	Improvements to the former quarters of the Assistant Superintendent, Divi Pumping station.	1,610	267 I., dated 31st May 1915.
12	Excavating Siddayacodu branch channel, Divi Pumping System.	3,080	Mis. 85 I., dated 28th February 1918.
13	Acquiring and demarcating margins along North channel, Divi Pumping System.	1,720	Mis. 50 I., dated 19th February 1919.
14	Acquiring and demarcating margins along channels in Divi delta.	8,700	173 I., dated 27th May 1920.
15	Improvements to the lascars' quarters at Divi Pumping station.	2,380	Mis. 26 I., dated 24th January 1921.
16	Constructing quarters to the motor launch driver in Divi Pumping System at Puligadda.	2,830	244 I., dated 6th May 1926.
17	Constructing quarters for the Storekeeper and maistri in the Head works compound at Puligadda.	2,500	Do.
18	Constructing a telephone and regulating lascars' shed at Bhavadevarapalli.	1,900	Do.
19	Installing a pumping set at Repalli and a pipe line from Repalli to Chatragadda.	71,000	1368 I., dated 24th June 1927.

Kistna Eastern Division.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System.

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Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
1	Excavating Pedana branch of Lingayacodu of Dammalacodu main branch of Mamillacodu.	1,350	537 I., dated 26th June 1899.
2	Excavating Tummacodu Right side channel at 28 miles 2 furlongs of Pedalanka channel.	2,550	822 I., dated 28th September 1899.
3	Revised estimate for constructing rest-house and outhouses at Vadali.	4,962	821 I., dated 28th September 1899.
4	Excavating Penjendra channel, Pulleru canal.	4,920	983 I., dated 20th November 1899.
5	Improvements to old Malapalli channel, Masulipatam canal.	1,380	114 I., dated 5th February 1900.
6	Extending Nakkalacodu branch of Gudivada channel.	1,570	590 I., dated 10th July 1900.
7	Excavating right and left side channels to the Salt Factory canal at Pandraka.	1,055	665 I., dated 13th August 1900.
8	Constructing wharf superintendent's shed and wharf lascar's shed at Chintaguntapalem.	1,470	792 I., dated 22nd September 1900.
9	Constructing a wharf wall and wharf superintendent's and wharf lascars' sheds at Ellore.	8,170	246 I., dated 11th March 1901.
10	Constructing Gunadala escape, Ellore canal.	2,500	257 I., dated 13th March 1901.
11	Converting old Bhumicodu into an irrigation channel known as Unikili channel.	2,000	343 I., dated 22nd April 1901.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
12	Constructing rest-house with outhouses on Dosapad channel, Ryves Canal at Ventrapragada.	4,770	Not traceable.
13	Constructing Wharf superintendent's and lascars' sheds at Ellore.	13,800	525 I., dated 2nd July 1901.
14	Excavating minor distributaries to Medur channel, Masulipatam canal.	18,600	868 I., dated 15th November 1901.
15	Improving and extending Boddapad Zamindari channel and excavating a branch from it.	44,800	992 I., dated 18th December 1901.
16	Extending the Daggumalli main channel from 0 mile 5 furlongs to 2 miles 4 furlongs 146 feet, Masulipatam canal.	4,800	72 I., dated 18th January 1902.
17	Constructing a wharf wall at Ellore near the Railway goods shed.	3,600	197 I., dated 11th February 1902.
18	Constructing six lascars' sheds at Akumarru lock, Masulipatam canal.	3,140	310 I., dated 10th March 1902.
19	Constructing a fender bridge in front of the Chataparru escape.	4,240	534 I., dated 12th May 1902.
20	Improvements to Gunadala escape . .	1,439	572 I., dated 20th May 1902.
21	Raising the lock bridge of head lock, Polraz canal, at 39 miles and 27 chains.	1,500	630 I., dated 4th June 1902.
22	Raising the lock bridge of Bantumalli canal.	1,860	Do.
23	Providing counterweighted lift shutters for the West Tammileru escape.	24,000	660 I., dated 12th June 1902.
24	Opening the first reach of the East Bank canal.	4,150	1309 I., dated 27th November 1902.
25	Constructing an undertunnel at 0 mile 6 furlongs 450 feet of Kondongi channel, Pulleru canal.	1,200	1455 I., dated 15th December 1902.
26	Constructing quarters for the Traffic Superintendent and lascars at the West Tammileru escape, Ellore canal.	3,330	1470 I., dated 17th December 1902.
27	Extending the Chintaguntapalem wharf, Masulipatam canal.	4,170	1488 I., dated 22nd December 1902.
28	Constructing a wharf at Cowtaram . .	5,560	113 I./A, dated 31st January 1902.
29	Constructing an undertunnel at 2 miles 8 chains of the North Side channel of the Dosapad channel.	1,410	313 I., dated 12th March 1903.
30	Improvements to inlets of Ellore canal . .	2,520	474 I., dated 2nd May 1903.
31	Constructing bridge over Bandar canal at Pamarru.	10,880	494 I., dated 6th May 1903.
32	Reconstructing a bridge over Junction canal at Pamarru.	8,650	1043 I., dated 7th November 1903.
33	Providing double gates to Pamarru lock, Pulleru canal.	6,440	1096 I., dated 26th November 1903.
34	Constructing inspection bungalow with outhouses at Tadinada, Polraz canal.	7,550	705 I., dated 30th June 1904.
35	Constructing inspection bungalow with outhouses at Veeranki lock at 24 miles 44 chains, Masulipatam canal.	6,830	1426 I./A, dated 21st December 1904.
36	Constructing bridge across Mamillacodu at 2 miles 1 furlong, Pulleru canal.	2,200	1433 I., dated 22nd December 1904.
37	Constructing wharf superintendent's shed at Cowtaram, etc.	1,630	204 I., dated 23rd February 1905.
38	Improvements to West side channel, Masulipatam canal.	2,120	172 I., dated 15th February 1905.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
39	Reconstructing Boddapad dam on Pulleru canal at 14 miles 2 furlongs 190 feet.	2,750	426 I./A, dated 4th May 1905.
40	Constructing an undertunnel on Mallavole main channel at 2 miles 4 furlongs, Masulipatam canal.	2,090	454 I., dated 12th May 1905.
1	Constructing a combined store and lime shed at Veeranki lock, Masulipatam canal.	1,030	484 I., dated 22nd May 1905.
42	Constructing regulator to Bantumalli South side channel, Pulleru canal.	1,590	1055 I., dated 4th November 1905.
43	Improvements to Nadimicodu branch of Pedalanka channel, Pulleru canal.	3,300	1183 I., dated 1st December 1905.
44	Revised estimate for improving and extending the Boddapad Zamindari channel and excavating a branch from it.	11,760	43 I., dated 11th January 1906.
45	Constructing quarters for four lascars at Tidal lock, Masulipatam canal.	2,240	107 I., dated 1st February 1906.
46	Constructing establishment sheds at Atukur, Ellore canal.	2,000	478 I., dated 5th May 1906.
47	Constructing establishment sheds at Kesarapalli on the Ellore canal.	1,900	Do.
48	Constructing a surplus sluice on the left bank of the Pandraka Salt Factory channel.	1,550	180 I., dated 17th June 1907.
49	Constructing an office building for Subdivision office at Cowtaram.	2,630	505 I., dated 23rd November 1907.
50	Constructing quarters for the Subdivisional Officer at Cowtaram.	3,670	168 I., dated 14th April 1908.
51	Acquisition of land and construction of sheds for wharf establishment at Pamarru, Masulipatam canal.	2,540	337 I., dated 21st September 1908
52	Improvements to Jalipudi under tunnel at 39 miles 3 furlongs 89 feet of Ellore canal.	2,550	81 I., dated 23rd February 1909.
53	Raising the bridge of head lock of Bantumilli canal at 36 miles 5 chains at Cowtaram.	1,780	229 I./A, dated 2nd June 1909.
54	Raising the lock bridge of Vinjaram lock, Polraz canal at 53 miles 28 chains.	1,820	229 I./A, dated 2nd June 1909.
55	Improvements to Kotimerakacodu branch of Mallavole main channel, Bandar canal.	4,440	163 I., dated 27th August 1910.
56	Constructing a retaining wall at Perikeed bridge at 27 miles 0 furlong 330 feet of Ellore canal.	2,350	305 I., dated 14th September 1910.
57	Constructing a store shed at Akumarru lock, Bandar canal.	1,550	411 I., dated 19th December 1910.
58	Constructing a store shed at West Tammileru escape, Ellore canal.	1,530	Do.
59	Improvements to lock bridge at Ellore ..	1,370	51 I., dated 2nd February 1912.
60	Revised estimate for constructing a bridge at Movva crossing 8 miles 7 furlongs of Medur channel, Masulipatam canal.	1,120	141 I., dated 12th April 1912.
61	Revised estimate for constructing a syphon sluice across Budameru new cut at Savaragudem 8 miles 4 furlongs on the left bank of Ellore canal.	1,250	284 I., dated 30th July 1912.
62	Compensation for land taken up at Kaza for excavating Managercodu Main channel.	1,229	427 I., dated 8th October 1912.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
63	Raising the Mudenepalli bridge at 43 miles 5 chains of Polraz canal.	1,950	81 I., dated 31st January 1913.
64	Constructing an undertunnel at 3/0 of Kunderu channel.	1,520	364 I., dated 24th June 1913.
65	Constructing a goods shed at Pamarru wharf, Masulipatam canal.	2,400	522 I., dated 8th September 1913.
66	Constructing an undertunnel at 17 miles 6 furlongs of Dosapad channel, Ryves canal.	3,700	694 I., dated 12th December 1913.
67	Improvements to the road culverts on Ellore-Sreeparru Road.	3,820	170 I., dated 8th April 1914.
68	Improvements to the Gunadala escape, Ellore canal.	2,500	515 I., dated 10th November 1916.
69	Converting the Boddapad dam into a regulator at 14 miles 32 chains of Pulleru canal.	3,350	153 I., dated 16th May 1921.
70	Constructing a combined head sluice and aqueduct for the new Tamaraboka channel at 52 miles 2 furlongs right bank of Polraz canal.	3,720	141 I., dated 24th April 1922.
71	Constructing a bund across the Endapalli swamps.	2,832	77 I., dated 17th March 1924.
72	Constructing a bridge at 17 miles 24 chains of the Ramarajupalem channel.	4,500	19 I., dated 6th January 1925.
73	Constructing combined head sluices and aqueducts for the new Syamalambapuram channel at 51/2 and new Tamarakollu at 52/2 of Polraz canal.	3,700	Mis. No. 2 I., dated 3rd January 1925.
74	Remodelling Polraz canal 2nd reach . .	12,100	617 I., dated 21st March 1927.
75	Excavating the Manimeswaram channel branch of Bantumilli canal.	10,762	2014 I., dated 12th September 1927.
76	Remodelling Pamarru channel, branch of Pulleru canal.	12,033	L. Dis. 4431–26, dated 13th May 1927.
77	Regrading the Ponukumad channel, branch of the Ellore canal.	8,800	532 I., dated 22nd February 1928.
78	Improvements to Gunadala escape at 4/3, right bank of Ellore canal.	5,590	1078 I., dated 11th April 1928.
79	Remodelling Kaldindi right side channel of Mantumilli canal.	6,530	Mis. 1138 I., dated 26th April 1928.
80	Constructing a lock weir at Akumarru lock at 43 miles 8 chains of Masulipatam canal.	12,660	1123 I., dated 6th April 1929.
81	Remodelling and extending the Watlur main channel, branch of Ellore canal.	15,590	Mis. 1515 I., dated 17th May 1929.
82	Constructing a surplus weir at 59 miles 25 chains, right bank of Bantumilli canal.	8,660	1728 I., dated 12th July 1928.
83	Remodelling the Kaikalur channel, branch of Polraz canal.	24,650	1805 I., dated 24th July 1928.
84	Constructing a surplus weir at 5 miles 59 chains of East side channel.	4,264	2570 I., dated 17th October 1928.
85	Constructing wharf superintendent's quarters and telephone room at Perikeed.	1,600	1701 I., dated 10th July 1928.
86	Constructing a Delta lascars' quarters at 35 miles 24 chains, right bank of Ellore canal near Watlur.	1,060	898 I., dated 18th March 1929.
87	Reconstructing the sweepers' quarters at Ellore wharf at 38 miles 46 chains left bank of Ellore canal.	1,060	Do.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Kistna Western Division.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
1	Compensation for land for distributaries of Bapatla branch channel.	4,000	765 I., dated 4th October 1898.
	1899–1900.		
2	Extending and improving No. I Branch of west side channel extension.	1,330	193 I., dated 20th February 1900.
	1900–1901.		
3	Constructing wharf establishment sheds at Tenali, Chebrole and Sitanagaram to Nizampatam canal, Commamur canal and Main canal.	8,050	467 I., dated 18th May 1900.
4	Constructing a cattle crossing at Pedapulivarru 28 miles 3 furlongs of Bank canal.	1,410	918 I., dated 1st November 1900.
5	Constructing a cattle crossing at Pidapartipalem and Bommavaripalem of Bank canal 10 miles 4 furlongs and 13 miles 4 furlongs.	4,130	4 I., dated 7th January 1901.
	1901–1902.		
6	Constructing a Fender pile foot bridge in front of Commamur canal head sluice.	3,190	424 I., dated 23rd May 1901.
7	Constructing a double lascars' shed at Aremanda and Alavala regulators at 11 miles 7 furlongs of Tungabhadra side channel.	1,650	402 I., dated 13th May 1901.
8	Constructing a bridge at 1 mile 6 furlongs of Kollipara channel.	2,530	396/A, dated 10th May 1901.
9	Excavating Pedaravur side channel ..	1,900	709 I., dated 17th September 1901.
10	Excavating branch channel at 2 miles 3 furlongs 300 feet left bank Vankapuram channel.	2,000	932 I., dated 4th December 1901.
11	Excavating and constructing masonry works on Pundla channel.	20,200	665 I., dated 2nd September 1901.
12	Constructing lock establishment sheds at Pedaparru 11 miles of Bank canal.	2,240	252 I., dated 24th February 1902.
13	Excavating Karenchedu new channel ..	1,920	312 I., dated 10th March 1902.
	1902–1903.		
14	Improving the east side channel of Kistna Western Division.	45,318	1307 I., dated 12th November 1902 and 1485 I., dated 22nd December 1902.
15	Constructing side walls to Revendrapad lock at head of Bank canal.	4,674	168 I., dated 10th February 1903.
16	Improving and extending to Potumeraka channel to Nawab tank No. 7 channel.	1,820	286 I., dated 7th March 1930.
17	Improving the Potumeraka west branch taking of at 2 miles 0 furlong 500 feet of Potumeraka channel Bank canal.	2,841	350 I., dated 21st March 1903.
18	Constructing a 6 feet girder bridge across the Aremanda, Minor branch of the Tungabhadra side channel.	4,863	477 I., dated 2nd May 1903.
19	Constructing a cattle crossing below bow string girder bridge over Tungabhadra drain at Aremanda.	4,551	619 I., dated 18th June 1930.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
	1903–1904.		
20	Improvements to Vellatur side channel and its branches.	49,689	840 I., dated 3rd September 1903 and 1154 I., dated 8th December 1903.
	1904–1905.		
21	Constructing lock establishment sheds and wharf office at Vellatur lock 26th mile of Bank canal.	4,366	414 I., dated 14th April 1904.
22	Excavating Kasukurru No. 2 Branch channel at 11 miles 400 feet of the right bank of Sri Rangapuram channel.	4,991	736 I., dated 6th July 1904.
23	Constructing a Fender pile foot bridge across weir channel above Vellatur lock, Bank canal.	3,567	836 I., dated 3rd August 1904.
24	Constructing lock establishment and mile coolies' sheds at Tail lock, Bank canal.	6,933	941 I., dated 24th August 1904.
25	Raising the right bank of the Bank canal and the left bank of the Razu channel and connecting both the banks.	2,497	1144 I., dated 20th October 1904.
26	Improving and extending the Mannava channel.	11,229	1200 I., dated 31st October 1904.
27	Constructing a cattle crossing at 32 miles 2 furlongs of Bank canal.	1,350	163 I., dated 13th February 1905.
28	Constructing two sheds with compound walls for tappal lascars at Karemchedu at 32 5 left bank of Commamur canal.	1,316	494 I., dated 24th May 1905.
29	Reconstructing the kitchen, godown and stables attached to the inspection bungalow at Intur lock, Nizampatam canal.	1,906	886 I., dated 20th September 1905.
30	Improvements to inspection bungalow at Pallapatla with outhouses.	1,894	105 I., dated 1st February 1906 and 399 I., dated 9th April 1906.
31	Improving and extending Jumala tank channel.	2,564	535 I., dated 16th May 1906.
32	Fixing mile, furlong and demarcation stones along Tungabhadra, Kopalli and Konderu affluents.	1,574	644 I., dated 13th June 1906.
33	Fixing mile, furlong and demarcation stones along the irrigation channels of Ponnur section.	2,128	646 I., dated 13th June 1906.
34	Fixing mile, furlong and demarcation stones on the distributaries of the Commamur canal in upper section.	2,214	656 I., dated 14th June 1906.
35	Fixing mile, furlongs and demarcation stones on the Tungabhadra side channels and its branches in Aremanda section.	4,797	Do.
36	Improvements to inspection bungalow with outhouses at Sodayapalem 47 miles 77 chains, Bank canal.	3,600	127 I., dated 18th March 1907.
37	Replacing the steel girders to the masonry arch below Kollimerla lock bridge.	2,200	184 I., dated 21st June 1907.
38	Improving the Chinapalem channel at 8 miles 70 chains of Main canal.	2,100	28 I., dated 21st June 1907.
39	Sluicing Gullapalli channel at 27 miles 2 furlongs east side channel of Main canal.	3,063	426 I., dated 1st October 1907.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
	1909–1910.		
40	Improvements to Karumur branch of Vellatur side channel, Bank canal.	2,183	726 I., dated 19th March 1909.
	1910–1911.		
41	Resluicing Jagarlamudi channel from its head sluice.	3,106	120 I., dated 22nd April 1910.
42	Excavating a side channel at 15 miles of east side channel, Main canal.	2,209	123 I., dated 25th April 1910.
43	Remodelling the Bethapudi channel of Vellatur side channel, Bank canal.	3,690	208 I., dated 29th June 1910.
44	Constructing pipe sluice on Tungabhadra side channel, Commamur canal.	2,200	213 I., dated 30th June 1910.
45	Constructing a cattle crossing at 2 miles 3 furlongs 330 feet of the Bapatla east drain.	430	19 I., dated 6th January 1913.
46	Excavating a new Velicherla channel ..	2,300	108 I., dated 11th February 1913.
	1914–1915.		
47	Constructing three bridges on Tungabhadra side channel.	7,600	213 I., dated 12th May 1914.
48	Raising the body wall of Emileru outlet.	2,100	52 I., dated
49	Excavating Palliconda branch at 2 miles 2 furlongs 248 feet of Bethapudi channel.	3,962	459 I., dated 8th September 1914.
	1915–1916.		
50	Constructing a trip crossing at 13 0 of Bank canal.	2,223	117 I., dated 13th March 1916.
	1916–1917.		
51	Improvements to the Goparaju channel of the east side channel extension.	1,300	304 I., dated 13th July 1916.
52	Improving the Thotapalli north branch channel of the Vellatur channel, Bank canal.	1,550	299 I., dated 7th July 1916.
53	Excavating Ponnapalli branch of the Gollapalli channel.	14,703	430 I., dated 25th October 1916.
54	Fixing pipes in masonry in Kollipara channel supplemental to improvements to Kollipara channel sanctioned in G.O. No. 454 I., dated 5th September 1914.	3,800	425 K.W., dated 2nd November 1916.
55	Providing head walls to pipe sluices in Edlapalli channel.	2,855	559 K.W., dated 4th January 1917.
56	Fixing pipes in masonry in Chivalur channel.	1,250	451 I., dated 2nd April 1917.
57	Closing the outlet at 50 miles 47 chains of Commamur canal.	19,585	577 I., dated 15th December 1917 and 441 I., 26th October 1917.
58	Providing revetment to the towpath in the Main canal.	1,580	78 I., dated 21st February 1918.
59	Improvements to Burripalem channel branch of Nandinelugu channel of east side channel.	4,464	48 I., 1918–19 and 379 I., dated 20th November 1918.
60	Fixing pipes in masonry on Kollipara channel.	2,976	133 I., dated 2nd May 1919.
61	Providing means of irrigation for Mannava lands cut off by Doppalapudi affluent.	2,034	181 I., dated 11th June 1919.
62	Constructing a bridge at 8 miles 1 furlong 200 feet of Tungabhadra side channel.	3,300	268 I., dated 9th September 1919.

Additional list of works sanctioned under Capital, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
	1919–1920.		
63	Improvements to Murkondapadu block under the Commamur canal revised estimate.	13,200	249 I., dated 19th August 1919.
64	Resluicing Yerikalapudi channel	1,972	289 I., dated 4th October 1919.
65	Fixing pipes in masonry in the Alaparru channel.	2,728	290 I., dated 4th October 1919.
66	Fixing pipes in Kollipara channel	2,620	81 I., dated 1st March 1920.
67	Revised estimate for fixing pipes in masonry of Ullipalem channel, branch of Isukapalli channel.	2,150	160 I., dated 11th May 1920.
68	Providing means of irrigation for Mannava lands cut off by Doppalapudi affluent.	1,890	258 I., dated 3rd September 1920.
69	Revised estimate for constructing sheds for two mile coolies and one watchman at the Inspection Bungalow, Firangidibba.	2,080	62 I., dated 17th February 1922.
70	Improvements to East side channel extension.	2,160	237 I., dated 23rd September 1922.
71	Constructing a paved ramp over the Tungabhadra cut on Tsandole-Bapatla road.	2,200	102 I., dated 3rd May 1923.
	1923–1924.		
72	Constructing cattle crossing at 22/3 of Bank canal.	..	173 I., dated 7th June 1922.
73	Fixing pipes in channels in the Kistna Western Division.	6,200	176 I., dated 22nd April 1825.

Additional list of works sanctioned under "Capital" for Drainage, Divi Pumping System.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
1	Improvements to the drainage of the Mangaleru basin, Divi Pumping system.	4,200	417 I., dated 14th September 1916.
2	Improvements to Sitapati tank drainage basin.	7,964	415 I., dated 14th September 1916.
3	Excavating Hamsaladivi drain	4,257	Do.
4	Excavating Yabanna drain, Divi Pumping sytem.	2,850	29 I., dated 26th January 1921.
5	Improvements to the drains in the Divi subdivision.	15,000	882/27, C.E.P., dated 14th February 1928.
6	Acquiring and demarcating margins along drains in Lingayyacodu basin.	1,190	271 I., dated 11th September 1919.
7	Acquiring and demarcating margins along drain in Divi delta.	2,500	173 I., dated 27th May 1920.

Additional list of works sanctioned under "Capital" for Drainage, Kistna Delta System.

Kistna Eastern Division.

1	Excavating Edavalli drain	1,770	Not traceable.
2	Improving Palacodu drain	2,360	1018 I., dated 30th November 1899.
3	Supplying stoneware pipes for undertunnel under Sivaganga drain from pipe sluice at 47/1.	2,320	124 I., dated 9th February 1901.
4	Excavating Kallicodu drain	3,230	422 I., dated 23rd May 1901.

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Additional list of works sanctioned under "Capital" for Drainage, Kistna Delta System—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
5	Excavating Penjendra side drain	1,990	857 I., dated 14th October 1903.
6	Constructing superpassage and drainage inlet at 16 miles 1 furlong of Masulipatam canal.	5,430	367 I. K., dated 2nd April 1904.
7	Excavating Paidimukkala drain	1,930	368 I., dated 4th April 1904.
8	Improvements to the Polraz drain	44,500	993 I., dated 8th September 1904.
9	Excavating Amaravathi drain	1,140	542 I., dated 5th June 1905.
10	Excavating Arisepalli drain	1,170	1144 I., dated 21st November 1905.
11	Excavating Amudalapalli, affluent of Pedalanka drain.	3,170	721 I., dated 3rd July 1906.
12	Diversion of Bheemarru drain	1,550	89 I., dated 5th March 1912.
13	Excavating Kanderu drain	2,300	262 I., dated 26th June 1917.
14	Excavating Pesaramalli affluent	1,800	189 I., dated 31st May 1918.
15	Excavating Kudaravalli drain below Kudaravilli undertunnel.	1,650	46 I., dated 8th February 1919.
16	Constructing an undertunnel at 4 miles 2 furlongs 250 feet of Kodur channel above Bantumili road and improving the road side drain.	1,780	319 I., dated 18th November 1919.

Kistna Western Division.

1898–1899.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
1	Reconstructing a drainage sluice in river bank at Vellatur lock.	9,560	924 I., dated 30th November 1898.

1889–1900.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
2	Bridge over Kopalli drain	7,300	596 I., dated 14th July 1900.
3	Constructing a railway bridge over Peravali drain.	30,100	725 I., dated 30th August 1900.

1901–1902.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
4	Providing a second trough to the aqueduct over Repalli Main drain, straight cut to carry Vellatur channel.	2,890	527 I., dated 2nd July 1901.
5	Excavating Pedaravur drain	5,870	709 I., dated 17th September 1901.

1903–1904.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
6	Constructing a syphon culvert to Konderu drain at 1 mile 5 furlongs of Repalli drain.	10,135	376 I., dated 27th March 1903.
7	Clearing silt in Repalli Main drain straight cut.	20,910	637 I., dated 22nd June 1903. 760 I., dated 14th August 1903.
8	Excavating Moparru affluent	2,085	161 I., dated 10th February 1904.

Serial number.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	G.O. number and date.
		RS.	
	1906–1907.		
9	Constructing a foot bridge across Rayakampad affluent at 5 miles 1 furlong and 120 feet.	2,564	535 I., dated 16th May 1906.
10	Extending the Rayakampad affluent ..	1,602	1030 I., dated 27th September 1906.
	1911–1912.		
11	Appapuram project drainage scheme ..	38,236	267 I., dated 18th August 1910.
	1915–1916.		
12	Excavating Doppalapudi affluent ..	5,353	332 I., dated 5th July 1915.
13	Excavating Palakayagunta drain	4,000	229 I., dated 23rd May 1916.
	1916–1917.		
14	Improvements to Pollards channel for converting the Tenali-Jampani channel into a drain.	4,156	454 I., dated 11th October 1916.
	1917–1918.		
15	Lowering the floor of Gudlavalli bridge over Repalli Main drain.	5,413	341 I., dated 22nd October 1918.
16	Excavating a straight cut for the Tungabhadra drain near Kottampudi village.	4,344	216 I., dated 17th June 1918.
17	Constructing a masonry arched bridge at 14/4 of Bhattiprolu drain.	5,700	224 I., dated 1st July 1921.
18	Excavating side drains along left outer toe of the Bank canal from 10/2 to 44/2.	2,000	230 I., dated 15th 1923.

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III

Remarks of the Director of Agriculture, dated 9th April 1930.

Paragraph 86—*Calculation of ploughs with reference to the number of working cattle.*—The figures for the working cattle taken at the census held in October 1924 and in January 1930 are appended below :—

District.	Number of working cattle.				Ploughs.	Percentage of column (3) to (2).
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Male buffaloes.	Total.		
(1)	(2)				(3)	(4)
East Godavari—						
October 1924 ..	107,684	190,634	50,319	348,637	154,016	44
January 1930 ..	80,141	245,789	64,134	390,064	166,086	43
West Godavari—						
October 1924 ..	123,908	70,808	58,165	252,881	113,163	45
January 1930 ..	39,790	151,693	63,527	255,010	111,783	44
Kistna—						
October 1924 ..	83,913	106,077	86,799	276,789	96,307	35
January 1930 ..	54,191	130,631	57,947	242,769	94,552	39

The assumption of the Committee that the number of ploughs has been calculated automatically on the basis of a pair of working cattle for each plough does not seem to be warranted.

Time of cattle census.—The two previous censuses were taken in the third week of October for the reason that village officers had comparatively less work then than in the other times of the year. It has been stated by the Committee that in October-November cattle are taken to the Agency and Hyderabad. But crop reports show that in October first-crop paddy is harvested and that the second crop covers but a small area as noted below :—

District.	Total area under paddy.	Area under second crop.	Percentage.
	ACS.	ACS.	
East Godavari	637,729	104,894	16
West Godavari	658,256	120,406	18
Kistna	562,629	853	0·2

It is unlikely that cattle would be taken at a time when pasture and fodder would be available on account of paddy harvest. The recent census was taken in the third week of January 1930 when the cattle, if any, that had gone out of the district should have returned. But the statistics do not show large disparity. The number of cattle in West Godavari was almost the same while in East Godavari it was more and in Kistna less.

Paragraphs 87 *and* 88.—If the facts stated herein are true, it seems a large number of ryots are labouring under uneconomic conditions.

Paragraph 89.—The number of ploughs 113,003 in East Godavari noticed by the Committee does not agree either with the census figures of October 1924 or January 1930.

Paragraph 90.—Details of cattle in the East Godavari district are said to have been seriously under-estimated. I have no data to offer my remarks on this observation.

Statistics of the total number of cattle are given below for all the three districts :—

District.	Total number of cattle as per census of	
	October 1924.	January 1930.
East Godavari	944,527	1,066,215
West Godavari	816,726	727,528
Kistna	842,574	898,276

Paragraphs 91 *and* 92.—The area under cultivation in these two districts Kistna and West Godavari is 1,885,218 acres. Of this, 1,101,707 acres are under irrigation and 723,511 acres are rain-fed.

With a ratio of 1 : 5 : : pairs of bullocks : acres cultivated in the case of paddy and of 1 : 10 for the remainder the total bullock power necessary is 292,692 pairs, say 293,000.

Taking a more conservative figure for the working life of a bullock than that quoted by the Royal Commission 8 years instead of 10 a section through the bullock population will show ten classes—

A Bullocks in their eighth year of work.
B ,, seventh ,,
C ,, sixth ,,
D ,, fifth ,,
E ,, fourth ,,
F ,, third ,,
G ,, second ,,
H ,, first ,,
K Bull calves two years old.
L ,, one year old.

The number of pairs of bullocks to be replaced every year is 36,625.

To allow for wastage about 40,000 pairs of bull calves have to be produced every year.

The Ongole cow will drop her first calf when about four years old and will calve on the average every two years. With an average of four calves per cow, a section through the breeding population will show—

A Cows about to have their fourth calf	15
B Cows a year younger than A	15
C Cows about to have their third calf	15
D Cows a year younger than C	15
E Cows about to have their second calf	15
F Cows a year younger than E	15
G Cows about to have their first calf	15
H Heifers three years old	17
K Heifers two years old	17
L Heifers one year old	17

With a ratio of one bull to 60 cows likely to come in heat the numbers in each class will run about those quoted alongside each.

Assuming that 60 cows in calf raise only 54 calves, there will be produced 27 bull calves and 27 heifers. Set aside 1 bull calf to keep up the bull strength. This leaves 26 possible bullocks. At least 7 of the heifer calves can be disposed of as soon as fit to leave their dams. For every 26 possible bullocks there are therefore 156 breeding stock a ratio of 1 : 6 which will make a demand on fodder.

The total number of livestock to be maintained each year is therefore 293,000 pairs ; the total number of bullocks classes A to H, plus young stock classes K to L, i.e., 2 × 40,000 pairs = 80,000 pairs plus breeding stock 6 × 40,000 pairs = 240,000 : in all 613,000 pairs, i.e., 1,226,000 animals. The actual number according to the latest census is 1,610,000 of which about 160,000 will be young calves. The comparable figure with our calculated figure is therefore 1,450,000, i.e., 224,000 more than is necessary for bullocks production.

The position is uneconomic in the extreme in that not only could the Ongole cow provide milk and so make the keeping of she-buffaloes unnecessary, but also it could be used for work and if properly cared for could be induced to calve at a little over three years old and to give a calf once every year. Moreover there is no real reason why the working life of bullock should not be ten years if it were properly treated.

In regard to fodder, the areas of crops in these same two districts are—

1,220,000	acres of paddy first and second crops.
425,000	,, other cereals chiefly cholam.
170,000	,, pulses.

The yield of paddy straw may be taken at 1 ton per acre, of other cereals half a ton per acre, and of pulses one-fourth of a ton per acre. The total yield of fodder is therefore—

1,220,000 tons
212,000 ,,
42,000 ,,

1,474,000 tons

as against the Committee's estimate of 160,000 tons. One pair of cattle fed properly will consume in a year 5 tons of dry fodder, i.e., there is enough fodder for 294,800 pairs of cattle.

Paragraphs 93 *and* 94.—There are 1,100,000 acres of current fallows and culturable waste in these two districts. According to the Committee this should keep 550,000 pairs of cattle for three months in the year. To my mind this is non-sense. It may allow room for this number of cattle to roam about it, but not to feed them properly. Without a careful examination of the area in question I cannot say what density of stock it could maintain during the monsoon, but I should be inclined to assess it at nearer 10 acres per pair than 2.

It is not known how the Committee's figure 331,006 for the districts of West Godavari and Kistna was arrived at.

Paragraph 95—*Sheep and Goats.*—The Committee was of opinion that the number was seriously under-estimated. The statement below compares the total number of sheep and goats found in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna during the last two censuses. The last census shows increase under sheep except in West Godavari; a similar increase under goats in East Godavari; and decrease in goats in West Godavari and Kistna.

The decrease under goats in the districts of West Godavari and Kistna is apparently due to the fact that ryots were induced by forest panchayats to give up rearing of goats as they kill vegetation.

	West Godavari.	Kistna.
October 1924—		
Sheep	70,585	184,943
Goats	96,919	175,957
January 1930—		
Sheep	63,884	185,327
Goats	77,071	116,100

Paragraph 357.—Quite true.

Paragraph 358.—It is true that most work has been done in the deltaic area.

Paragraph 359—

VI.—AREA UNDER COTTON, OIL-SEEDS, GINGELLY AND CHOLAM.

East Godavari.

Years.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Gingelly.	Cholam.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1924–25	13,545	110,005	75,934	114,555
1925–26	13,306	141,349	81,083	98,329
1926–27	9,596	130,652	70,158	101,163
1927–28	7,760	136,619	77,618	108,433
1928–29	11,200	143,676	83,267	101,665

West Godavari.

Years.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Gingelly.	Cholam.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1924–25	1,238	94,888	64,984	84,717
1925–26	1,296	109,556	80,759	66,428
1926–27	1,254	73,692	47,655	73,553
1927–28	1,165	84,225	59,612	76,213
1928–29	1,105	82,060	60,503	77,253
	Kistna.			
1924–25	64,526	39,201	11,933	238,113
1925–26	62,958	34,880	9,068	239,713
1926–27	41,635	31,520	7,724	243,620
1927–28	43,197	41,534	12,834	253,707
1928–29	48,519	50,088	9,324	245,599

The Committee is of opinion that the area under the crops is decreasing. This is not warranted by the figures given above except in the case of cotton. The decrease under cotton is due mainly to the fall in prices of cotton owing to the large output of American cotton. The variations in the case of other crops are due mainly to seasonal vicissitudes.

It would be very nice to have a research station in the uplands but there are other areas with more pressing problems.

Paragraph 360.—The incidence of this disease is probably due to the unhealthy conditions under which the coconuts are grown.

Paragraph 361.—See paragraph 360.

Paragraph 362.—Their information may be correct, it may not. There are many lines of work waiting to be taken up, but a reduction in the assessment will not cause this to take place any quicker.

Paragraph 363.—The question of keeping up the fertility of the land is not difficult. The difficulty is to get the cultivator to adopt the proper procedure. We do know that artificial manures exist and we have carried on experiments for years, it is only recently that their price has become reasonable.

Paragraph 364.—Village agricultural associations are needed.

Paragraph 365.—More District Agricultural officers are needed and too much time is taken up in keeping accounts. There is a tendency to assume that the accounts are the work instead of being merely incidental to the work. It can be remedied without any great difficulty if the point of view is changed.